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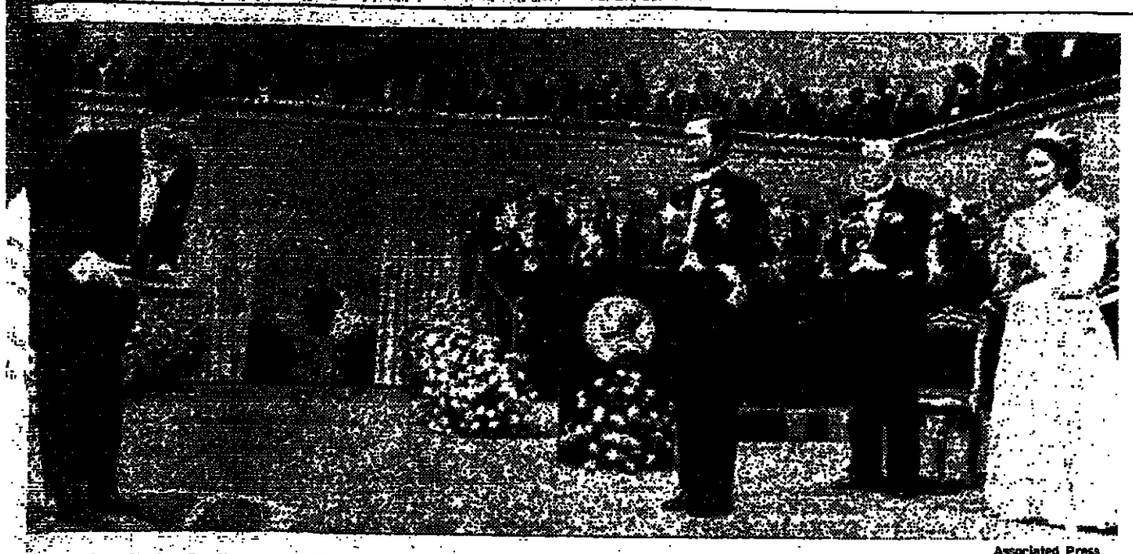
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WEATHER—PARIS: Saturday, fog, variable. Temp. 1-4 (34-39). Sunday, variable. Temp. 2-6 (36-43). ... variable. CHANNEL: Slight. ROME: ... overcast. Temp 5-18 (41-65). NEW ... Saturday, variable. Temp. —2-7 (29-45).

...TIONAL WEATHER—COMICS PAGE.

Austria	12 S.	Kuwait	Sfr 0.60
Belgium	20 B.Fr.	Lebanon	£1.50
Denmark	3.50 D.Kr.	Luxembourg	20 L.Fr.
Eire	1s P	Netherlands	1.65 Fior.
Finland	2.50 F.M.	Nigeria	65 K.
France	2.5 F	Norway	2.50 Kr.
Germany	1.50 D.M.	Portugal	12 Esc.
Great Britain	15 P.	Spain	30 Ptas.
Greece	15 Drs.	Sweden	2.50 S.Kr.
India	Rs 6	Switzerland	1.50 S.Fr.
Iran	45 Rials	Turkey	T.L.5
Italy	350 Lire	U.S. Military (Eur.)	$0.55
Israel	1.£ 4.50	Yugoslavia	12 D.



Associated Press.

ACCEPTS NOBEL PRIZE—Dr. Samuel Ting, co-winner of the Nobel Prize for Physics, bows to the applause of the Swedish royal family after accepting the award Friday in Stockholm. At the right are King Carl XVI Gustaf, Prince Bertil and Queen Silvia. Seven Americans received prizes in the first Nobel sweep.

In Preparation for Talks With Israel

Arabs Press PLO to Scale Down Political Aims

By Henry Tanner

...RUT, Dec. 10 (NYT).—The ...ine Liberation Organiza... which was born in the ref... camps 13 years ago, nur... into a military power, dev... by defeats in Jordan in ... and in Lebanon this year, ... under severe pressure ... Arab allies to scale down ...litical objectives.

...e months of open warfare ...anon, the guerrilla fight... have withdrawn into their ... and their political leaders ...pearing to negotiate a set... with Israel alongside the ...ders of Saudi Arabia, ...and Syria.

...e leader of the PLO, Yassir ... announced a few days ... his movement now ac... the idea of a Palestinian ... the West Bank and in ...a long step back from the ...ization's earlier call for a ... Arab-Jewish state in all ...lestine, which implied the ...earance of Israel.

...PLO is also moving to... a decision to accept its in... in a single Arab delega... to the Geneva peace con... In the past, it has in... on a separate Palestinian ...tion, which would have ... recognition by Israel.

Basic Differences

...e differences remain be... the Palestinian leadership ...ria, which has more than ... troops in Lebanon and ... apparently determined ... full control over the PLO. ...s have been talking about ...y to purge the main lead... the PLO and of el-Fatah, ...rgest guerrilla group within ...LO, and the name of Mr. ... who heads both, has been ...ed.

...his position with the rank ...le appears so strong that ...s doubtful that any effort ...the outside to remove him ... successful. However, the ...governments' plans for ne... ...ns with Israel may require ...ly submissive Palestinian ...ship.

...Arafat, meanwhile, is strug... to retain a veto over the ...ming negotiations so that ...ght block any agreement ...e thinks might be at the ...e of the Palestinians.

...willingness of the Pales... to negotiate is the direct ... of the losses they suffered ... Lebanese war. "We have ...ce out to fit ourselves into ...ab context now, and the ...want to negotiate," an el... official said.

Guerrilla Losses

...atah and the guerrilla or... ...tions fighting at its side ...st as many as 20 per cent ...r leaders and 3,000 of their ...ghters—in addition to the ... of more than 20,000 Pales... civilians in Lebanon—ac... to an unofficial Pales... estimate. The real figure ...e higher. The estimate ...ot include the losses of as... a Syrian-backed guerrilla ...that has fought at Syria's ...

...the Lebanese civil strife ...early last year, the PLO ...e strongest military power ...country and clearly a state ...a state. Its power in... ...as it fought the main ... for the Lebanese Moslem ..., who were arrayed against ...ly Christian force of right... It took over government ...ns in western Beirut and ... countryside south of the ... so that what law and ...existed was enforced by ...nian fighters. The ports ...in and Tyre were controlled ... Palestinians. Wheat, fuel ...her essentials were distrib... ...y Palestinian administra...

...this is gone. The fighters ...k in refugee camps, some ...ch date from the establish... ment of Israel. Syrian tanks have taken up positions overlooking the slum area in Beirut where the largest refugee camp is situated.

The Palestinians have lost politically as well. Their display of power in Lebanon frightened the rulers of Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and other Gulf countries, who wondered whether a similar Palestinian "revolution" could not threaten them eventually. Indeed, el-Fatah's association with the Lebanese leftists convinced some conservative Arab leaders that the PLO was a Trojan horse for Communism.

Despite all that has happened, the outlook for the Palestinians is not entirely poor. The number of trained fighters in Lebanon is larger than at the start of the war. Regular units of the PLO that had been stationed in Syria, Egypt and Iraq were brought here during the war and are still here, and with the exception of some from Syria, they are under Mr. Arafat's control. The war appears to have strengthened the nationalist fervor of rank-and-file Palestinians; it was the sort of experience required to build a nation, a Palestinian intellectual remarked. The muddy, rutted road

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

'Disturbed' Calm, 'Normal' Killers in Beirut

By Don Schance

BEIRUT, Dec. 10.—In the 19 months of civil war, life at the Lebanon Hospital for Mental and Nervous Disorders has had bizarre overtones.

"While the supposedly normal people outside the hospital were acting insane . . . our most disturbed patients became calmer," said a psychiatrist.

"Shells, shrapnel and bullets hit every building, sometimes like rain. They came through the walls, the ceilings, everywhere. To move at all was to risk your life.

"Yet our need for tranquilizers and other psychoactive drugs actually declined. The most upset patients calmed down in the midst of the worst gunfire. They watched television, played games and helped the staff."

Upsurge Is Feared In Mental Illness

The Asfuriyah Mental Hospital, as it is called, is the largest and most modern psychiatric institution in the country. It stands on a hill in Christian East Beirut, just above the Tal Zaatar and Jisr al Basha Palestinian refugee camps, where the worst fighting of the war raged. It was in the direct line of fire from rockets, artillery and automatic weapons of all sides.

On the western side of town another psychiatrist, Dr. Abdul Rahman Labban, described how some of the supposedly sane people there behaved under fire.

"We saw sophisticated, educated, professional people—one of them I know to be an exceptionally fine doctor—standing on balconies with snipers' rifles, killing almost at random with seeming pleasure," he said.

"To me the very worst . . . was to find evidence that even members of my own profession, pledged to save life, were taking it in a cruel fashion."

Among other duties, Dr. Labban supervises a hospital for the senile elderly, most of whom come only for final care before dying. As a result, the hospital has one of the largest morgues in Beirut and was heavily used throughout

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Exile at Secret Press Parley in Madrid

Spanish Red Vows Full Party Role in Vote

By Miguel Acoca

MADRID, Dec. 10 (WP).—Santiago Carrillo, head of the outlawed Spanish Communist party, said at a clandestine news conference here today that the party will run a full list of candidates in parliamentary elections scheduled for next spring.

The Communist party's secretary-general, who is officially barred from Spain, denounced the government of King Juan Carlos for refusing to legalize his party. It recently celebrated "Communist week" in Madrid, handing out thousands of party cards to members at fund-raising dinners. The party also has been openly selling its underground newspaper, Mundo Obrero (Workers' World).

An undetermined number of Communists have been arrested in the last two weeks for distributing the paper and for promoting "abstention" from the Dec. 15 referendum on a law creating Spain's first freely elected parliament since 1936, when the three-year civil war broke out.

There was no immediate comment from government officials. They said that they were not aware of the news conference, which was reported by afternoon newspapers in Madrid and Barcelona.

However, minutes after Mr. Carrillo ended the two-hour meeting, government officials warned editors that it would be unwise to publish photographs of the Communist leader making his first public comments in Madrid since 1939, when he went into exile following the defeat of the Second Republic by the late dictator Francisco Franco.

Mr. Carrillo told 50 reporters, photographers and TV-cameramen that his party cannot remain underground and be pushed into "extra-parliamentary opposition."

He warned that if forced to assume this role, the party would play it to the hilt and the Spanish people and the world would blame the government for the "consequences." Mr. Carrillo rejected reports that the party remained proscribed because of military pressure.

An advocate of the anti-Soviet "Euro-Communist" line, and a man who has been involved in a polemical fight with Moscow, Mr. Carrillo said that his party was "independent," was not affiliated with any Communist international, and had "condemned any attempts to rebuild it."

In a prepared statement, Mr. Carrillo said that despite party opposition to the referendum, Communists in January would announce a list of candidates who would run in all Spanish provinces for seats in the proposed chamber of deputies and senate. He also stated that the party would name poll watchers for next spring's voting.

Shift of Policy

He said that the party had ended its opposition to the establishment of formal diplomatic relations between Spain and Communist-bloc countries. The party had asked the Soviet Union and other East European nations to refrain from establishing formal diplomatic relations until the Spanish government legalizes the Communists.

Mr. Carrillo remarked that the new stand would come as a surprise to Communist Eastern Europe. The Tass correspondent in Madrid reportedly was not invited to the news conference. But a source said that the Soviet reporter here had been asked to provide a full report on the conference as soon as possible.

When asked about reports that U.S. pressure was among the reasons for keeping the Communists outside the law in Spain, Mr. Carrillo said that if this were true, the government was "a mere servant of a foreign power." He added, however, that he had read press reports that President-elect Jimmy Carter was not opposed to Euro-Communists' participation in European governments.

Lisbon Water Supply Still Cut On the Eve of Local Elections

LISBON, Dec. 10 (AP).—Hospitals postponed operations, office workers went unshaved and housewives fought at public faucets today as 1.5 million persons endured a second day virtually without water.

Officials of the Lisbon Public Water Co. said that they hoped to restore service in Lisbon and communities up to 25 kilometers from the capital by Tuesday. Some supermarkets reported panic buying of chickens and other fresh foods whose production would be affected if the shortage continued.

President Antonio Ramalho Eanes joined other military officers in a predawn inspection of the suburban pipeline damaged by a bomb early yesterday. Unofficial sources speculated that the explosion, which cut off 90 per cent of the normal water supply, was intended to create instability before nationwide local elections Sunday.

Officials said that 50 tank trucks and 800 firemen and soldiers tried to maintain emergency supplies to hospitals, schools, homes for the aged, bakeries and prisons. But some schools closed down until Tuesday and the 600-bed St. Joseph's Hospital said that it had no water for most of the day.

Patients were fed with sandwiches, milk and fruit, the heating system was turned off and hospital laundry services were closed.

Fire officials urged residents to go to water company offices near Tagus River docks to get water. But hundreds of pedestrians besieged tank trucks destined for hotels and restaurants, forcing firemen to dispense water in the street.

The 24-story Sheraton Hotel, Lisbon's most luxurious, provided only drinking water for 400 guests. The U.S. Embassy cafeteria was closed.

Middle-class Portuguese quickly bought up stocks of bottled mineral water. Less well-to-do housewives queued up in long lines at public faucets.

Residents near Lisbon airport

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

A 200-Mile Fish Zone Is Decreed By Moscow

MOSCOW, Dec. 10 (UPI).—Citing the need for "urgent measures" to protect its interests, the Soviet Union said today it was introducing a temporary 200-mile limit on fishing in its coastal waters.

The restrictions would remain in effect, it said, until the UN Law of the Sea Conference could work out an international convention governing use of the world's oceans.

President Nikolai Podgorny signed the decree ordering the restrictions—200 miles into the "open sea"—in the name of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, or parliament. There was no indication when the measures would go into effect, but presumably it was immediately.

The order was a sharp reversal of policy by Moscow, which maintains one of the world's largest fishing fleets and until recently strongly opposed imposition of 200-mile limits by other countries.

But earlier this year the United States extended its fishing zone. The European Common Market nations are expected to do the same Jan. 1 and Western economists said Soviet leaders apparently decided they should follow suit now rather than later.

The economists said Japan and the Scandinavian countries were most likely to be affected.

A preamble to the decree pointed out that "more and more" countries including those neighboring the Soviet Union were ordering 200-mile restrictions without waiting for the outcome of the Law of the Sea Conference.

The Soviet Union, it said, would always support the settling of matters involving the sea through international convention. But it added:

Pacific Coast

"Keeping in mind that before the time when such a convention is signed, it is necessary to take urgent measures on the protection of the interests of the Soviet Union in the preservation, reproduction and also optimal use of living resources in the waters bordering Soviet coasts."

The main area affected is the Soviet Union's 4,500-mile Pacific coast. It also applies to the Barents Sea and the Baltic Sea. A Soviet delegation is in Oslo now discussing limits in the Barents Sea.

According to the decree, foreign ships will be able to operate inside the new limit only after their governments have signed agreements with the Soviet Union.

Violations could result in a maximum fine of 100,000 rubles ($130,000) and possible confiscation of the offending vessel and its gear.

Inside the new zone, the decree said, the Soviet Union will have "sovereign rights over fish and other living resources for the purpose of detecting, processing and preserving them."

The amount of future catches would be determined "on the basis of scientific information and in some cases taking into account recommendations of competent international organizations," it said. The fishing restriction will not change the Soviet Union's 12-mile territorial limit.

In May, while the sea conference was under way, Moscow officially protested to Washington over the U.S. decision to adopt a 200-mile limit.

Until now the Soviet Union stuck to a 12-mile limit, the same as their zone of national jurisdiction. However, for some time Moscow has favored an "economic zone" of 200 miles, with the distinction being that foreign fishermen should be able to catch fish reserves not needed by the country of jurisdiction. This door was left open in the decree.



United Press International.

Henry Kissinger in Brussels in front of the NATO emblem.

Member Limit Also Turned Down

NATO Rejects Red Pact Bid To Prohibit First A-Strike

By James Goldsborough

BRUSSELS, Dec. 10 (IHT).—The 15 nations of NATO today formally rejected the Warsaw Pact's proposals last month to prohibit the first use of nuclear weapons and to limit the two alliances to their present memberships.

In a communique ending the two-day ministerial meeting, the NATO foreign ministers said that the countries of the alliance "in the event of an attack on them, cannot renounce the use, as may be required for defense, of any of the means available to them."

On limiting membership, which the Warsaw Pact nations have brought up since Spanish membership in NATO began being discussed following Franco's death late last year, the communiqué said that the alliance would "remain a free association open to all European states devoted to the defense of the freedom, common heritage and civilization of their peoples."

Several ministers suggested that both Warsaw Pact proposals had been floated as a means of preparing for the Belgrade conference next June, the follow-up to the 35-nation Helsinki security conference.

NATO Secretary-General Joseph Luns said that the pact countries needed "to take the offense because their noncompliance with the Helsinki agreements will certainly come up at Belgrade."

In a press confrence, Secretary of State Henry Kissinger said that the possibility of Spain's joining NATO sometime after the Spanish elections should not upset the Soviet Union. "This is not directed at the Soviet Union," he said. There would be no change in the military balance because of Spain's existing bilateral military accords with the United States, he added.

Before leaving for London and two days of talks with British leaders on the Rhodesian situation, Mr. Kissinger gave a wide-ranging, final NATO press conference. Much of the press conference and much of the final communiqué reflected Mr. Kissinger's parting views on the necessity for simultaneous strength and conciliation on the part of the alliance.

The opening paragraph of the communiqué calls for a more "constructive and stable relationship with the Warsaw Pact countries." With the change in the U.S. administration on everybody's mind, there were signals going out from here both to the pact and to the new administration that NATO wanted to continue on the same path it has been on.

Disquieting Expansion

The 15 ministers "viewed with concern the high level of military expenditure in the Soviet Union and the continued disquieting expansion of the military power of the Warsaw Pact on land, air and sea." The alliance would take the "necessary measures" to meet the threat, the communiqué said.

At the same time, it urged that the Strategic Arms Limitations Talks between the United States and the Soviet Union continue under the administration of Jimmy Carter, that the Vienna negotiations on force reductions get moving again and that the Belgrade meeting next June of the 35 signatories of the Helsinki final act become a forum for further progress toward détente—a word that is back in favor.

There was some recognition in the communiqué of the signals that have been coming out of Moscow recently on the apparent willingness of the Soviet Union to quickly resume serious negotiations after Mr. Carter's inauguration, Jan. 20.

The tone of the communiqué was generally conciliatory, speaking of "realistic opportunities to resolve points of difference with the East," calling for "progressive improvement" in relations and for "perseverance and steadiness over the years."

On the Middle East, Mr. Kissinger said that "the objective conditions are better for peace than they have been for decades." He said that he would be willing to assist the Carter administration "in specific circumstances" if the need arose.

He showed his displeasure over the alleged leak of a State Department cable on the North-South conference negotiations by the Dutch last week and said that he was investigating it. Dutch Foreign Minister Max van der Stoel was no happier. He told the press here that Dutch police were also investigating the

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Kissinger, Crosland Voice Hope On Geneva

From Wire Dispatches

LONDON, Dec. 10.—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and British Foreign Secretary Anthony Crosland said today they were hopeful of progress in the Geneva conference on Rhodesia, but neither saw the need for the United States or Mr. Kissinger to resume a crucial mediation role.

At a news conference with Mr. Kissinger after a 90-minute review of the Rhodesian talks, Mr. Crosland was asked if he would ask Mr. Kissinger to again take a role in an effort to break the Geneva deadlock.

Mr. Crosland said: "It is agreed between the two governments that the American role, which was critical, crucial last summer, should give way to Britain which has a legal and constitutional responsibility."

There had been speculation that Mr. Kissinger might end his international diplomatic swing with a major new initiative concerning Rhodesia.

'Push' Requested

In Geneva, where the conference that began Oct. 28 has made little headway toward a settlement, Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith called on Mr. Kissinger to give the negotiations "a push in the right direction."

Mr. Kissinger made it clear here that he backed the prominent role of Britain in the settlement effort and said there was no need for him to meet Mr. Smith again.

Privately, U.S. officials described the current impasse as a "tribal dance" that would give way ultimately to serious negotiations.

"The parties are approaching the problem from totally different points of view," Mr. Kissinger said.

'Very Painful'

"It is obviously an enormously delicate and complicated issue, very painful to some and probably very painful to all—for one side to give up power and for the other to take it in stages."

In Geneva, Mr. Smith charged today that he was brought to the conference table "on false pretenses"—that is, an understanding that the nationalists were ready to accept the proposals on independence under black majority rule agreed to between himself and Mr. Kissinger.

But the head of the white minority government hastened to exempt Mr. Kissinger from his strictures. "I was misled by the parties who arranged this conference," he said, in clear reference to Britain, which serves as chairman.

"As far as I'm aware, Dr. Kissinger abides by the agreement," Mr. Smith declared. He said he was in touch with U.S. officials but not with the secretary of state himself.

'No Progress'

Mr. Smith, while asserting that "no progress whatsoever" had been achieved since the conference opened, said that he did not "anticipate a breakdown."

However, Mr. Smith expressed skepticism over the possibility of reaching agreement with the four heads of the nationalist delegations—Joshua Nkomo, Bishop Abel Muzorewa, Robert Mugabe and the Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole. He asserted that a number of black delegation members had sent him messages expressing unhappiness over their delegation chiefs' negotiating tactics.

He accused London of "obdurn-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

UPI.

Prime Minister Ian Smith at news conference Friday.

Schmidt Bows to Public Pressure, Cancels Pension Increase Delay

BONN, Dec. 10 (UPI).—Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's government today bowed to mounting public pressure and canceled its decision to delay for six months an increase in old-age pensions.

The ruling coalition of Mr. Schmidt's Social Democrats and Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher's Free Democrats decided to increase the pensions by an average 9.9 per cent on July 1, as promised during their campaign for the Oct. 3 general election.

The coalition earlier this week had decided to delay an increase in pensions until Jan. 1, 1978, in an effort to get the social security system out of the red.

The decision to delay increases in pensions caused a storm of protest among West Germany's 11 million pensioners and also met opposition within the ruling coalition's ranks.

The two coalition parties, however, decided that after the July 1 increase, the next hike in pensions would take place 18 months later.

Since 1972, pensions have been raised each July 1 in line with the increase in gross income. In the last three years, the annual rise in pensions has amounted to 11 per cent.

4 Liberals Said Freed by Prague

PRAGUE, Dec. 10 (AP).—Czechoslovakian authorities were said to have released from prison today four prominent representatives of the short-lived "Prague spring" liberalization period. The four were serving terms ranging from 5 to 6 1/2 years.

Reliable sources said that the former head of the Communist party academy, Milan Huebl, former student leader Jiri Mueller, former party ideologist and Central Committee member Jaroslav Sabata and Antonin Rusek, a former regional party official, were released on a three-year probation.

They were the last to be set free from a group of 42 dissidents sentenced in seven trials in the summer of 1972.

Justice Dept. Presses Investigation

3 Congressional Probes Loom On Korean Bribes in the U.S.

By Scott Armstrong and Maxine Cheshire

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10 (WP).—Steps were taken yesterday to begin three congressional investigations of efforts by agents of the South Korean government to bribe U.S. congressmen with campaign contributions and other cash and material gifts.

The proposed investigations by the House Ethics Committee, a House Judiciary subcommittee and a House International relations subcommittee would include public hearings and would cover the reported influence-buying and other activities in this country of the Korean Central Intelligence Agency and similar intelligence arms of other foreign governments.

Meanwhile, it was learned that the Justice Department has reorganized and added extra personnel to its expanding investigation of South Korean efforts to bribe congressmen.

The Justice Department investigation has been aided by several former ranking KCIA and South Korean Embassy officials in addition to Kim Sang Keun, the second-ranking KCIA official here, who agreed last week to cooperate with U.S. investigators in return for refuge in this country.

Possible Probes

The congressional probes that became possibilities yesterday include:

- An investigation by the House Committee on Standards and Official Conduct (commonly called the Ethics Committee) that was requested yesterday by a vote of the House Democratic Caucus, which referred to the Ethics Committee the question of alleged bribe-taking by congressmen.
- A planned investigation by the International Organizations subcommittee of the International Relations Committee, involving an extension of hearing held in August on the role of the KCIA here.
- An investigation being considered by the Civil and Constitutional Rights subcommittee of the House Judiciary Committee, into the lobbying, propaganda and intelligence operations here of several foreign governments.

Justice Department sources said they were concerned about how their investigation might be affected by the absence from this country of South Korean businessman Tonsun Park, who recently has been living in London.

Mr. Park, who is alleged to have dispensed, along with other Korean agents, between $500,000 and $1 million a year in cash, gifts and campaign contributions to congressmen since 1971, had been cooperating with federal investigators before he left for London about six weeks ago.

Justice Department officials still expect Mr. Park to return here, sources said.

However, Justice Department officials are said to be more concerned that he may not continue negotiations through his attorney William Hundley, to continue turning over financial and business records to the U.S. investigators.

To guard against this possibility, the Justice Department gave Mr. Hundley last week a subpoena for Mr. Park's appearance before a federal grand jury here. Sources close to the investigation said such a grand jury appearance would be indefinitely postponed by the government if Mr. Park continued to provide information voluntarily.

Hope Voiced By Kissinger

(Continued from Page 1)

cy" in rejecting a proposal that he said his government made for including what he called a delegation of "moderate" Africans in the conference.

Asked about the future of the conference, Mr. Smith said much depended on the Kissinger-Crosland talks. He said he had expected to return to Salisbury, Rhodesia, tonight, but "it looks like I'll have to wait another day or two more," presumably until the return of Ivor Richard of Britain, the conference chairman, who went to London to confer with Mr. Kissinger.

Mr. Smith said there was need for a recess of at least a month to allow the delegations time for reflection. He said he would prefer to have the conference resume elsewhere, preferably in Rhodesia. He said he would consider any other venue in Africa, including Nairobi.

Asked why he had returned here after leaving the conference more than a month ago, he replied that his delegation had informed him "things were deviating from the way they were when I left." He added in criticism of Mr. Richard, "The chairman hasn't been bringing people to the starting point."

That starting point, he reiterated, was his agreement with Mr. Kissinger.

Opposition Chief Quits

SALISBURY, Dec. 10 (UPI).—The opposition Rhodesia party, which opposes white supremacist policies, today announced the resignation of its president, Tim Gibbs.

UN Aide Charges S. Africa Readies Attack on Angola

LUSAKA, Zambia, Dec. 10 (Reuters).—The United Nations Commissioner for South-West Africa (Namibia), Sean MacBride, today accused South Africa of massing troops in the disputed territory in readiness for an attack on Angola. The charge was immediately denied by South Africa.

Speaking to reporters here, the former Irish foreign minister said the Pretoria government had already moved about 50,000 troops into South-West Africa's border area with Angola.

He added he had information that before the attack, South Africa would set up in the territory what he called a puppet interim government dominated by blacks, toward the middle of next year.

"The intention of this is clear," he said. "South Africa wants to turn the guerrilla war into a struggle in which the new black government is pitted against SWAPO (the South-West Africa People's Organization)."

In Pretoria, South African Defense Minister Pieter Botha said that the troops were in South-West Africa at the request of the authorities in the territory, and that they would stay there until the authorities asked South Africa to withdraw them.

2 in Bronfman Case Guilty of Extortion

WHITE PLAINS, N.Y., Dec. 10 (AP).—The two accused abductors of Samuel Bronfman 2d were acquitted of kidnapping charges today, but were convicted of exporting $2.3 million in ransom from the whisky heir's father.

The jury apparently accepted testimony of defendant Mel Lynch, 38, that the alleged kidnapping Aug. 8, last year, was a hoax planned by the 23-year-old Bronfman to extort money from his father, Edgar, 47, co-defendant Dominic Byrne, 54, did not take the witness stand.



United Press International.

IS VENICE SINKING?—Yes, at least part of it: pavement along the Grand Canal, which began breaking up Friday after flooding hit several sections of the city.

In Preparation for Talks With Israel

Arabs Press PLO to Reduce Political Goals

(Continued from Page 1)

that skirts the camp is full of life. The open markets and small repair shops are crowded.

While ordinary Palestinians return to familiar ways, Syria is working through as-Saiqa to try to oust the PLO's leaders. Having been driven out of Palestinian strongholds in Beirut on June 6, a week after the Syrians entered Lebanon in force, as-Saiqa is back with 8,300 soldiers in Beirut and 2,000 more in Nabatiyet and Saida. It has reoccupied its headquarters at the refugee camp, driving out Palestinians loyal to Mr. Arafat in a gun battle that cost 12 lives.

The Syrians do not hide their hold on as-Saiqa. At the headquarters, a tough-looking Syrian officer fondling a riding crop that appeared to conceal a weapon relinquished his place beneath President Hafez al-Assad's picture to as-Saiqa's civilian spokesman. The spokesman, Ossama Bayrakdar, speaking excellent English to a reporter, identified himself as a Syrian citizen and an official of the governing Ba'ath party and the Information Ministry as well as head of the as-Saiqa information office in Lebanon.

'They Must All Go'

"We won't tolerate the present PLO leadership," he said. "They must all go, including Arafat." He ticked off the names of the four men who, with Mr. Arafat, are running el-Fatah: Abu Iyad, Farouk Kaddoumi, Abu Jihad and Abu Saleh, and added that of Nayef Hawatmeh, head of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, a Marxist group that is el-Fatah's close ally.

Mr. Iyad, the second-ranking man and a hardliner standing to the left of Mr. Arafat, controlled the overall direction of the war in Lebanon before and during the confrontation with Syria. He often attacked Mr. Assad personally and vituperatively. Last spring he declared that the road to the liberation of Palestine led through Aintourah and Junieh, Aintourah being a mountain village 20 miles northeast of Beirut and Junieh the "capital" of the right-wing Lebanese Christians in their redoubt north of the capital. The statement was viewed by Syrians and Lebanese Christians as the symbol of Palestinian "aggression" in Lebanon.

Mr. Jihad was military commander in the mountain battle against the Syrian Army. Mr. Kaddoumi, also known as Abu Lutf, is the "foreign minister" and has a reputation for being more flexible and moderate, representing the right wing of the movement. Mr. Saleh, a military commander with no pretensions to political leadership, is regarded as being on the left wing.

Broad Movement

Mr. Arafat, who is deeply religious, is widely believed to be on the right in el-Fatah, which, its member explains, is a broad nationalist liberation movement that has no precise political program and can accommodate diverse political currents and personal attitudes—a vagueness that has served the organization well.

The Syrians have not been able to wean away a single leading official. Even the two members of the Executive Committee who lived in Damascus throughout the Lebanese war remain committed to Mr. Arafat. The two, Abu Mazen and Abu Maher, moderates standing on the right wing of the movement, acted as a channel of quiet negotiation even during the worst periods.

Another seen as a rightist, Khaled el-Hassam, was mentioned in Damascus as a possible successor to Mr. Arafat, but he, too, remained loyal. He used his conservative credentials to persuade the Saudis to impose a cease-fire on the Syrians and Palestinians, call President Assad and Mr. Arafat to confer and save the Palestinians from military defeat.

As an insider relates the story, Mr. Hassam approached Crown Prince Fahd, the first deputy premier, with all the humility of a Bedouin petitioner extolling the God-given powers of the royal house. "We are in your hands," he said, according to this account. "If you want all Palestinians slaughtered, give your command and we will bare our throats." Referring to the Empty Quarter, the most desolate region of the Arabian Desert, he added: "If you want all the children of Palestine to be herded into Rub al Khali, say so and we will go."

At the end of the conversation, the account continued, Prince Fahd phoned Damascus and curtly told Mr. Assad that a conference would be held the following day in Riyadh, and messages were sent to Mr. Arafat and the Presidents of Egypt and Lebanon. The Palestinian movement had survived its worst crisis.

Survival is Mr. Arafat's specialty, and there is a conviction here that the Syrian effort to replace him will fail. At the age of 47, the small, bald man is constantly in motion as the tireless advocate of the Palestinian cause —touring the camps, front lines and hospitals, visiting the presidential and royal palaces of the Arab world and occasionally straying as far as Belgrade, Moscow and New York.

NATO Rejects Red Pact Bid To Prohibit First A-Strike

(Continued from Page 1)

leak and that criminal proceedings may be brought, but he did not say against whom.

On the North-South conference Mr. Kissinger said that the United States had urged postponement of its final session this month because of the change in administrations. It was not in the interests of the conference, he said, "for the outgoing administration to put forward proposals that would have to be implemented by another administration."

On the Warsaw Pact proposals, there was a little embarrassment here that NATO was in the position of refusing what appeared to be reasonable propositions for reducing tensions and limiting competition between the military blocks and there was considerable discussion of the wording of the communiqué, especially on banning first use of nuclear weapons last month. The proposal received considerable attention at the time.

The NATO view is that the potential use of nuclear weapons has great dissuasive value and could become even greater if the disparity between the sizes of the conventional forces confronting each other in Europe continues to grow.

In the Central Europe area, the Warsaw Pact maintains 925,000 ground troops and 16,000 tanks against NATO's 777,000 troops and 6,000 operational tanks.

Because of the sensitivity of the defense issues discussed, Mr. Luns said that the sessions here had been restricted most of the time, which limited them to ministers and top advisers only.

The secretary-general said the Warsaw Pact countries need not worry that NATO use nuclear weapons other than defensively because "there never could be any question that NATO countries would use nuclear weapons to commit aggression."

Lisbon Water Is Still Out

(Continued from Page 1)

reported that women were breaking open fire hydrants and scuffling for trickles of water.

Many Abstentions

Meanwhile, political analysts predicted that Communists will make significant gains at the expense of the ruling Socialists in Sunday's elections because many Portuguese will not vote.

The analysts said that they also expect the rightist Social Democratic Center party to take votes away from the Socialists because of economic discontent and apathy.

The 6.5 million Portuguese voters will fill 45,000 legislative and executive posts in 304 municipalities and 3,262 smaller entities. There are 150,000 candidates.

The issues are local, but most Portuguese see the elections as a kind of referendum on Socialist Premier Mario Soares's four-month-old Cabinet, Portugal's first freely elected national government since the April, 1974, revolt ended 40 years of rightist dictatorship. Mr. Soares has said that he may resign if the elections show his party has lost popular support.

The Socialists polled 35 per cent—1.9 million votes—in parliamentary elections last April, while the Social Democrats got 1.3 million—24 per cent. The Social Democratic Center won 16 per cent and the Communists 15 per cent.

Europe to Begin Manned Spacelab

PARIS, Dec. 10 (Reuters).—Construction of Europe's manned space laboratory, which is scheduled to begin orbiting the earth in 1980, will begin next year, the European Space Agency said.

Spacelab is scheduled to be launched by the U.S. National Aeronautics and Space Administration in 1980 with a European and an American in the crew. The laboratory is due to make at least 50 flights in the next decade.

Investment Slows in 4 Provinces

Quebec Worries Maritime Can

By Henry Giniger

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia, Dec. 10 (NYT).—The leaders of Canada's four Atlantic provinces are trying to avoid panic over the possibility of Quebec's separation from Canada, but more than just winter winds are giving them a chill.

Deep concern has been evident in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island since Quebec's voters elected a separatist government in the province on Nov. 15.

Though issues other than independence dominated the election, this seaside capital of Nova Scotia and the three other capitals are taking the issue of independence seriously and are embarking on studies on where such a move would lead them.

For Premier Richard Hatfield of New Brunswick, anything that weakens the central power in Ottawa would adversely affect his region.

Federal Funds

"We in New Brunswick believe in strong federal government," Mr. Hatfield said in an interview. "The reason is that it is the only kind of government that can deal effectively with the problems of the weaker provinces."

More than 40 per cent of New Brunswick's budget is financed by federal funds. In Nova Scotia, Premier Gerald Regan estimated the federal share of his budget at 35 per cent. In Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island the figures run well over 50 per cent.

Mr. Regan had another reason to worry. "Election night in Quebec was a shock and ever since we have been telling ourselves that Quebec really doesn't want to separate," he said. "But we now have an element of uncertainty, and uncertainty is the worst enemy of investment. It affects not only Quebec but the Atlantic provinces as well."

Trade Decreasing

The four provinces feel more vulnerable than ever. It is not easy in ordinary times to attract industrial investment to an area that has long land connections to the big consumer markets in central and western Canada.

Investment is now slower than usual and some big ones, such as two major steel plants in Nova Scotia, are turning sour. The



Canada's four Atlantic provinces, east of Quebec, are shown on map in white.

plants are having trouble selling their products elsewhere. The international trade on which Halifax depends is also down. Unemployment is at 10 per cent in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia and around 14 per cent in Newfoundland.

Outwardly, Halifax belies the depressing picture because the boom years spurred major construction in the dilapidated downtown area, and this construction is continuing. But with the collapse in the market for oil tankers Halifax shipyards are running out of orders. Its industry remains greatly dependent on electricity that is produced with high-priced oil.

Newfoundland looks to Labrador because of its still largely untapped hydroelectric power reserves. But the province has a long-standing dispute with Quebec over boundaries and is now worried that an independent Quebec would push its claims more aggressively.

There is less worry about the idea of physical separation from the rest of Canada, a problem that political and economic leaders think could be overcome. Quebec lies between the four Atlantic provinces and the rest of Canada. But René Lévesque, Quebec's new Premier, wants a common market or at least a customs union between Canada and an independent Quebec so that the eastern provinces would not have tariff barrie in trading with Que parts of Canada.

The Atlantic provir feel isolated geograp because of their he dence on internationa have a long-standin against the federal because of its protect policies.

The area has stror and personal links wit ed States, and this ha led some to the provinces could be tean states if the Ca eration should break

Both the New Bru Nova Scotian Premie such an idea out of stressed the strong sentiment in the area thousands of Nova Sc relatives living in Ne Mr. Regan said these were those of an el tion that was dying

"New England is not well economically as said.

Another possible re withdrawal of Quebe subsequent rearrange Canadian Federation is ct of three of the Ath inces—Nova Scotia, N wick and Prince Edw This is a move that discussed for a long t

"It will never happen Regan said. He said N as the wealthiest of provinces, was complet ed to it. But others t are less categorical ideas.

The Atlantic Provi nomic Council, a pri profit organization that ed in part from offici is about to embark on the possible consequen maritime provinces of separatism. Peter Gunt rector of the council, possibility that Quebe boost railroads rates th territory.

"The politicians are stay calm," Mr. Gunt "but everyone is caugh the need for calm and to start making co plans. Nobody under René Lévesque."

'Disturbed' Calm, 'Normal' Killers in Be

(Continued from Page 1)

the fighting for the bodies of war victims.

"During the early period of the war, when both sides were kidnapping and massacring according to the religion of the victim, the morgue was completely full. I did post-mortems on some of the bodies. One night I saw a dozen who could only have been killed, deliberately, by a skilled surgeon. They showed no wounds except for very neat and precise scalpel incisions of the carotid arteries (arteries along the sides of the neck that feed blood to the brain)."

Dr. Labban and the psychiatrists at the hospital told their stories not simply to describe the horrors and absurdities of the war in Lebanon, but to illustrate what they believe soon will become the embattled country's most difficult problem—widespread mental disorder.

"Right now there is a strange kind of lull," said Dr. Labban. "People are no longer dying, but

Upsurge Is Feared In Mental Illness

they are not living, either. There is a temporary feeling of relief, even a kind of exhilarating release from the tension. Yet just beneath the surface they are on the watch—relieved but not really relaxed. They are anxious. Everyone is reviewing within himself the whole experience.

"In a month, three months, six months, the feelings will surface as psychoses, depressions, hysteria, phobias."

An Asfuriyeh psychiatrist who served in the British Army psychiatric service during World War II agreed. "We learned then that during the actual crisis there were few problems. In all disasters, the real psychological drama comes after the disaster is over, when people settle down and afford themselves the luxury of becoming emotionally disturbed."

There is no way yet to measure the extent of the coming mental-health problem in Lebanon, he said, but added that from past experience, "I would guess about 25 per cent of the people, especially here in Beirut, will have breakdowns—anxiety and hysterical manifestations that require hospitalization. The might even be higher."

Neither the Lebanese ment nor the medical p is even remotely prepare with the crisis when it c said. The governmen Ministry, which barely f during the war, does no a department of mental In all of Lebanon there a than 10 fully qualified trists and a few dozen psychologists capable of patients in distress.

"We desperately need b ance and help from int al agencies, especially organizations with disaster health experience," Dr. said.

He and the psychiat Asfuriyeh agreed that th problems will appear am youth, both those who participated in the war a who were merely spectato

"Most of the patients to me now are adolescent schizophrenic symptoms," ban said. "These young have been trapped. T young and the older peo had the protection and su family, but the youngster and 17, whose identities w beginning to take form adrift in this war."

"The behavior of some has been almost unbeli said an Asfuriyeh psychiat told of a university stu his third year of studies rope, who rushed home in this summer to spend his fighting for the Christia langists. "On the night he was to leave here to to his university, he insi returning to the contro line to spend his last hou ing at least a few more he said. "Then he went school."

With such a bizarre bask of war, even the psych themselves are anxious, th mitted. "We know the pr will be very bad, because h cannot endure such a crisi out emotional aftermath Labban said. "But what they will take we cannot p predict. This war has t matter of reciprocal murder out goal or value, without victory or plans for change. have been none of the trad things, no defeat, no conqu

© Los Angeles Times.

UN Drafts Pact On Prevention of Taking Hostages

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Dec. 10 (AP).—Third World and Western nations agreed today on a West German proposal for an international treaty against the taking of hostages.

The agreement assured the resolution's unanimous adoption by the General Assembly's Legal Committee. Subsequent passage by the full Assembly was largely a formality, since all 146 member nations sit on the Legal Committee.

The resolution calls for establishing a 35-nation panel to draft a convention committing governments to prevent the taking of hostages and to punish those who take them. The treaty would be the first UN anti-terrorism measure seeking binding jurisdiction over the world's population.

The agreement followed a compromise between West Germany and Libya, which dropped a demand that the treaty apply only to "innocent" hostages.

In return for Libya's concession, the West Germans and their measure's 37 co-sponsors agreed to delete a provision saying that the taking of hostages should be condemned, prohibited and punished and that those involved should be prosecuted or extradited for prosecution.

Beirut Premier Orders Merger Of Rival Radios

BEIRUT, Dec. 10 (UPI).—Premier Selim al-Hoss announced today that Moslem-leftist and Christian-rightist radios will be merged.

Mr. Hoss said that "it was agreed to unify the media once and for all" but the decision appeared to apply only to radio since no mention was made of television or newspapers.

Throughout the Lebanese civil war, rival radio stations broadcast highly partisan reports and propaganda from their respective sectors.

Beirut radio in the information Ministry in west Beirut was controlled by the Moslem leftists. Amsheet Radio, north of the capital, followed the line of rightist former President Suleiman Franjieh.

Moslem and Christian factions also broadcast from "pirate" stations like the Phalangists' "Voice of Lebanon" and the leftist Mourabitoun's "Voice of Arab Lebanon."

"There will be one radio station," Mr. Hoss said. "As of Sunday, people will be able to listen to the same radio programs as before."

Israel Arabs End Strike

TEL AVIV, Dec. 10 (UPI).—Merchants in principal towns in the West Bank of Jordan today ended a four-day business strike that sparked violent clashes between Arab youths and Israeli occupation troops. Arab sources said some businessmen agreed to pay part of a new sales tax, while others held out pending talks with the military government.

Irish Court Cancels Death Penalties of

DUBLIN, Dec. 10 (AP).—Ireland's five-judge Supreme Court yesterday quashed the death sentences of Noel and Marie Murray, the couple sentenced in July to hang for the fatal shooting of a policeman after a bungled bank holdup last year.

Instead, the court presided over by Justice Brian Walsh, ordered a life sentence for Noel Murray, 25, and ordered a retrial for his wife, 27, who actually fired the gun that killed Constable Michael Reynolds in Dublin in September 1975.

The murder of a policeman carries the death penalty. The Murrays had appealed on the ground that, as Reynolds was not in uniform, they did not know he was a policeman.

EVENTS

M. HAWADENS

15% 15% 15% 15%

OPEC: What price oil?

EVENTS

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...nnally Bars ...d for GOP ...airmanship

...er Meeting Ford, ...ckefeller, Reagan

By Edward Walsh

...SHINGTON, Dec. 10 (WP). ...mer Texas Gov. John Con... yesterday virtually removed ...lf from consideration as the ...chairman of the Republican ... after a White House politi... summit conference called by ...dent Ford to begin patching ...his tattered party.

...e President summoned Mr. ...nally, Vice-President Rocke... and Mr. Ford's presidential ...ary foe, Ronald Reagan, to ...White House for the first of ... apparently will be conti... discussions among the ...n's four most prominent ...blicans on the future of the ...

... Ford said afterward that ...nd the others had agreed ... there are "five or six" ...tial choices for the party ...manship that would be ac... ...ble to all of them.

Connally was not among ...s potential consensus choices, ...the Texan also told re... ...rs:

'Not Available'

...m really not available, and ...n't see any circumstances ...in which I would be."

...e President also said that ...four men had agreed that a ...blican coordinating com... ...ee should be established. It ...d be separate from the ...blican National Committee and modeled after a similar group that was formed in 1965, when the party also was at a low point.

Mr. Ford said he and the others will continue to meet, with their next session tentatively planned for the first week of next month.

The national committee will meet Jan. 14-15 to choose a successor to Mary Louise Smith, who is resigning as chairman.

The President emphasized that he and the others would not try to dictate the choice to the party. He said repeatedly that "we are not kingmakers," and that there was agreement among the four men not to attempt to choose among the five or six acceptable candidates.

No List

The President declined to list the potential acceptable choices, but at least some of them are generally known.

They include Utah Republican chairman Richard Richards, who was an early Reagan supporter and is the choice of the Western Republican chairmen, Indiana chairman Thomas Milligan and Ohio chairman Kent McGough.

Others who have been mentioned as possible choices, and who might qualify as consensus selections, include Wisconsin national committeeman Ody Fish, former Ford campaign chairman James Baker 3d, Tennessee Sen. Bill Brock, who was defeated for re-election, and Treasury Secretary William Simon.



United Press International.

John Connally, Vice-President Rockefeller, President Ford, Ronald Reagan on Friday.

...rter Gets 2 Sets of Proposals for Ending Economic Slump

By Eileen Shanahan

...ASHINGTON, Dec. 10 (NYT). ...e chief executives of 15 ...or corporations and members ...resident-elect Jimmy Carter's ...sition staff independently ...ented him yesterday with ...t turned out to be strikingly similar proposals for ending the economic slowdown.

Both plans involved tax reductions for both individuals and business, and both included new government spending programs that would directly create jobs for the unemployed.

The proposal presented by the transition staff would cost the government $20 billion in the current fiscal year in reduced tax collections and additional spending. The proposal advanced by the business executives would cost $23 billion, although not all of that would be spent in the current fiscal year, which ends next Sept. 30.

Mr. Carter made no comments on which, if either, proposal he would adopt.

According to Irving Shapiro, chairman of E.I. du Pont de Nemours Co., Mr. Carter told the businessmen that he hoped to be able to bring the economy out of its slowdown with an expenditure of "less dollars" than they had recommended.

The President-elect told his transition staff aides that he would make no decisions on economic policy matters until he had completed the selection of his key subordinates in the economic area.

Only one of these has been chosen, Atlanta banker Bert Lance, who will be director of the office of management and budget.

Mr. Lance, at a luncheon with reporters yesterday, noted his own preference for a $15-billion package of tax reductions and job-creating programs and observed that an economic-stimulus package of this size would mean a budget deficit of about $75 billion. He said that to deliberately create a deficit of that size was "going to require some explaining to the American people," but that he felt it had to be done.

Mr. Carter's meeting with the business executives and his transition staff in the economic policy area constituted only two of 16 separate meetings that he held yesterday with his staff, members of Congress, the governors of the northeastern states, and such private citizens as Leonard Woodcock, president of the United Auto Workers, and Clark Clifford, the Washington lawyer and lobbyist who was President Lyndon Johnson's last secretary of defense.

Mr. Woodcock said afterward that he had proposed a rebate of individual taxes to stimulate the economy, but did not specify the size.

The tax-reduction plan recommended by the Carter transition staff involved a combination of a rebate of some part of 1976 taxes and a reduction in 1977 tax liabilities that would mean reduced withholding for all taxpayers.

The staff also presented several different ideas for tax incentives to stimulate business investment in new equipment.

The reduction in individual and business taxes recommended by the transition staff totaled $15 billion. The staff also proposed an additional expenditure of $5 billion in job-creating programs of various kinds, including direct federal programs of employment, grants to states and local governments for emergency employment programs, and additional subsidies for home construction.

Details of the programs for economic stimulus presented by the business executives were disclosed by Reginald Jones, chairman of the General Electric Co.

They did not include a tax rebate. Instead, the business executives proposed an increase to $50 a person, from the present $35, of the special tax credit, plus reductions in tax rates that would cut individual income taxes by a total of $15 billion.

...S. Pesticide Caused Deaths ... Egypt, Is Still Being Used

By Thomas W. Lippman

...IRO, Dec. 10 (WP).—U.S.-... pesticide leptophos, which ...cks the nerve system, was ...using illness and death ...ng Egyptian villagers as ear... as 1974 and is still in use in ...pt, according to officials ...

...st week is was reported that ...U.S. government has helped ...ay for the shipment overseas ...undreds of tons of pesticides ...oisonous that they are not ...itted to be used in the ...ed States. This included lep..., which has been linked to illnesses among workers at the plant where it was made.

In fact, a U.S. government laboratory warned Egypt two years ago about the dangers of the pesticide, marked as Phosvel. But the Egyptian government made another large purchase, and the pesticide is still being used on crops here, the officials said.

Entire families have suffered from convulsions, speech impairment, loss of bladder control and "mental defects," a health official said, adding: "We had some deaths."

Food Supply

It was the first confirmed report of deaths caused by the pesticide, which is suspected of causing partial paralysis, failures of muscular coordination, blurred vision, choking sensations and dizziness among workers at the Bayport, Texas, plant of its manufacturer, Velsicol Chemical Corp.

The fact that whole families here, not just field hands, suffered the symptoms indicates that the problem was in the food supply. Egyptian researchers found that the people had been using the pesticide as a preservative for their wheat seeds, a common practice.

Only last month did the Ministry of Agriculture make a final decision not to buy any more of the pesticide, which Velsicol stopped producing early this year. But ministry officials said that a company representative tried recently to persuade them to make a new purchase.

Velsicol's office in central Cairo has ben closed all week. Attempts to reach the company's representative at his home were unsuccessful.

It is not known here wether the laboratory that conducted the tests in June, 1974—the Environmental Protection Administration's (EPA) Pesticides and Toxic Substances Effects Laboratory in North Carolina—distributed its findings about leptophos at that time. Its report to the Egyptians is marked "confidential."

Ahmed Akkad, under secretary for preventive medicine in the Ministry of Health, said that the government is apparently still distributing the remnants of the multi-ton shipment of leptophos it received later in 1974. "It must be condemned," he said.

He said the findings of the EPA were unequivocal. They confirmed, he said, suspicions that were first aroused in 1972, shortly after the pesticide was first used here.

...d to Overturn ...rter Victory in ...hio, Texas Fails

...EW YORK, Dec. 10 (AP).— ...lenges to the U.S. presidential ...ion results in Ohio and ...s were overruled yesterday, ...in both cases the judges kept ...door open for attempts to ...se the results.

...allenges are pending in New ..., Pennsylvania and Wiscon... but so far the efforts have ... unsuccessful in overturning ...y Carter's victory in those ...s.

...e suits will have to be set... ...by Monday, when the Elec... College votes for president. ...resent, Mr. Carter has 297 ...oral votes with 270 required ...in. President Ford has 241.

Ohio, Mr. Carter was order... ...ertified as winner of the ...'s 25 electoral votes. How... the judge denied a defense ...on to dismiss the suit. Re... ...icans, the U.S. Labor party ... others had complained in ...deral court suit that the ...2 general election voting in ...state was marred by fraud.

Texas, a federal judge re... ...t to issue a restraining order ... would have prohibited the ...s presidential electors from ...ng their ballots for Mr. Car...

...t U.S. District Court Judge ...rt Porter said he will issue ...rder allowing an emergency ...al.

...Koreas Meet

...UL, Dec. 10 (AP).—North ... South Korean representa... met for 80 minutes today ... Panmunjon but failed to ... on how to resume full-scale ...aimed at reuniting families ...ated by the Korean war.

Budget for Probe Of Assassinations

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10 (AP).—The House Committee on Assassinations has voted to spend $6.5 million in the first full year of its investigation into the slayings of President John Kennedy and the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King jr.

"Any cut [in that figure] in my opinion will make the task impossible," said Richard Sprague, chief counsel and director of the panel.

Mr. Sprague said it was his "best estimate" that the investigations into the two murders could be completed within two years and that the second year might cost less, since the areas to be probed would be narrowed by then.

Morocco Frees 105

CASABLANCA, Morocco, Dec. 10 (Reuters).—Morocco has released 105 persons held in preventive custody for up to two years on suspicion of subversive activities, defense lawyers said.

News Analysis

U.K. Trotskyist Flap: Is It Inflated?

By Robert B. Semple Jr.

LONDON, Dec. 10 (NYT).—Prime Minister James Callaghan, his predecessor, Sir Harold Wilson, and the general secretary of the governing Labor party have joined some of this country's newspapers in warning against a party take-over by "extremist infiltrators," mainly youthful Trotskyists.

Judging by the headlines given these warnings, the average British reader could easily conclude that the party is ripe for take-over, if not already in bondage. In fact, the militants are few in number, and only about a dozen seats in Parliament are being seriously challenged.

But what the "infiltrators" as well as their critics have done is to focus attention on an important aspect of present British politics: the antiquated methods by which the British select their candidates for Parliament.

This system, which has nothing in common with the U.S. primaries, vests the power of selection in the "management committee" of a local constituency party. This works well for the member of Parliament who has friends on the committee; it works badly if the committee is suddenly seized by activists.

Asset Strippers

Of all the critics, the most vituperative has been Sir Harold, who resigned as Prime Minister early this year. Sir Harold, in a speech Saturday in Yorkshire, denounced what he called "political asset strippers" and the "cynically calculated methods of the take-over bidders." He named no one, but clearly he had in mind the activists who are supposedly trying to unseat members they believe to be on the right wing of the party.

Sir Harold called for a number of reforms, all designed to protect the safety of a sitting member's seat rather than widen the choices available to voters in a local constituency. He said that a member should be rejected only if a majority of all registered Labor voters in the district voted against him; he also said that temporary "infiltrators" who move into a neighborhood with the sole purpose of unseating a sitting member could be neutralized if a rule was adopted preventing anyone from joining a management committee unless he had registered for two successive elections.

Mr. Callaghan, who spoke the night before to party workers in Leeds, was no less emotional. He told his audience that the most hateful slogans he had heard recently were: "What do we want? Everything! When do we want it? Now!"

"That's not socialism, that's fascism," Mr. Callaghan said. "There are too many people who have infiltrated this party already. Get them out!"

Meanwhile, the party's left-wing secretary, Ron Hayward, issued similar warnings and, as a result, the party's influential National Executive Committee is expected to reopen an earlier investigation of "extremist" infiltration. Such a move would have the support of many of the country's powerful labor unions and most party regulars.

Mr. Hayward's statement came as a surprise. Only a month ago, he had voted for the appointment of Andy Bevan, a Trotskyist, to a $7,000-a-year post as the party's national youth organizer.

The attack from senior members of the party gave the appearance of being orchestrated, although Sir Harold had insisted that he did not clear his comments with the Prime Minister's office before delivering them.

The speeches followed a series of articles in The Times of London alleging infiltration of various constituencies. The series included a detailed portrait of left-wing machinery in Bradford, now represented by a moderate member of Parliament, Edward Lyons.

Divided Group

The true influence of the radical left may be less than the government fears, or says it fears. The Trotskyists in Britain are divided, one group coalescing around a 12-page newspaper called the Militant, another around a party-financed paper called Left. Some experts think there are less than 10,000 of them altogether, although this is in dispute.

What is not in dispute is that they believe in much wider government ownership of the means of production and distribution. They also believe that Labor members who favor a mixed economy, and there are many, have forsaken socialist ideals.

It is also true that their ability to capitalize on the apathy of rank-and-file Labor voters, and thus gain influence on—if not control of—local committees, has confronted several members of Parliament with the prospect of repudiation at the next general election.

Among these are Neville Sanderson, Frank Tomney, Mr. Lyons, and a member of the Cabinet, Reginald Prentice, the minister for overseas aid. A staunch supporter of public spending cuts, Mr. Prentice has been told by his London management committee that he will not be chosen to represent his district the next time around, a decision he is now fighting.

U.S. Moscow Envoy

MOSCOW, Dec. 10 (UPI).—Malcolm Toon is to arrive Dec. 30 to take over as the next U.S. ambassador to the Soviet Union, embassy officials said today.

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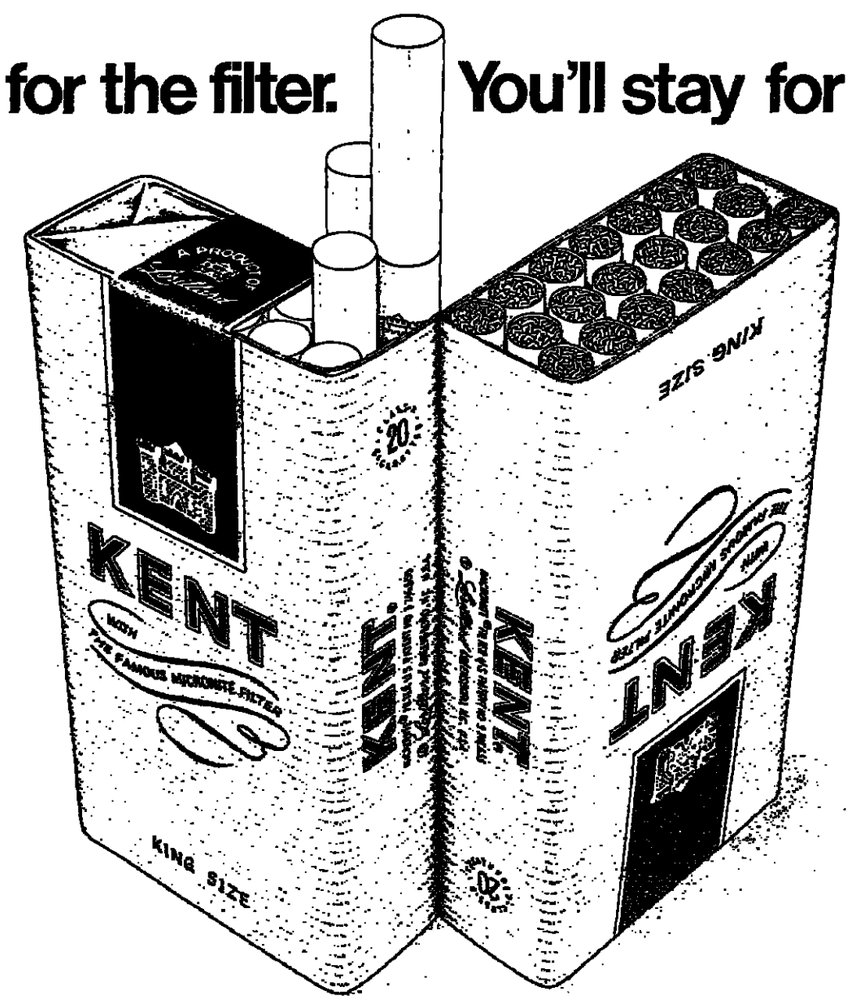
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Medvedev Story of Soviet A-Disaster Backed

LONDON, Dec. 10 (Reuters).—Evidence is growing that the Soviet Union suffered a nuclear disaster almost 20 years ago, but its scope, nature and location remain in doubt.

Prof. Leo Tumerman of the Weizmann Institute of Science in Israel has supported the report of Soviet dissident Zhores Medvedev that a nuclear accident devastated a large area of the Ural Mountains late in 1957 or early in 1958.

Dr. Medvedev, a biochemist who left the Soviet Union to live in England, where he works at the National Institute of Medical Research, mentioned in an article in the New Scientist magazine last month that nuclear waste buried near the town of Blagoveshensk had exploded "like a violent volcano."

The radioactive fallout spread over hundreds of miles, affecting tens of thousands of people and killing hundreds, he wrote.

Unexpected Reaction

The statement caused a minor sensation in the nuclear community, although Dr. Medvedev, who made the revelation in the middle of an article about dissident Soviet scientists, said he had thought that the incident was a matter of common knowledge.

Sir John Hill, chairman of Britain's Atomic Energy Authority, called the Medvedev report "rubbish," noting that radioactive monitoring was being carried out in the West at the time and such a blast would have been detected.

Prof. J. H. Fremlin of Birmingham University recently said that even if the waste had been buried incorrectly, it would not have exploded. Besides, the Soviet Union had only one reactor at the time, he noted.

However, Mr. Fremlin did not dismiss Dr. Medvedev's report completely. He admitted that a test hydrogen bomb could have gone off during assembly.

Prof. Tumerman wrote to the Jerusalem Post that during a car trip through the Urals in 1960 he came across an area 60 miles from the city of Sverdlovsk that was completely uninhabited and unfarmed.

Warnings to Drivers

A highway sign warned motorists to drive at maximum speed and not to stop for the next 15 to 20 miles because of radiation, he said.

"Superficially, everything was in order," Prof. Tumerman said. "There were trees and grass. But it was an empty land, like on the moon. There were no villages, no towns, only the chimneys of destroyed houses, no cultivated fields or pastures, no herds or people... nothing."

Prof. Tumerman, who headed the Institute of Molecular Biology in Moscow before going to Israel in 1972, said he was told later that the area was the site of the "Kyshtim disaster"—apparently named for a town about 150 miles east of Blagoveshensk and 120 miles south of Sverdlovsk—and that a blast had occurred at a military nuclear plant which prepared plutonium for hydrogen bombs.

But the professor also reported that scientists said that the accident was caused by negligent storage of wastes, although he did not mention underground burial.

No Problem Seen

Dr. Medvedev, commenting after the Israeli newspaper published Prof. Tumerman's letter, said that no problem was posed by the different versions of how the catastrophe occurred.

"I don't know which story is true. It depends on which story was more embarrassing to the officials," he said, indicating that he thought they would spread the one which was least embarrassing.

At the time of the blast he was working in a Moscow laboratory, studying the effects of radiation on plants. Officials informed the lab that there had been an explosion of nuclear waste in the Urals and asked for volunteers to set up an experimental station in the area, he said.

Dr. Medvedev did not want to leave Moscow at the time, but many of his colleagues took up the offer because it involved extra privileges and a chance for research that interested them, he said. Later, Dr. Medvedev said, the researchers were frustrated by not being allowed to publish their findings.

Court Upholds Czech Hijackers

ANSBACH, West Germany, Dec. 10 (UPI).—A court here ruled yesterday that West Germany should grant political asylum to two Czechs who hijacked an airplane to Nuremberg in 1972.

Karel Dolezel, 32, and Antonin Lerch, 28, asked West Germany for political asylum after they hijacked a Czech twin-engined aircraft on a domestic flight from Prague to Marianske Lazne and diverted it to Nuremberg. The co-pilot was shot in the chest during the hijacking but survived and returned with the pilot and seven other passengers to Prague.

A Nuremberg court sentenced the two refugees to seven years in prison each for the hijacking. Czechoslovakia demanded the extradition of the two men, both miners. In its verdict, the Ansbach court said the hijackers acted because they believed their life would be better in the West.

Kidnapped Heir Discovered Dead In West Germany

SAARBRUECKEN, West Germany, Dec. 10 (UPI).—Police said yesterday that they found the body of Gernot Egolf, the heir to a brewery fortune kidnapped five weeks ago, buried in a remote wartime air raid bunker.

Mr. Egolf's abduction was the third kidnapping in West Germany in three months of heirs to more than a million marks. The two other kidnappings ended with the victims' release unharmed after the payment of large ransoms.

Two men who confessed to having been involved in the kidnapping of Mr. Egolf, 32, led police to his body which was buried under the bunker.

Mr Egolf was kidnapped Oct. 19 and although his parents paid the ransom demanded by telephone, the kidnappers never collected the money.

Police said that Mr. Egolf died of exposure while chained to the bunker.

Greek Schools Shut

ATHENS, Dec. 10 (UPI).—More tran 32,000 primary and nursery school teachers staged a 48-hour warning strike today asking for equal salaries with other civil servants.



AP.

Munich University student made this bike himself to stay above traffic.

U.K. 'Gay News' Facing Charges Over Blasphemy

LONDON, Dec. 10 (UPI).—Britain's morals crusader Mary Whitehouse has been given court permission to begin blasphemous libel proceedings against a magazine for homosexuals—the first such case to be tried in 44 years.

The subject of the prosecution is a poem written by James Kirkup, 53, a poet in residence and visiting professor at Amherst College in Massachusetts.

Published in Gay News, Mr Kirkup's poem is a fantasy in which the speaker imagines a series of homosexual acts in which Christ is involved.

Using an act of 1889, Mrs. Whitehouse appealed to judges at a private hearing that she be given leave to bring proceedings against the paper. By using the acts she was able to bypass pre-trial hearings.

The maximum penalty for blasphemous libel is life imprisonment. The last man convicted on that charge was sentenced in 1922 to three years hard labor for describing Christ riding like a circus clown on two donkeys.

Swiss May Extradite Millionaire as SS Man

BERN, Dec. 10 (UPI).—The Swiss government said that a decision will be made either next week or the week after on extraditing Dutch millionaire art collector Pieter Menten, wanted in the Netherlands in connection with the wartime killing of 300 Polish Jews.

A Justice Ministry spokesman said Switzerland could send Mr. Menten, 78, back to the Netherlands if it is satisfied there are "well-founded grounds for suspicion that he committed the crimes in question." He allegedly served as an SS officer during the German occupation of Poland.

Dacca Leader Charges India Aggressi

DACCA, Dec. 10 (AP).—Bangladesh's military strongman, Ziaur Rahman, has accused India of inciting persistent violence on their common border.

"They are training miscreants and sending them inside our country," Maj. Gen. Rahman said in one of his sharpest public statements about the tension between the two countries. "Sometimes, there is major violence and almost every day there are border violations."

The 40-year-old chief martial-law administrator also charged in an interview this week that arms were coming into Bangladesh from across the border and that some Bangladesh political parties were receiving financial assistance from India.

"In the past year, we have seized more than 6,000 firearms," said Gen. Rahman, who came to power 13 months ago after a bloody three-month power struggle. "We hope India will stop these things."

Political Purposes

India has repeatedly denied inciting border incidents and has blamed Bangladesh for whipping up anti-Indian sentiment for domestic political purposes.

The most serious incidents occurred in April, when several injuries were reported from exchanges of gunfire. Each side blamed the other for inciting the violence. Bangladesh, a predominantly Moslem nation, is surrounded on three sides by predominantly Hindu India.

Gen. Rahman's accusations came just before bilateral talks with India on the issue of sharing Ganges River water were adjourned yesterday without a settlement. Both sides agreed to meet again "in a very short time."

Gen. Rahman expressed the hope that a settlement of the water issue could be reached. He said that the Ganges question represented a matter of survival to his impoverished nation, which India helped to create five years ago.

International Problem

"Nobody has the right to deny water to our people," he said. "It's an international problem."

"The most important thing is that to have peace and stability in South Asia there must be

Desertion Grew In U.S. Navy to Record for Year

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10 (AP).—The U.S. Navy suffered its highest desertion rate on record during fiscal 1976 and officials said they do not know why.

As a result, the Navy has formed a special study group to determine the cause and recommend actions to cure the problem.

At the same time the Army was registering its best record in 10 years. The Marine Corps record was improving, although its desertion rate still is the highest of all the services, and figures show the Air Force has virtually no desertion problem, and never has had one.

The Pentagon figures showed the Navy desertion rate climbed to 24.8 per 1,000 enlisted men during the fiscal year that ended June 30. The Army, which was hit by a rate as high as 73.5 per 1,000 in 1971, was down to 17.7.

The Marine rate of 69.2 per 1,000 men last year was the worst, but it represented a major improvement over the 105 figure the previous year. The Air Force's rate was only 1.2 per 1,000 men.

Miki to Propose Party Reforms

TOKYO, Dec. 10 (Reuters).—Premier Takeo Miki said yesterday he would submit reform proposals for the ruling Liberal Democratic party early next week but gave no confirmation that his resignation might follow.

Informed sources said Mr. Miki wanted a pledge from the party's executive that the party would institute his proposed reforms in return for his resignation. A majority of LDP parliamentarians has been demanding that he step down since the party's general election setback Sunday.

Mr. Miki seeks a revision of the party's leadership election system, continuation of the investigation he ordered into the Lockheed scandal, institution of a code of political ethics and reduced domination of the party by old men, sources said.

Italy Acts to Cut Cash Pay Boosts

ROME, Dec. 10 (AP).—The Italian Parliament gave its final approval yesterday to a government decree curbing cash outlays on some wage increases pegged to the cost-of-living index.

The Chamber of Deputies approved the decree by a vote of 147 to 21, with 227 abstentions. The Senate had approved the measure earlier.

The measure, designed to curb inflation and the rising cost of labor, calls for automatic increases to be issued in treasury bonds for those earning more than 8 million lire ($9,600) a year. For those earning from $7,200 to $9,600, half of the increase will be in treasury bonds and the other half in cash. Such bonds cannot be turned into cash for five years. The law will be in effect until May, 1978.

U.S. Addict Charged Over Sons' Symptoms

SAN BERNARDINO, Calif., Dec. 10 (AP).—Charges of child abuse have been filed against a 30-year-old woman because her twin sons were born with heroin-withdrawal symptoms.

Authorities said the mother was warned several times by a Welfare Department nurse that heroin use could endanger her unborn children but she did not seek treatment. Deputy Attorney Don Feld said Margaret Reyes of Cucamonga gave birth to the twins Oct. 31. She was arrested upon release from the hospital.

Trial Postponement Won by Miss Hearst

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 10 (AP).—Patricia Hearst, escorted to a courtroom by armed guards, won a postponement yesterday of her trial on kidnapping, robbery and assault charges to next April 4.

Miss Hearst, in her first public appearance since her release Nov. 19 on $1.25-million bail, appeared before Superior Court Judge William Ritzi and waived her right to a speedy trial. The trial had been scheduled to begin Jan. 10.

Congress to... Bills to Insu... Pregnancy I...

WASHINGTON, Dec. —A move is on in Co... counter the Supreme... decision that employ... exclude pregnancy bene... disability insurance pro...

At least three repre... and three senators have... will introduce bills in J... make such exclusion... the grounds of sex di... tion.

The court ruled: That... refusing to grant sick... pregnancy is not sex di... tion, and does not vi... 1964 Civil Rights Act.

There is virtually cert... even more legislation... by the time the 95th... convenes—in part becau... is no agreement on... legislative approach.

So far suggestions ra... a fairly narrow attack... court's ruling by amen... 1964 act, proposed by... members of Congress, t... broad attack on sex dis... tion in the insurance ind... a whole proposed by the... Lobby.

French A-Test Rep...

PAPEETE, Tahiti, ... (UPI).—France set off a... ground nuclear explosion... Pacific testing grounds o... ron Atoll in the South Pa... Wednesday, the newspa... Dépêche de Tahiti said.

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SENIOR EXECUTIVE JOB GUIDE

Published at the end of the week, this is a compilation of senior-level job opportunities from selected publications. Senior level jobs published by the International Herald Tribune through Tuesday automatically appear in this feature. To place an advertisement in "INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE OPPORTUNITIES," contact our office in your country (listed on back page). Any questions or comments concerning this feature can be directed to Mr. Max Ferrero in the Paris office.

JOB TITLE	SALARY	EMPLOYER	JOB LOCAT.	SOME OF THE QUALIFICATIONS	CANDIDATES SHOULD MAKE CONTACT WITH	ADVERT. SOURCE
General Mgr.-President U.S. subsidiary	$60-80,000	German group in fast-moving consumer goods with U.S. mfrg. & sales opn.	U.S.A.	Entrepreneur proven in mktg. high volume branded products internationally; Germ. Eng. lang.	MSL Deutsch GmbH (Mr. Schwingel), Pempelforter Str. 47, 4000 Düsseldorf; Germany.	I.H.T. 25-11-76
Foreign Exchange Dealer		International consortium bank in London.	London	Experienced in foreign exchange & deposit dealing; English & Arabic languages.	Golley, Slater & Ptnr. (Mr. Cotter), 42 Drury Lane, London WC2 B 5 RN, G.B.	I.H.T. 25-11-76
Finance Director	£20,000 House+Car	Important Iranian Group with major expansion, growing trade activity.	Teheran	Qualif. accountant; consid. exp. in fin. mngt.; exp. in retail trade.	Lovell, White & King, 1 Serjeants Inn, Fleet St., London EC4Y 1LP, G.B.	Financial Times 25-11-76
Chief Inspect. Internal Audit	Commensurate with qualification	International bank, affiliate of one of foremost banking groups.	Germany	Prof. background; exp. in comparable position; exp. in South-East Asia an asset.	Charles Barker GmbH, Kettenhofweg 137, 6000 Frankfurt 1, Germany.	Financial Times 25-11-76
Financial Controller	Negotiable	Guyana State Corporation for Guystac Group of companies.	Guyana	ACCA or ACMA or CPA or equiv.; min. 4 yrs. exp. in top mngt. accing. position.	Secretary; Guyana State Corp., Public Buildings, Georgetown, Guyana.	Financial Times 26-11-76
Director of Personnel & Indust. Relat.	£25,000, housing, educ., car.	Consortium, one of world's largest in municipal/general cleaning services.	Middle East	Require a professional	rinbucon/A.I.C. (Mr. Lyddon), 197 Knightsbridge, London SW7 1RN, G.B.	Financial Times 26-11-76
Intl. Director Business Planning	Mid to high thirties (S) bonus, fringes.	Leading intl. mfr. of automotive parts (original & replacement).	Assumed U.S.A.	Planner with techn. & business training related to automotive parts industry	Box D 5,585, Int. Herald Tribune, 21 Rue de Berri, Paris 75008, France.	I.H.T. 27-11-76
District Sales Mgr. Africa	Commensurate with experience	U.S. based multinat. mfr. of Agricultural & Construction Equipment.	Africa	Heavy equpt./simil. industry exp.; knowl. African mkt.; French & Engl. languages.	Box D 5,581, Int. Herald Tribune, 21 Rue de Berri, Paris 75008, France.	I.H.T. 27-11-76
Purchasing Director Europe	According to qualifications	McDonalds Systems of Europe Inc.; world's largest restaurant chain.	Assured Munich	Bachelor; fluent Engl., German. Fr. (Spanish, Ital. desired); technical knowledge.	McDonalds Systems (Mr. A. Klaus), Kurnbergstr. 37, D-8000, München 70, Germany.	Frankfurt. Allg. Zeitg. 27-11-76
Financial Controller Nigeria	Salary, house, car, staff, medical.	Group of European ship-builders, with container ships.	Lagos, Nigeria	Exp. in fin. & budgeting; prefer exp. in shipping; Engl., Germ. (Fr. desired).	UBI Intl., Dr. Klaus Ehrhardt, Bellmannstrasse 23, D 2000 Hamburg 52, Germany.	Frankfurt. Allg. Zeitg. 27-11-76
Directeur des Ventes, Europe		Un des plus import. fabricants européens sanitaire et électroménager.	Europe	30 ans min.; trilingue (Fr., All., Anglais); large exp. de la vente.	Staff Selection & Svcs. S.A. (ref. 190), Ave. Brugmann 32, Bte. 7, B-1060, Bruxelles, Belgium.	Le Monde 30-11-76
Directeur Général	F.F.240,000	Soc. allemande multinat.: 15 usines, dans la grande industrie.	Paris	Grande Ecole (Mines, etc.); parfait. bilingue (Fr.-Allem.); autour de 40 ans	CORT (ref. 2,253, Mlle. Danger), 65 Ave. Kléber, 75116 Paris, France.	Le Monde 30-11-76
European Mkt. Research Manager	Excellent salary and benefits	International Harvester Export co. with new hq. in Brussels.	Brussels	2-3 yrs mkt. planning/research exp.; exp. agric. & construct.; Engl. & Fr. languages.	Intl. Harvester Export (J. Walker), Avenue Louise 165, B-1050 Brussels, Belgium.	I.H.T. 30-11-76
Marketing Manager	Results-oriented remuneration package	Victor Intercontinental S.A. with new div. marketing electronic cash registers.	Brussels	Direct marketing/sales exp. at international distributor level.	Victor Intercontinental (Mr. Hoppe), Ninoofse steenweg 71, B-1750, Schepdaal, Brussels, Belgium.	I.H.T. 30-11-76
Project Manager, Metallurgical		General contracting co., affiliate of large French industrial group.	Paris	10 yrs. project mngt.; exp. in techn. & commercial fields; knowl. constr. metallurg. plants.	Contesse Publicité (ref. 86,857), 20 Ave. Opéra, Paris 75040 Cedex 01, France.	I.H.T. 30-11-76
Product Manager Chemicals	International salary, benefits.	European chem. subsid. of multinational U.S. co.	Brussels	A European; univ. degree; 25-35 yrs.; 3-5 yrs. exp. in chemical mktg., sales.	Box D 5,580, Int. Herald Tribune, 21 Rue de Berri, Paris 75008, France.	I.H.T. 30-11-76
International Tax Manager		Well established Fortune 500 U.S. co., with worldwide expansion.	East Coast, U.S.A.	CPA with 5 yrs. exp. in BIG 8; to handle tax provisions outside U.S.A.; law degree helpful.	Box Y-108, Wall St. Journal, 22 Cortlandt Street, New York, N.Y. 10007, U.S.A.	WSJ 30-11-76
International Marketing Manager		Leading U.S. Commercial fishing boat builder, div. NYSE listed corp.	U.S.A.	3-8 yrs. successful intl. mktg. exp.; marine knowl. a plus; Engl.+Spanish or Fr. lang.	Worldway Postal Center (Allan Morris), P.O. Box 92,009, Los Angeles, Calif. 90009, U.S.A.	WSJ 30-11-76
International Marketing Director	Salary, benefits commensurate with experience	Multinational speciality pharmaceutical company in U.S.A.	California, U.S.A.	Seasoned professional with experience in Europe and/or Latin America.	Box Y-70, Wall Street Journal, 22 Cortlandt Street, New York, N.Y. 10007, U.S.A.	W.S.J. 1-12-76
Directeur Financier		Gras Savoye & Cie, l'un des premiers assureurs-conseils français.	Paris	35 ans env.; HEC, ESCP, IEP; dans l'équipe fin. entrep. import; maîtriser l'anglais.	Alexandre Tic S.A. (Mme Tessier), 10 Rue Royale, 75008 Paris, France.	I.H.T. 2-12-76
Financial Controller Admin. Direc.		4-star Parisian hotel, member of worldwide chain.	Paris	30 yrs. min.; exp. in control, budget, finances, French laws; fluent French & English.	e.g.o.r. (ref. 5182 A), 5 Rue Meyerbeer, 75009 Paris, France.	I.H.T. 2-12-76
Senior Board Director	c. £30,000 tax free	Shareholders of one of Europe's leading banks coupled with S.E. Asia investm. group.	Hong Kong	Accomplished int'l banker; knowl. S.E. Asia investment scene; 35-50; Eng.+Germ. lang.	Merion Assoc. Ltd., Regina House, 1-5 Queen St., London, EC4N 1FP, G.B.	Financial Times 2-12-75
Marketing Coordinator Petrochemic.	Appropriate to background, experience	Petrochemical Industrial Co. of Kuwait, Head office.	Kuwait City	35-45; Univ. degree; English + Arabic; considerable travel required.	Dept. Man. Dir. for Marketing, Petrochemical Industries Co. (K.S.C.), P.O. Box 3,964, Kuwait.	Financial Times 2-12-75
Financial Controller		Well known int'l company in the cosmetics industry, Belgium subsidiary.	Brussels	Prior exp. similar position: English + French languages: Flemish an advantage.	Rossel Régies Publicitaires (ref. 37267240), Brussels, Belgium.	Le Soir 4-12-76
Board Memb. Intl. Transport	According to qualifications	J.H. Bachmann, Internationale Spedition, for Brazilian subsidiary.	Sao Paulo	...vl. transport/shipping indu...y; self initiative; 40 yrs.; German + Portug. languages.	J.H. Bachmann (Mr. G. Böcker), 2800 Bremen 1, Postfach 107509, West Germany.	Frankfurter Allg. Zeitung 4-12-76
Directeur Commercial	Fr. 130,000 +	Groupe Français avec branche de papeterie.	France	Exp. de dir. comm. (mktg. et ventes) dans la papeterie; anglais et français.	Bernard Krief Consult (D. Jalbert), 1 Rue Danton, 75263 Paris Cedex 06, France.	L'Express 6-12-76

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2. Reference list giving name, address, year of supply and year of commissioning of plants or sections supplied by the applicant within his own country or outside.
3. If the equipment or any portion of it is manufactured under licence, the address of origin of such license.
4. The number, names and locations of manufacturing facilities directly operated by the applicant.
5. Approximate percentages of equipment of self manufacture and those from sub-suppliers.
6. Description of the portion or section of the proposed scope which has to be imported from third countries.
7. Balance sheet of the applicant for the last three years, along with his business brochure.
8. Name and address of agents in Pakistan.

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ell-Trained Manpower Is China's Major Military Resource

y Drew Middleton

ING (NYT).—"The role by the soldier is decisive." man who knows why he and for what he fights victorious."

comment by Chang Feng-ief of staff of the 179th y Division of the People's ion Army, reflects the con- of the officer corps that wer is China's major mili- source.

ompensate for inadequacies ipment, the command has trated on the mass pro- of tough, alert soldiers, and airmen.

impression given by the Division and the 38th Air n and that gained from s of other units and talks officers and soldiers—all a three-week visit at the on of the Defense and Ministries—is that these are psychologically prepar- sustain battle casualties ptable to Western forces carry on guerrilla opera- if their formations are d.

Chinese soldier's life is of tan simplicity beyond the ing of a U.S. soldier.

The Company Room

me end of the company is a storage space where al belongings, winter uni- and extra ammunition are arranged.

barracks room is bare and Double-decked bunks, each carefully rolled quilt, oc- ne wall. Rifles and ammu- are stacked on the other, e rice bowls and tooth- es.

y get eight hours' sleep a the chief of staff said. lly they are in bed by 9 p.m. bedtime varies with the s."

179th represents a worker y. Like units of the United and British Armies, it ains a military museum ch which recruits are d to absorb its combat his- eight years of fighting against the Japanese, five years of civil war against the Nationalists, and the short, intense and, an officer conceded, costly intervention against the Americans in Korea.

The walls are hung with pictures of individual heroes given the title of Skilled Fighter or Combat Hero and with battle flags and diagrams of successful actions. Save for language and the aggressive austerity of the building, a visitor might be at the Armored Cavalry Museum at Fort Knox, Ky.

The Infantry Recruit

The infantry recruit, who is the core of the forces, begins with two months' basic training, a mixture of ideological teaching, drill and instruction in army life.

He goes to his unit, where he learns a specialty—field gunner, machine gunner, mortar crewman, rifleman. There are few specialties compared with those in Western and Soviet forces.

A soldier's uniform differs from that of a commander in only one respect—two pockets instead of four. While airmen wear blue trousers and the ubiquitous green jacket, the army's uniform is all green. In early November, with an Arctic wind sweeping in from Siberia, the 179th, at its depot outside Nanking, had not yet donned the heavy quilted trousers and jackets and the quilted greatcoats that are worn in winter.

Officers are not called by terms of rank, but commanders are identified by their roles—platoon leader, battalion commander, chief of staff.

Although commanders and men mix off duty, field discipline in both the ground and air forces appeared to be strict. Salutes were punctilious, and orders were carried out at the double.

No Pinups

No pinups, no stereo or television sets, no radios broke the stark simplicity of the barracks. The food is equally simple: rice, two other dishes and tea at each meal.

The conscripted infantryman is in service for two to four years, although officers of the 179th said the usual term was three. There are no regular leaves, but Sunday is a day of rest. A soldier gets leave in the event of family illness.

During his first year the basic monthly pay is 6 yuan, perhaps $3. After the recruit has progressed to fighter, or combat infantryman, he is raised to 7 yuan. A deputy squad leader, comparable to a corporal, gets 8 yuan, a squad leader 10 and a junior officer 60.

The training, intensive and thorough, reflects the limited range of weapons with which the Chinese infantry is armed.

The division chief of staff, Mr. Chang, and other officers agreed that in the Soviet Army "the tank is everything." They were confident that their anti-tank weapons, the heaviest being an 85-millimeter gun, would stand off Soviet armored attack in the possible war toward which all training is directed.

Accuracy Excellent

At a demonstration on the regimental range, the heaviest anti-tank weapon displayed was the 75-millimeter recoilless rifle. The accuracy at 400 yards against stationary and moving targets was excellent, as long as the old soldier's maxim, "The other fellow isn't firing back," was kept in mind.

The difference between these teams and U.S. teams observed a month before in West Germany was that the Americans were opening fire in less than 10 seconds, while it took the Chinese about 25 seconds to set up and fire.

Riflemen, machine gunners and mortarmen banged away at targets with commendable accuracy. Two squads engaged in a long competition in bayonet fighting, on which the Chinese spend an inordinate amount of time despite the small percentage of bayonet wounds in modern war.

In conceding that the division needed more modern weapons, Mr. Chang said:

"Much depends on the economy and the development of industry. We have started to pay attention to the modernization of weapons, but for the moment we depend on what equipment is available and make the best use of it. We know that precision and timing are all-important factors in battle, and it is just a question of time when modern weapons, like laser sights, are supplied to the armed forces."

Realistic Training

Officers emphasized that the division underwent realistic battle training, including bacteriological, chemical and nuclear warfare, twice a year.

Chinese doctrine emphasizes close coordination to the extent compatible with the shortage of advanced weapons. Each division of the field army includes an anti-aircraft battalion.

Asked how the division would move to a battle area, the chief of staff said, "By truck or on foot."

Reconnaissance, detailed and constant, is insisted upon as a means of balancing the Soviet advantage in aerial and other surveillance. Though manpower is abundant, the use of infantry firepower is stressed, while the human-wave attacks of the Korean War receive less emphasis.

Close Combat

The ground army, essentially an infantry force, has adopted tactics that maximize its advantage in manpower. The aim of the Chinese is to get as close as possible—"to embrace the enemy"—convinced of their superiority to all other armies in close combat.

As for the air force, the 38th Air Division, at its base southeast of Peking, is built around the Chinese version of the Soviet MIG-19, known as the F-6. The Soviet MIG-19 first flew in the middle 1950s and ceased being produced by the Russians at the end of that decade.

The division's officers asserted that the installation of three 30-millimeter guns and of two Chinese-built jet engines made the F-6 superior to the Soviet version.

The pilots, one of whom had been in service for 17 years, expressed complete confidence in their craft and were largely ignorant of recent advances in fighter performance in the Soviet and Western air forces.

The overall impression is of hard-working, well-trained forces proud of their role. This is balanced in both the air force and the army by the impression that they are preparing to fight a war in the 1970s with the equipment of the 1950s.

British Company Denies Secrecy On Nuclear Leak

WINDSCALE, England, Dec. 10 (Reuters).—Britain's nuclear fuel treatment company today denied it attempted to cover up the presence of a leak at its plant while the local government was considering an application to expand its facilities.

Peter Mummery, general manager of the British Nuclear Fuels Ltd. plant at Windscale, northwest England, told a press conference, "There was no cover-up."

Tony Benn, secretary of state for energy, revealed in the House of Commons yesterday that a leak of irradiated water from a silo containing caesium, which has a half-life of about 100 years, was detected on Oct. 10.

The company said the leak of about 100 gallons of water did not affect ground or surface water and only reached a few yards from the silo. No worker was endangered, it said, asserting that a man could stand on the worst-contaminated area for two weeks before he absorbed radiation up to permitted limits.

At the time the leak was discovered the local Cumbria Council was considering a planning application for a £600 million ($358.9 million) expansion of Windscale to allow it to treat foreign nations' spent nuclear fuel. British Nuclear Fuels is the commercial arm of the British Atomic Energy Authority.

Gas, Power Strike Is Set in France

PARIS, Dec. 10 (AP).—Workers in the French state-owned electricity and gas networks today called a strike for next Tuesday and Wednesday to protest a planned cut in wage increases for next year.

The strikes, in practice, will mean two-hour electricity blackouts for all but essential services each day and reductions in gas pressure. The cuts will occur Tuesday afternoon and Wednesday morning.

The workers were protesting a management decision to end a five-year-old agreement guaranteeing the 130,000 employees an increase of 2 per cent in their buying power each year—increasing their wages 2 per cent above the inflation level.

Fascist Deputy mits Suicide

ME, Dec. 10 (UPI).—Neo- st parliamentary Deputy Abelli, 55, committed sui- today by throwing himself gh a seventh-floor window apartment building, police

Abelli, founder of the n Social Movement (MSI) in the northwestern Pied- region, had been suffering nervous disorder.

Nuclear Warning Dud in Australia

SYDNEY, Saturday, Dec. 11 (Reuters).—A deadline set by a group which threatened to explode a nuclear device in one of Australia's two largest cities yesterday passed without incident.

An organization calling itself the "Group of Six" sent letters to Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser and opposition leader Gough Whitlam last month threatening to explode a nuclear device in either Sydney or Melbourne unless the government announced a ban on the mining and export of uranium.

Earlier this week, the government announced that uranium exports to fill existing contracts would go ahead.

Soviet Air Attaché Expelled by Canada

OTTAWA, Dec. 10 (UPI).—The federal government has ordered a Soviet diplomat expelled from Canada for "activities incompatible with his diplomatic status."

Maj. V.M. Vasiliyev, an assistant air attaché to the Soviet Embassy, has been ordered out of Canada, the External Affairs Department said.

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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 6—Saturday-Sunday, December 11-12, 1976 *

Discipline in the House

After several years of turnover and turmoil in their ranks, the House Democrats are in mood to consolidate. The best evidence is the refusal this week of the Democratic Caucus to promote to majority leader either of the two men—Rep. Phillip Burton, D-Calif., and Richard Bolling, D-Mo.—who have been the most aggressive champions of change in the internal power structure of the House. Instead, a bare majority of the Caucus turned to Rep. Jim Wright, D-Texas, who—like incoming House Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill jr., D-Mass.—is a canny, engaging veteran well-versed in the classic arts of congressional politics.

Rep. Wright certainly capitalized on antagonisms toward Mr. Bolling, who has been regarded as too arrogant and aloof, and Mr. Burton, who is widely seen as too ambitious, contentious and manipulative. Yet Mr. Wright also gained favor because of his ability as an orator, coalition-builder and legislative strategist. Though he was backed by many conservatives and Southerners, his outlook and support are broader than those categories might suggest. His voting record, while hard to summarize, averages out as moderate In regional terms, he is not a spokesman for the Old South or Texas oil, but more a representative of the Sun Belt and the world of aerospace.

* * *

Reps. O'Neill and Wright promise to be a strong, persuasive team. That is encouraging, because what the 95th Congress will need most of all is self-discipline. It may sound easy, for example, to build a stable House majority for Democratic programs under a new Democratic President. But the 292 House Democrats are a diverse and restless pack. Partnership with a president will be a new experience for the 65 per cent of them who have come to Congress since 1968. Even the veterans will have to adjust after eight years of fighting vetoes and hectoring Republican officials. Indeed, the current House in general has been shaped largely by opposition—to the Nixon and Ford administrations, to the war and to Watergate. While Congress in the Carter years will have many opportunities for creative, productive work, certain habits of fragmentation, showboating and self-indulgence will need to be overcome.

More discipline is also needed in the management of the House. There is no shortage of resources; staff allowances and research aids have become, if anything, too generous. Organization is the urgent problem now. Committee jurisdiction over large questions, notably in the energy field, should be consolidated. Scheduling also needs to be improved. A special commission chaired by Rep. David R. Obey, D-Wis. will be bringing some useful proposals before the House early next year.

There is another area in which problems of discipline are even greater and may be most troublesome for the leadership. That is the sensitive field of congressional ethics. The reputation of Congress has been clouded most recently by the revelations about gifts from South Korean nationals by continuing problems with slush and office accounts, and by California Democrat Rep. Charles H Wilson's acknowledgement that he has diverted campaign funds to personal use in violation of the House code of conduct, if not the laws

More and more legislators do recognize the need for stricter standards of conduct, full financial disclosure, better reports on lobbying and another review of the campaign financing law. Rep. O'Neill has promised to set up an ad hoc panel to draft a new, tough ethics code, and the weak House committee seems likely to be overhauled. But he may have some personal problems in this area; he was feted by Tongsun Park at a lavish birthday party a few years ago, has taken extravagant trips abroad, and is adept at raising campaign funds for political friends. Before his advocacy of new rules can be entirely credible, the new speaker will have to change his ways and make some accountings for past practices.

Whatever new standards may be approved, the real test will be whether they are enforced. The normal tendency on Capitol Hill is to leave scandals and embarrassments for the voters to judge—or for the Justice Department to pursue That is inadequate. Abuses by individual members lengthen the shadows over Congress as a whole. Incumbents may get re-elected anyway, but public confidence in the institution will remain low until these incumbents show a real willingness to discipline colleagues who persist in cutting corners or playing fast and loose with the rules and laws.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Priority for Panama

The 73d anniversary of the signing of the Panama Canal Treaty last month passed without notice in the United States but not in Panama. There, students and others staged ceremonial burnings of the treaty, which gave the United States control of the 10-mile-wide Canal Zone "in perpetuity." Foreign Minister Aquilino Boyd attended one such demonstration in Panama City.

Since then, Boyd has won agreement in Washington from Secretary of State Kissinger for another round of negotiations for a new canal treaty, even before Jimmy Carter becomes president next month, in an effort to narrow remaining differences between the two governments. But the Panamanians know that any substantive progress must await the new administration.

The new canal treaty is, indeed, the most critical issue facing the Carter administration in the Western Hemisphere. Unless the United States is ready to conclude an agreement that will provide for eventual Panamanian control of the territory that cuts the republic in two, President Carter and Secretary of State Vance will be unable to create an effective Washington policy for the Americas.

Panama is the issue that unites virtually all of Latin America against the Yankees and the one conspicuous symbol remaining of the era of Washington's "big stick" diplomacy and "Manifest Destiny." Latin American schoolchildren learn, even if students in the United States do not, that no Panamanian signed the treaty under which the United States took control of the zone and built the canal. Anyone who has visited the great waterway knows it could easily be disabled by a guerrilla force.

Until Ronald Reagan injected Panama into the battle for the Republican presidential nomination, the Ford administration had negotiated honorably and responsibly for a new treaty aimed at insuring freedom of access to the canal and a U.S. share in its defense against outside attack, while providing for eventual restoration of Panamanian sovereignty over the zone. It ought to be the Carter administration's highest hemisphere priority to bring those negotiations to a successful conclusion.

In campaign debate, Carter declared he would "never give up complete control or practical control" of the Canal Zone. But he promised to "continue to negotiate with the Panamanians," and eventually revised his "never" to "anytime in the foreseeable future." Under principles accepted by the last three U.S. presidents he has to be willing to set a date for relinquishing control of the zone if any negotiations are to have any chance. Carter should clarify his policy on this most critical of hemisphere issues—and the sooner the better.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

NATO Defense by Words

Excellent verbal progress was made at the NATO ministers meeting which ended in achieving a fuller recognition of the deadly seriousness of the Russian threat to the West . . . Unfortunately, the NATO meeting failed lamentably to match strong words with even a modest degree of action. The long-overdue decision on the airborne early-warning system was again postponed . . . Mr. Kissinger, in his swan song, exposed the hollowness of Russia's proposal for a general pledge not to make first use of nuclear weapons. In view of NATO's conventional inadequacy, it is upon such a first use of nuclear weapons by the West that deterrence and defense depend. There is no sign of the corresponding political tightening-up of the alliance on the European side that this situation makes essential. On the American side, mercifully, there is to be no wavering in this respect. The only solid piece of good news was the specific reassurance from President-elect Carter to this effect.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

Oil Imports and the West

The best policy [in the face of the OPEC oil price increases] would, of course, have been to limit oil imports: The timid efforts of the Europeans were annihilated by the irresponsibility or the conscious determination of the U.S. leaders... Washington up to now seems to have adopted a policy of conserving national resources instead of a policy of energy independence, unless what is involved is an absence of any policy.

—From Le Figaro (Paris).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

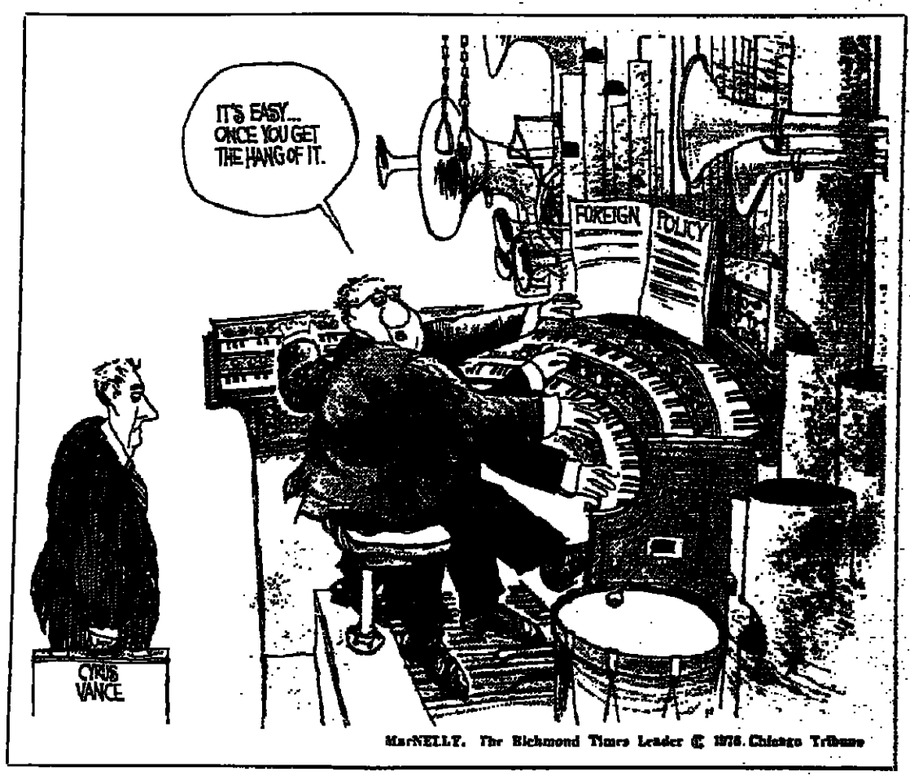
December 11, 1901

LONDON—The Daily Mail says: "Rightly does Mr. Brodrick assert that moderation in the war is imbecility. The time is at hand, he announces, when the Boers remaining in the field will no longer be accorded the treatment of belligerents. The nation will thank him for this strong utterance." The Daily Chronicle says: "Until peace is desired by the Boers on something like our terms, it is idle to talk of negotiations."

Fifty Years Ago

December 11, 1926

OSLO—Charles G. Dawes, Vice-President of the United States, and the Foreign Ministers of France, Great Britain, and Germany were declared the recipients of the Nobel Peace Prizes for 1925 and 1926 at a meeting of the Nobel Institute today. The prizes, worth about $34,000 each, will be shared equally among the recipients according to the announcement by Frederic Stang, chairman of the Nobel Committee.



OPEC and a Spreading Malaise

By Jonathan Power

LONDON.—We are told that OPEC is about to subvert the Western economy once more. Even a modest 10-per-cent price rise, it is said, is likely to send us rocketing into a new inflationary orbit.

But why has the West allowed the demand for oil to build up so it is now in this vulnerable position? Why is the United States this year importing 41 per cent of its oil compared with 34 per cent at the time of the oil embargo? Why are gasoline prices in the United States only one-half to a quarter of what they are in Europe? Why is it that in many Western countries the price of energy in real terms decreased between 1974 and 1975? Why are speed limits in force in only half the West European countries even though they have demonstrably reduced both oil consumption and accidents? Why is it that only one Western country, the United States, has anything approaching an organized program to promote car-pooling and ride-sharing? Why is it that trucks have been allowed to cut into the rail freight markets in virtually every Western country when they are less energy-efficient per ton/kilometer of freight moved?

There are no good answers to any of these questions. Most government activity over the last three years has gone into combating OPEC, for the most part unsuccessfully, and into research into alternative methods, mainly nuclear, of creating energy. Western governments find it difficult to note the obvious: that "a barrel of oil saved is as useful as a barrel produced—better in many respects." That quotation is from a recent report of the International Energy Agency. The report went on: "Most countries speak of 'investments' to expand supplies with all the assumed benefit of increased employment and economic growth. On the other hand, conservation expenditures are discussed in terms of 'costs' and assumed to reduce economic growth. Most careful studies indicate that investments required to achieve energy savings will have a higher return on investment, and thus a more positive effect on economic growth and employment, than many of the supply expansion alternatives being considered. This makes conservation a cheaper alternative to domestic energy production." This view is argued even more forcefully in the current issue of Foreign Affairs by Amory Lovins, a young physicist working in the British branch of Friends of the Earth. He argues that with modest social innovation and a number of technical fixes (like improved design of buildings), "we can double our end-use efficiency so that by the year 2000 we could be twice as affluent as now with today's level of energy use or as affluent as now while using only half the end-use energy we use today."

The West's attitude to OPEC is part of a wider malaise that now pervades almost everywhere, bar China: Concentrate on knocking the other man, rather than putting your own house in order. This "blame him not me" attitude has been probably more responsible than any other factor in undermining the Third World negotiating position with the West. For during the last decade while the Third World has been gathering steam for its present onslaught on our privileges, it has done two extremely foolish things. It has allowed its rural economy to run down and consequently has become almost totally dependent, in the years of crop failure, on Western food exports. It has also become overdependent on our arms factories. The Third World's military expenditures have doubled over the last 15 years. It is now finding to its cost that it is difficult to bargain toughly abroad when the granaries are empty at home and it's spending a cool $40 billion a year on guns, enough to solve most of its basic economic problems.

One also wonders why the Third World, while expending prodigious amounts of energy campaigning for the West to organize price support schemes for their raw material exports, doesn't take a few simple steps in the trade field itself.

Why don't they, as Mahbub Ul Haq, the head of policy planning at the World Bank, has suggested, "get together and, by a single stroke, create a preferential area for trade among themselves. This can be done by a uniform devaluation of their currencies by, let us say, 50 per cent vis-à-vis the developed world . . . Such action will immediately create a built-in incentive to trade with each other rather than to perpetuate the traditional patterns of depending on the developed world."

Here on the HMS Great Britain everyone damns everyone else as the ship goes down. At the moment the port side is maneuvering so it can fire last-minute salvos at the multinational corporations, the Zurich gnomes and the IMF. The starboard troops strafe the unions, the poor who live on Social Security and the soft intellectuals who mislead the workers into thinking that a sinking ship can be refloated with bigger decks. All are equally hypocritical. The British have an upper middle class who are past masters at circumventing income tax demands, mainly through fringe benefits like company cars, and even company gardeners, in the mistaken notion that they are overtaxed. In fact, 10 other West European countries are more heavily taxed than Britain. The British have workers, high and low, who are in totally unproductive occupations, ensnaring more and more activities into a web of intricate bureaucracies and restrictive practices. Britain now has far more civil servants than it did when it ran an empire that encompassed a quarter of the world's population. And it takes twice as many man-hours to build a car as it does in France or West Germany. The international bankers and foreign governments who are being bullied to bail Britain out should perhaps hold off until Britain learns how to liberate its own locked up potential.

In Northern Ireland numerous political factions and paramilitary groups over seven long years have perfected the art of blaming outside interference as the cause of their troubles. The new talk of an independent Ulster—first mooted a few weeks ago by Protestant paramilitaries, now cautiously supported by a not insubstantial number of members of the Catholic-dominated Social Democrat and Labor party—is a refreshing break with past attitudes. Perhaps left on their own, without a British Army or Irish reunification to fear, the divided communities would begin to learn that their future lies first and foremost with each other.

Robert Frost wrote:

"Two roads diverged in a wood,
and I—
I took the one less traveled by,
and that has made all the
difference."

A little of that spirit would do the world a mighty dose of good right now.

NATO's Resolution Sag

No Way Without

By C. L. Sulzberger

BRUSSELS—The North Atlantic Alliance likes to comfort itself during grim moments by recalling that during 27 years it has managed to deter any thoughts of Soviet aggression against Western Europe and also that its mere existence has probably helped to stave off holocausts which might otherwise have exploded from the Cuban or Middle East crises.

Yet, during relaxed moments and agreeable thoughts, we might do well to remember that the entire strategic balance of power has altered within the same 27 years. The Soviet Union, aided by more or less efficient allies, has maintained the most dynamic conventional army on earth, has lurched to approximate nuclear-missile equality with the United States, and has developed a naval strength that is at least on a parity basis, over-all.

One consequence is that Moscow no longer needs to feel inhibited anywhere in the world (as it did in 1962 off Cuba). The air-land-and-sea operation it successfully carried out last winter in Angola is an excellent case in point. By single-minded, determined long-range planning, the Soviet Union has achieved a military revolution in less than three decades and has indicated it possesses the will to use this might if need be.

Disturbing

What is most disturbing about NATO's position, as its ministers and generals ended their annual year-end conferences here, was not the regular shortfall in troops, equipment and funds to which allied commanders have been forced sadly to adjust themselves. A more profound weakness is the sag in allied resolution, in the determination to defend our form of civilization.

Americans have been accustomed to blaming such lassitude on their European partners. But a study that has just been published in the Political Science Quarterly (by Prof. Bruce Russett and Miroslav Nincic of Yale) comes up with a startling and even gloomier conclusion, namely:

"Public opinion in the United States is now much less favorably disposed toward the use of American military force abroad than at any time since the beginning of the cold war. In part this indisposition stems from the American failure in Vietnam, but it is also a result of partial East-West détente and other changes in the world at large, and in America as well."

Twenty-five years ago (July, 1941) when the United States was still neutral, surveys used by the authors show that 86 per cent of the U.S. people were prepared to use our troops to defend Canada, 81 per cent to defend Britain and 60 per cent to defend the Philippines. The latest figures (computed in April, 1975) show this willingness has dropped to 37 per cent for Canada, 37 [illegible] Britain and 29 per [illegible] Philippines.

In October, 1949, w[illegible] lantic Treaty was b[illegible] cent of Americans fa[illegible] itary action in case o[illegible] tack on American a[illegible] rope." In December, [illegible] last sampling) the [illegible] dropped to 39 per cen[illegible] the authors assert:

"Surveys since Dec[illegible] have consistently foun[illegible] per cent of the popu[illegible] reduce military spendi[illegible] pared with 5-30 per c[illegible] 39." As early as 19[illegible] study showed that o[illegible] our NATO allies, Cana[illegible] majority support (57 p[illegible] help, if attacked, from[illegible] or nuclear weapons.

This frightening an[illegible] "(1) The willingness o[illegible] ican public to use U[illegible] armed forces for the[illegible] other nations is cur[illegible] than during the earli[illegible] years and is probat[illegible] proximately the sam[illegible] prevailed in the years i[illegible] preceding American [illegible] World War II. . ." (S[illegible] tionism was strong.)

"(2) Public willingn[illegible] pay nuclear weapons[illegible] of allies is extremely [illegible] lower than during [illegible] 1950s."

A Footnot

It is worth adding a [illegible] unexpected footnote. T[illegible] find that "elite or [illegible] samples" are far more [illegible] act on behalf of [illegible] than the general p[illegible] that, in the latter ba[illegible] "willingness is grea[illegible] higher income and edu[illegible]

From all this certa[illegible] may be inferred. Fir[illegible] massive and coordinat[illegible] tional program explain[illegible] and why we need it [illegible] in all allied countries, [illegible] ably most in the Unite[illegible]

Secondly, if no such [illegible] logical and political eff[illegible] dertaken, the point may [illegible] be reached when ther[illegible] no use in having any [illegible] budget to produce wea[illegible] cause there won't be en[illegible] ple left who might be [illegible] employ them in self-de[illegible]

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation or other changes. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be published with initials but their names will be given to the editor if signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

Letters

U.S. Vote and Taxes

Jean-Pierre Frankenhuis (Letters, Nov. 15) ironically complains that his American friends in France are reluctant to subject themselves to state income taxes now that "Americans abroad [have] finally obtained the right to participate fully in the political life of their state and country, after much complaining and petitioning." He concludes his letter with a rhetorical question: "Is representation without taxation, for this admittedly small segment of Americans abroad, the fine example they wish to set as a symbol of their country to their hosts?"

Although for more than 50 years the United States has been one of the only countries in the world that effectively taxes its nonresident citizens, it was only in 1975 that those citizens received finally the right to vote in federal elections in the United States. As well, although there are more than 1.2 million Americans resident overseas (more than the inhabitants of any one of the 15 smallest states in the United States), there is no single senator or congressman representing the very distinct needs and rights of this group as there is for, say, the states of Alaska, Wyoming, and Vermont (with less than 500,000 inhabitants each).

Thus it is difficult to agree with Mr. Frankenhuis' portrait of a small, self-centered and smug minority of Americans who "refuse to participate in the setting of [America's] future and their children's for opportunistic reasons."

It is worth mentioning that French citizens resident outside France are represented in both the French Senate and the Chamber of Deputies by their own proper members of those houses: and they are of course not required to pay income taxes to France for this privilege.

The Association of Americans Resident Overseas is gratified that nonresident Americans can finally vote in federal elections. As the Tax Reform Act of 1976 shows, however, we by no means escape taxation and we are far from having effective representation.

Although Mr. Frankenhuis is confused concerning the true tax and political-participation status of Americans overseas, recent legislation shows that there are a number of U.S. senators and congressmen (not to mention state tax inspectors) who feel as he does. This letter may then help both them and Americans resident overseas to be aware of their relegated status as nonresident citizens, especially vis-a-vis citizens of more progressive countries in this area, such as France.

In fact, as intimated by Mr. Frankenhuis, only complaining and petitioning seems to produce results.

BRAINARD L. PATTON, jr.
Assn. of Americans
Resident Overseas.
Paris.

The new U.S. tax law on overseas earned income (Section 911) is a dramatic example of what can result from taxation without proper representation. What could be next?

While many overseas Americans are represented in Washington through their home state, these representatives obviously cannot be expected to be able to be of much or any help on such as federal tax and passport regulations applying to overseas residents. To obtain effective and veritable constitutional representation, a citizen naturally must elect his representatives from the area in which he resides. . . In our case the world outside the United States.

As an exaggerated but not totally unreasonable example, I propose that a criminal walking the streets of his home state has more constitutional protection on such questions than we do overseas. His state automatically and otherwise protects him concerning such as federal tax laws applying to him while we overseas are fair game.

The solution seems to be up to us overseas since our present position is much our own doing. I suggest either we group as a "World United State," and fight or accept our lot . . .

KELLOGG A.F. SMITH.
Paris.

I read with interest your article (IHT, Nov. 30) in which U.S. government employees (of the Internal Revenue Service) "justified" the tax reforms relating to Americans working abroad —particularly the references to "subsidizing" us.

It would be enlightening to hear these government employees justify the fact that U.S. government employees working abroad (including IRS employees) pay no tax in the foreign country where they work but pay U.S. taxes on their incomes *before* adding "post adjustments." These "post adjustments" are what the rest of us call cost-of-living, housing, school tuition and hardship allowances—things for which we are taxed.

Why should the tax collector be taxed differently than the taxpayer? Who is subsidizing whom?

DON BIGLER.
Geneva.

I read with mounting incredulity the comments by congressional and administration officials regarding the results of The Washington Post overseas poll on the new tax law. (IHT Nov. 30).

The glib insouciance with which the arguments against overseas taxation were dismissed is yet another manifestation of the political intransigence and economic parochialism which afflicts too many of our benighted national leaders. One point I certainly can agree on, though, is that government subsidies do not necessarily increase efficiency. The quintessential example, of course, is the government's own heavily subsidized military diplomatic bureaucracy here in Western Europe. With their myriad "tax-free" benefits (housing and subsistence allotments, house leave, commissary, PX, APO, exemption from foreign taxes including VAT, and subsidized gas prices), I would submit that U.S. government employees abroad are the single most pampered group of taxpayers among our citizens.

As for the feigned outrage and righteous indignation exhibited by those "unnamed" officials, well... where did you say that Tea Party was being held?

THOMAS E. MCGUIRE.
Wassenaar, the Netherlands.

Wrong Direction

I have been following with some sense of amusement the IHT recent series of letters regarding the use of gender [illegible]

I have only one [illegible] servation to make. The [illegible] equal rights with [illegible] through playing [illegible] If anything, this will [illegible] the wrong direction, aim[illegible] to obscure the real issue.

MARIA P. [illegible]
Geneva.

Goose Feathe[illegible]

John W. Finney [illegible] stockpile article (IHT [illegible] with the snide quip: "[illegible] United States needs to s[illegible] talc and feathers at all." Finney has not done his [illegible] work.

Americans eat chicken. [illegible] Americans love chickens, but [illegible] not love nor eat geese. [illegible] feathers have no heat-r[illegible] qualities, whereas goose-[illegible] exactly the right mate[illegible] heat retaining winter [illegible] uniforms. When the Chi[illegible] tervened in Korea in th[illegible] 1950s and the U.S. [illegible] temporarily overwhelmed, forced to retreat, the United [illegible] lost something around [illegible] goose-down-filled uniforms [illegible] filling, unhappily, came [illegible] China itself where people [illegible] eat goose.

Overnight the price of [illegible] feathers skyrocketed, from [illegible] haps 50 cents a pound to [illegible] a pound, and the U.S. [illegible] faced the possibility of the [illegible] freezing to death for lack of [illegible] er winter clothing. Because [illegible] future war may very well [illegible] fought under Arctic cond[illegible] here is one retired Marine [illegible] officer who votes for a large [illegible] pile of goose feathers.

JOHN C. WEISS
Saint-Jean-de-Luz, Franc[illegible]

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Isolated Albania Faced With Fresh Pressures

By Murray Seeger

BELGRADE, Dec. 10.—A West diplomat stationed in Tirana, capital of Albania, wanted to ke a hotel reservation in Rome. had to drive 200 miles to a rt hotel in Yugoslavia to find lephone connection to the t or north.

he few West German tourists have visited Albania report they were kept under con- nt supervision. "When I tried leave the hotel at night to take walk," one commented, "a leman appeared and told me go back inside."

ther sources say that, despite ody history and backward- s of the country, the elite are schooled and indulge them- es by reading classic French nography in the original lan- ge.

uch scattered, incomplete re- ts are about the only news to e out of Albania, Europe's st tightly closed, regimented, ophobic and impoverished so- y.

ut enough information has faced recently to confirm that health of the country's only war leader, 68-year-old Enver cha, has improved enough for to consolidate his power at ime when his country of 2.4 lion is facing new strains.

he small, mountainous land longer can count on the sup- t of China as an ideological and continues to view two er Communist states, neigh- ing Yugoslavia and the Soviet ion, as enemies.

ked recently if this situation not leave Albania "nonalign- a Tirana official told a West diplomat: "Oh, no, we are ged with Marxist-Leninism." he Albanians are afraid of, d full of hate for, Yugoslavia, ece and Italy. They have been ong the most consistent, sin- minded members of the Com- nist world since their mainly mmunist World War II parti- n fighters won an election and med a government in 1945.

Led by Mr. Hoxha, their gener- in the underground war ainst the occupying Germans



Enver Hoxha

and Italians, the Communists consolidated their power the next year with the adoption of a Stalinist-type Constitution. It ended open elections.

The Albanians joined the Eastern European trading bloc, Comecon, in 1950, and the Warsaw Pact in 1955. But in 1960, following a visit to Peking, the Albanian leaders denounced the Soviet Communists and retired behind their mountains, confident that China would provide whatever foreign assistance they needed.

Now a new, moderate leadership in Peking is continuing a slow process of improving ties with the West and reducing its connections with Tirana. And the Albanians are more isolated than ever.

After Albania acknowledged the diminished assistance from Peking, Soviet party leader Leonid Brezhnev offered the possibility of improving relations with Moscow. For his suggestion, Mr. Brezhnev received a bitter denunciation from Tirana and a reiteration of the Albanian belief that, now more than ever, Albania is the custodian of the true Communist faith.

Premier Mehmet Shehu referred to the Moscow leader as "the present Kremlin czar, the arch-revisionist Brezhnev," and added:

"These renegades think our party shifts according to the direction of the wind. They will be bitterly disappointed once again. There is not and never will be any wind or storm that can change the course of our ship, which is always oriented by the infallible breeze of Marxist-Leninism."

Eight Purged

Sailing the course has not been easy, however. At his party's congress recently, Mr. Hoxha confirmed that eight former top officials who had dropped out of sight during the previous three years had been "thrown into the garbage dump where all traitors of revolution belong."

The purge was just the latest of several which have marked the 30-year rule of the Albanian Communists. Although no details were given, most foreign observers believe that at least one of the eight who were accused of plotting with foreign powers to take over the government, Beqir Balluku, had been executed.

Mr. Balluku also had been a partisan and, with Mr. Hoxha and Mr. Shehu, a member of the innermost ruling circle.

In his memoirs, Nikita Khrushchev, who was the Moscow party boss when Albania defected, described how the Tirana trio functioned.

"They had a sort of troika," he said. "Enver Hoxha and Mehmut Shehu would sentence the accused to death and Balluku would personally carry out the execution."

According to Mr. Hoxha's memoirs, a portion of which were published in French 10 months ago, he last saw Khrushchev in Moscow in November, 1960, and had a blistering argument with him. Mr. Hoxha accused the Russians of interfering with Albanian affairs and trying to undermine the loyalty of the army.

"The Albanians truly feel threatened," a Western diplomat commented. "In their entire history they have been dominated by outsiders and the driving force of their policy is to prevent it from happening again."

Ethnically, the Albanians are believed to be descended from the ancient Illyrians and were long ruled by the old Turkish empire. After gaining independence in 1912, Albania was subject to heavy pressures from its neighbors, especially Italy, which dominated its economy before World War II.

The most obvious contemporary threat comes from Yugoslavia, which started the postwar splintering of the Communist world in 1948 when President Tito broke with Stalin. Since then, Yugoslavia has operated a form of self-managed, decentralized Socialism with light controls on foreign cultural influences.

Interest in Yugoslavia

Under this system, the Yugoslavs have built a substantial industrial base and raised their standard of living rapidly, especially in the northern half of the country. Some of the officials recently purged in Tirana apparently were impressed with the Yugoslav system and wanted to experiment with it.

The Albanians have shown some interest in improving relations with Greece, its other mainland neighbor. Albanians in Greece generally are assimilated into the local population.

Within Albania, however, the minority Greek Orthodox believers are barred from public religious activity, as are Moslems and another small group of Roman Catholics.

The complete isolation of the country was illustrated at the recent party conference where official Communist delegations came only from Vietnam and Laos.

The Chinese party sent a message of congratulations.

Most of the Peking aid projects given to Albania have been completed but foreigners report there are still many Chinese in the country.

Lone Course

Albania belongs to the United Nations but takes part in virtually no other international organizations. It was the only European country which did not take part in the Helsinki Conference on European Security and Cooperation last year.

Mr. Hoxha is not known to have left Albania in 15 years.

A foreign source said that the French Embassy, which has better relations than others with the government, is often asked to supply copies of pornographic books to Tirana officials. The explanation offered is that the Albanians want to study "examples of the decadence of capitalist society."

Other foreigners report that copies of Le Monde, the newspaper published in Paris, are often delayed for many days in the Albanian mails, apparently because officials want to read some particular article.

"With Albania," a knowledgeable source observed, "there is no question of opening doors to the West. Even if they opened just a window, the whole system would collapse."

© Los Angeles Times

tate of Emergency pheld in Sri Lanka

COLOMBO, Dec. 10 (Reuters).—The Sri Lanka Supreme Court led today that the continuing ate of emergency, declared by e Prime Minister, Mr. Sirimavo ndaranaike, in 1971 to settle rest in the country, was legal. The five-judge court gave its ision in ordering the retrial f former opposition politician, Amirthalingam, who had been quitted in September by the gh Court of Charges of incit- the northern Tamil minority olate the Constitution.

Jewish Symposium In Moscow Postponed

PARIS, Dec. 10 (UPI).—Organizers of a symposium on Soviet Jewry to be held in Moscow have postponed it until Dec. 21-23 to avoid clashing with the 70th-birthday celebrations for Soviet Communist party leader Leonid Brezhnev Dec. 19, it was announced today in Paris.

In a statement issued by the Jewish Contemporary Library, Benjamin Fain, chairman of the symposium organizing committee, was quoted as saying an "intense anti-Zionist campaign" is going on in the Soviet Union. The statement included an appeal from dissident academician Andrei Sakharov for international support for the symposium, to which the Soviet and foreign press have been invited.



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Hungary (air) $	118.00	59.00	33.00
India (air) $	228.00	114.00	63.00
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Iran (air) $	171.00	85.50	47.00
Iraq (air) $	171.00	85.50	47.00
Iceland (air) $	118.00	59.00	33.00
Ireland £ St.	33.00	16.50	9.00
Israel (air) $	171.00	85.50	47.00
Italy Lire	75,000.00	37,500.00	21,000.00
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Lebanon (air) $	171.00	85.50	47.00
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Morocco (air) $	124.00	62.00	34.50
Nepal (air) $	228.00	114.00	63.00
Netherlands Fl	284.00	142.00	79.00
New Zealand (air) $	292.00	146.00	81.00
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LONDON THEATER

'Counting the Ways'—Albee's Curtain Raiser

By John Walker

LONDON, Dec. 10 (IHT).—Edward Albee's "Counting the Ways," receiving its premiere at the National's Olivier Theatre, was written as a curtain raiser to a longer work and it seems an inconsiderable hors d'œuvre to something meatier. According to the flashing lights that hang above the stage, the work is "a vaudeville," which, from someone as fastidious with words as Mr. Albee, is a blatant misnomer.

I'm not sure why the author uses an indefinite article for his description—it's certainly an undefined play—but vaudeville is, or was, a succession of unrelated acts. What Mr. Albee offers is a succession of related acts, short redefinitions of love or the progress of a marriage between two somewhat unspecified people—He and She, middle-aged and tart-tongued.

They are a couple who define their relationship to each other in terms of crème brulée or picking the petals off a rose. In brief scenes, punctuated by dark and the crack of a whip or pistol shot, the two strive for advantage and superiority. He complains that he has no shirts to wear. She changes their double bed for two singles. He asks her how many children they have. She cannot remember.

And so it goes. Short sequences of dialogue couched in reasonable and civilized tones. Indeed, civilization is seen as something that has deadened natural emotions and reactions but imposing an order that is fragile and forever threatened. The two teeter on the edge of the chaos.

The short scenes, each slightly shifting the relationship, are notable both for the pedantry and imprecision of the dialogue, which is, in the worst sense, precious, suggesting a quality of experience to which the audience can have no access. The cast, Michael Gough and Beryl Reid, work a clever sleight of mouth, giving it a point that it does not possess.

Both are cast against type. Mr. Gough, as an actor, has a luminous benignity that is far from the muddled middle-aged pretentions of Mr. Albee's He. I say as an actor because halfway through the play, as lights flash "identify yourselves," Mr. Gough addresses the audience as himself—or as near as he can get to it on a stage—and then appears shy and reticent. Miss Reid, who had a notable career in music hall, seems more at ease addressing the audience directly in a comic anecdote from her past than as the haughty She.

They both perform, as Bill Bryden directs, with assurance, as if something significant were happening. But Mr. Albee's vaudeville seems an occasion for mutual hate. He appears to dislike his characters, who hate each other and also hate an audience watching them in their sourness.



Michael Gough and Beryl Reid in Edward Albee's "Counting the Ways."

In return, I imagine, an audience will dislike the play.

* * *

The policy being pursued these days at the Royal Court is to bring downstairs to the main auditorium the sort of plays and groups that used to be confined to the studio Theater Upstairs. The benefit is that the audience can sit more comfortably while watching small-scale work. And although Pip Simmons's "Dracula" occupies the Court's stage with great assurance, it has little else to recommend it.

Mr. Simmons's adaptation of Bram Stoker's novel is strenuously hysterical, concerned to enliven and present the sexual subtext of the original tale of vampirism. It proves that Stoker's repressed eroticism is far more effective than the explicit sexuality, the naked couplings that Mr. Simmons provides.

"Dracula," first presented at the Piccollo Theater, Rotterdam, two years ago, is the least effective of this group's work, perhaps because the actors seem less emotionally involved than usual.

Mr. Simmons's is a talented and inventive director, capable of a rococo theatricality. He demands a great deal from his actors, who respond admirably to his florid style—of their kind, you could not ask for better performances than Rod Beddall's Dracula, Peter Jonfield's madman, or Sheila Burnett's lustful vampire.

But it is theater that, while it may astound the sight or please the ear with some sepulchral songs, ignores the mind. And here, once Mr. Simmons has made an obvious point about the sexual nature of vampirism, all he does is repeat it, in ever more high camp variations.

* * *

At the Greenwich Theatre, David Thompson has the misfortune to direct Molière's "Tartuffe," in his own vigorous translation, just after Roger Planchon's TNP production at the National Theatre. Mr. Thompson's approach, inevitably, seems tamer and duller and less funny than usual although he has been bold enough, in his own way.

He has put the play in a stuffy 19th-century setting, the kind that Ibsen's characters inhabit, and made it a study of an almost successful conman. The production's great benefit is the performance of Leonard Rossiter as Tartuffe.

Mr. Rossiter is England's most volcanic actor, sometimes seen in continual eruption, as in the recent "Frontiers of Farce." Here he is in apparent equilibrium, although you can feel the activity beneath the surface in such tiny details as the sudden jerk of his hand when Orgon offers to make him his heir.

His acting lifts a production that otherwise tends towards turgidity.

THE ART MARKET

The 'Oriental' Flavor in Vog

By Souren Melikian

PARIS, Dec. 10 (IHT).—The value of impressionist-inspired painting and modern "primitive" art is sliding. But since anything can happen when a 19th or early 20th-century painting has an "Oriental" flavor—a few Western professionals are speculating on the growing market for European art in the Mideast.

This was clear at a sale Wednesday at the Hôtel Drouot-Rive Gauche when Paul Renaud sold a group of 19th and 20th-century paintings. It was also clear that symbolist art is holding its own despite the doubting Thomases.

In the impressionist-type category fall paintings by perfectly competent artists such as Johannes Ten Cate, along with a debased version of the style that is only a step away from airport art. But regardless of quality, prices in this category are tumbling.

For instance, a delightful pastel landscape in grayish mauves and greens, done by Ten Cate in 1917, was sold—with difficulty—for 1,100 francs. In my opinion, this is so low as to be unfair. More justified was the beating taken by Elisée Maclet's harbor scene, "Le Vieux Toulon," which sold for 3,480 francs. Not long ago, these splashy, gaudy views of the Riviera were worth two or three times as much.

Proof that "primitive"—*not*—art is falling from favor was the low price of 9,750 francs paid for André Bauchant's "Peasants in the Countryside"—an excellent landscape (as far as Bauchant goes), dated 1950. While the context of the sale may not have helped—the emphasis was not on contemporary art—the low price was nevertheless significant.

Commercial Favorites

Most dealers specializing in contemporary art had seen the Bauchant painting. Many of them were at the sale. One of them, Hervé Odermatt, had come not to buy Bauchants but to pick up works from the "Orientalist" school, art showing Near or Mideast scenes. These have emerged as commercial favorites this season.

Judging from the prices at several recent sales, the subject counts more than pictorial merits. A passable oil on panel by Albert-Clément-Valéry Gautier, "The Smala Moving On," went to Odermatt for 4,990 francs. And a poorly painted scene of North African horsemen crossing a brook, done by Henri Rousseau in 1928 in a vaguely neo-impressionist manner, went to the same dealer for a whacking 11,420 francs. This is three times what the Maclet harbor scene fetched. It apparently made no difference to bidders that the horsemen were inferior to the "Smala."

This apparent lack of discrimination is due to the speculative nature of the Mideast market—the Western professionals seem to be aiming at the less sophisticated sectors.

Vast numbers of third-rate works, not to say junk, are believed to have been sold over the past two years in places where 19th- and 20th-centur paintings are as un Arab manuscripts a West. It takes prolong to any art school to perceptiveness that cl the discriminating bu

Fragility

Such a state of a ever, is not likely to Mideast may be a bo ket, but it is a frag well because the tran volve a very small dealers with contacts t is, moreover, no tellin undiscriminating buy Mideast are going to discriminating.

A case in point is harem scene called Bath," painted by Geo grosse (1859-1938). It academic paintings p Rochegrosse after Wo and, as such, is not attractive to Wester "After the Bath" had been offered at Drouot and had been Wednesday, it sold for ing 30,340 francs—with taking an active pa bidding, although he get it.

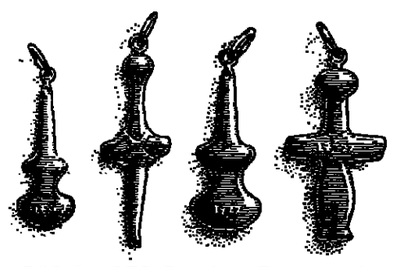
Symbolism

Quite different is t the late 19th-century school which continues value despite fears that fessionals were voicing of last season. The ris the growing interest Western public in quain a touch of violence a times, a kind of frozen. A drawing in watercolo by Elizabeth Sonrel, illu poem by Charles Cr Box," made 9,200 franc price.

More surprising still, Groux's pastel and bl study made 3,248 franc because of the Blakelik of bodies swirling and around the figure of Jes for work by George de Frenchman of Dutch o real name was Van possibly the best symbol er, continue to rise. A murky 1893 landscape, growth," brought 8,990 which is about 50 per c than what it would ha last spring.

Every sale has its quir Wednesday it was a sem pastel showing Lole Full couch next to the lamp her image by sculptor Rivière. Rivière's Lole Ful was cast in bronze by t dreds and is a favorite at among Art Nouveau co Thé pastel happened to American, Frederick Bridgman (1847-1928), clusively known for his and Turkish scenes. The p 19,220 francs, three tim presale estimate. It reflec unique semi-documentary romantic appeal of the v well as the prospect of stantial profit on the U.S.

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ENTERTAINMENT IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK, Dec. 10 (IHT).—This is how critics for The New York Times rate new films and stage productions.

Plays

"Comedians," by Trevor Griffiths and staged by Mike Nichols, "is one of the funniest, and almost certainly the dirtiest, comedies to be seen on Broadway in some seasons," Clive Barnes says. It's about life and politics, the playwright "presumably, is a Socialist with a sense of humor," Barnes writes. It is set in Manchester, England, in a night school for comedians where six aspiring comedians are to perform for a talent scout. The conflict is between the teacher's vision of comedy, "a stimulant," and that of the scout, "a narcotic." "Griffiths has found a perfect form to discuss the weighty matter of comedy, its function, purpose and reward." Jonathan Pryce "gives a memorable and brilliant performance," based on the classic clown Grock, who died in the '50s. And Nichols's staging "is unself-consciously dazzling." Barnes concludes: you can go along "just for the belly laughs," or for the other level of seriousness, but "don't miss this play."

"Visions of Kerouac," a play by Martin Duberman about Jack Kerouac, is a serious attempt to show the man beneath the Beat Generation myth, says Mel Gussow. But it's a failure, with Kerouac not getting the "variegated, complex portrait" that he deserves. Duberman oversimplifies the novelist's life, suggesting that he was trapped by a refusal to admit a preference for homosexuality. Also, "there is too much wide-eyed effusiveness." Gussow points out that Kerouac is dead, hence the libel laws are not a concern. But his friends—Allen Ginsberg, William Burroughs and Gregory Corso—are alive. "It is one thing to write a theatrical equivalent of a roman à clef, and another to concoct a shaky amalgam of fact and fiction" as Duberman has done. Lane Smith plays Kerouac, giving a "visceral" performance. Kenneth Frankel directed.

"The Brownsville Raid" is a "taut and most compelling" drama by Charles Fuller, staged by the Negro Ensemble Company. The play stays close to historical fact—the alleged raid by a black regiment of the Army on the town of Brownsville, Texas, in 1906. Clive Barnes points out that the raid may well have been rigged by the white townsmen to get rid of the black soldiers, who were subsequently dishonorably discharged from the Army. The hero of the play, Sgt.-Maj. Mingo Saunders, was typical of many blacks after emancipation—he joined the Army because it offered one of the few possible "careers" for men of his race. "He was an Uncle Tom with sergeant's stripes" but Fuller sees him and the other men as part of a historical conspiracy." "The performances are brilliant," Barnes says; Douglas Turner Ward plays Mingo Saunders.

Films

"Bound for Glory," Hal Ashby's film biography of one of America's greatest folk singers and composers, has a number of "very good things going for it, in particular David Carradine's dry, haunted performance as the young Woody Guthrie," Vincent Canby says. Ashby and his cameraman, Haskell Wexler, have been "immensely successful in re-creating the look of place and period from the drought-ridden Texas Panhandle of the 1930s" to the California fruit ranches. It doesn't have much of a screenplay, at least not one that matches the complexities of the central character, Canby says. Guthrie, in the film, isn't any more articulate "than your average, tongued-tied man-in-the-street." Had the dialogue been combined with "more of Woody's music, the result might not have seemed as ultimately barren and trivial but Mr. Ashby didn't want 'Bound for Glory' to be a musical." Melinda Dillon plays Guthrie's abandoned wife as well as a singing partner. Ronny Cox is one of Guthrie's sidekicks and mentors.

"Silver Streak" is the sort of comedy that leaves you exhausted "though not from laughing," says Vincent Canby. Set on a Los Angeles to Chicago train, it is about art forgery. Gene Wilder plays "a more or less straight romantic role that suits him not at all." Richard Pryor turns up in the last third of the film and has "some genial moments that are immediately undercut by what appears to be either thoughtless editing or direction." Colin Higgins's screenplay is "not witty or rambunctious or mysterious," Director Arthur Hiller may, in Canby's opinion, want to forget "Silver Streak" as quickly as possible.

Rome Duty-Free Shop

ROME, Dec. 10 (AP).—Fiumicino Airport, which serves Rome, has been authorized to have a dutyfree shop—initially dispensing only tobacco and liquor for international passengers.

Picasso's Heirs in Agreeme On Sharing Painter's Esta

NICE, Dec. 10 (AP).—Pablo Picasso's heirs have reached a new agreement on sharing his billion-dollar estate, a lawyer said today.

Roland Dumas, who represents the painter's widow, Jacqueline, said that "barring a spectacular upset at the last minute," the inheritance should be distributed to the six heirs within six months to a year.

A previous agreement had been contested by Marina, Picasso's granddaughter, and a court hearing was scheduled Dec. 7 to air the case. At the last minute, however, the hearing was postponed to Dec. 21 to give time for an out-of-court settlement.

Mr. Dumas said that the court session would proba be held.

Experts are expected to up the estate by lots of e ed equal value. The he then draw for the lot lots. The widow, Jacqueli be entitled to 34.375 per the total estate. The gra dren, Marina and Berna will receive 18.75 per cent, children born out of w Claude, Paloma and Ma each receive 9.375 per cent

The diversity of the inhe has been one of the compl factors. Picasso left 1,885 ings, 7,089 drawings, 19,1 gravings, two châteaux, real estate, securities and

ARTS AGENDA

Hans Korte will be the stage director and Miltiades Caridis the conductor for a double bill of Karl Amadeus Hartmann's "Simplicius Simplicissimus" and Stravinsky's "A Soldier's Tale," to be given new productions by the Bavarian State Opera on Dec. 19 in the Cuvilliés Theater in Munich. On Dec. 23, in the National Theater, Günther Rennert will stage and Gabriel Chmura will conduct a new production by the same company of Bizet's "Carmen."

* * *

The American Cultural Center in Paris (3 Rue du Dragon) will complete a series of films devoted to choreographies of Murray Louis with the showing of "Time" and "Shape" at 7 p.m. on Dec. 14. The program is a continuation of the center's "History of Modern Dance in the United States" series, begun in October.

* * *

A new staging of Rossini's "The Barber of Seville" is uled for its first perfor Dec. 29 at the Hamburg Opera, conducted by Aldo cato, staged by Gilbert and with sets and costum signed by Ezio Frigerio. Balisa sings Rosina, Wol Brendel will be Figaro, and principal parts will be su Rüdiger Wohlers, Ude K and Harald Stamm. The s performance is scheduled Jan. 2.

'Chorus Line' Nam London's Best Mus

LONDON, Dec. 10 (A Marvin Hamlisch's "A C Line" has been named as the musical of the year by Lon West End theater critics.

A British cast is replacing original American cast as show continues at the Drury Theatre.

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ILY GENAUER

g, 'Unknown' Talent: ncy Grossman in U.S.

YORK—Up creaking steps n aging tenement in the tto section of Manhattan astonishingly handsome ome of a woman artist ay be one of the most ng and gifted in the States. She has had a en solo shows, been in- n group exhibitions around nky, is represented in the ns of some of the most ated art patrons around.

Nancy Grossman, at 35, almost unknown to the public and much of the d. Her name is not one "musts" automatically in- o any big art-now museum Her work is rarely dis- or even listed in new

man is the artist who s rs ago, before realism be- le new, now thing, did a d heads and figures of angelesque power which n covered with a black "skin," using zippers for and eyes. They were g, of course, but they so mysterious in a subtle tricky way.

newest works, on view at & Eckstrom's, are again ve (years ago she did some g surrealist abstractions). are collage paintings. I any idea how she gets tled color on the sheets she cuts into fragments ns with mending tape. ragments seldom suggest parts of the human fig- et they come together like s, muscles, thongs. The alled "Landslide" could be in a Pieta, or a Deposition the Cross. "Rushing Fig- n't going to get anywhere e he seems tethered, per- o himself. The colors run gray or greenish white, or, often, to tones rich and s time-worn minerals, like ite.

The sense of the show is a disquieting blend of power, menace, mystery—but strange apprehension, too. It's when Grossman becomes more specific that she disappoints, as in a repetitious series of pastel heads, in which the faces topping strong but too realistically handled necks, are variously concealed by collages of masks.

* * *

Kathe Kollwitz was an artist who expressed her indignation against war and poverty in terms that were tender and compassionate, as well as powerful. The new Kennedy Galleries show includes some 80 drawings and prints by the German woman who was one of the major artists of the first half of the century.

There was a time when most people interested in art knew her story. Born in Germany in 1867, she married a young doctor in the Berlin slums and made the poor her life-long theme. Her son was killed in 1914 serving in the German Army. Her grandson met the same fate in 1942. Except for brief travels abroad, she remained in Germany, painting, sculpting and making prints of oppressed workers, of insurrection, of battlefields full of the dead and the dying.

In 1933, with Hitler's arrival on the scene, she resigned from the Prussian Academy of Art and, as a Socialist, was forbidden to teach. By 1936, her work could no longer be exhibited. Friends urged her to leave the country, but by then she was well into her seventies and refused. She died in 1945, shortly after her Berlin home, studio and much of her work were destroyed by bombs.

Enough remains, however, especially among the drawings and prints, to stand as a moving memorial to her genius. It was a deeply Germanic expression, rooted in tormented Gothic compositions, related to the sculpture of her friend and countryman Ernst Barlach, biting in its line, but monumental even in its shadowy forms, holding back nothing.

* * *

Saul Steinberg is another artist hardly happy about the state of the world. But he conveys his bitterness—because he knows nothing can be changed?—in drawings that unfailingly make their viewers happy because they are not only sardonic but extremely funny. Two shows—at Betty Parsons and Sidney Janis—are as wry and askew in their technique as in their theme. A master could write a hopeless, whither-are-we-drifting novel. Steinberg draws two lines to indicate a twisting, curving path along which, at intervals, are arrows and markers reading "too soon," "never," "next time," "but," "once more," "sometime"—and says it all. He draws a beautiful pattern of the words (there are some figures in it too, I think) "I have; I am." The load that Sisyphus is futilely and forever trying to push up a hill is simply a big question mark.

So Steinberg, in cartoons of boundless wit that go back to the '40s and interestingly trace his development to the point millions know now through their use as covers for The New Yorker and other publications, comments on a world of unanswerable questions, distorted values, and no signs of direction at all out of our ridiculous, painful mess.



Nancy Grossman's "Bound Figure with Hood" (1976).

Called 'Dazzling'

Russian Costume Show Opens at Metropolitan

By Bernadine Morris

NEW YORK (NYT).—The Russian costume exhibition at the Metropolitan Museum of Art is a dazzler.

It concentrates on clothes from the 18th and 19th centuries and tiptoeing into the 20th with styles from Worth and Poiret. These are, of course court and royal-family clothes and the pièce de résistance is Catherine the Great's wedding dress all cloth of silver with silver embroidery, and showing off a young girl's 17-inch waistline.

But equally astonishing are the peasant clothes with their meticulous embroidery and ribbon detail and all making use of a vivid shade of red. The shapes are big and voluminous and there is widespread use of layering, involving shirts, the sarafan (a kind of jumper), aprons and underskirts. An important part of the outfit was the kokoshnik or headdress, which changed shape from region to region, and was often pearl-embroidered.

A separate room is devoted to rich peasant clothes, which substitute brocade and fur for coarse cottons and embroidery but maintain the same traditional shapes.

Illustration

The costumes illustrate the way clothing, at its best, becomes art, and is worthy of presentation in a museum.

The Russian styles have, in fact, come from museums in the Soviet Union, including the Hermitage in Leningrad and the State Historical Museum in Moscow. They were accompanied by three experts, Tamara Korshunova, who is curator of the Hermitage, Luiza Efimova, curator of the State Historical Museum, and Nina Yarmolovich, a restorer in the Kremlin Museum in Moscow.

Their institutions are constantly traveling around the Soviet Union to secure examples of folk art, of which costumes are considered an important category, the women observed.

Not all the clothes in their country are anonymous, they said, mentioning Olga Bulbenkova, a court costumer at the turn of the century, who died around 1918, and Nadezhda Lamanova, who did theatrical work as well as clothes until her death in 1941, as designers whose names are known.

Slava Zaitsev is the current big name in fashion, Mrs. Efimova observed.

"I don't know whether he's a Givenchy or a Galanos—he's a Zaitse," she said, smiling.

A First

It is the first time the costumes have been shown outside the Soviet Union. The exhibition, called "The Story of Russian Costume," is the fourth of a series of cultural exchanges arranged by Thomas Hoving, director of the Metropolitan, and the Soviet Ministry of Culture a few years ago.

The Russians sent the Scythian gold exhibition here in 1975 and the Metropolitan sent 100 European and American paintings to the Hermitage and the Pushkin Museum in Moscow. Earlier this year, the Metropolitan sent a selection of pre-Columbian gold.

That clothing is part of this exchange of treasures has pleased members of the fashion industry, who aspire to art but are often mired in commercialism.

Their support has helped make the annual openings of the fashion exhibitions at the Metropolitan major social and cultural events. Under the direction of Diana Vreeland, the first one, in 1973, centered on innovative Paris designers of the early part of this century. The second involved Hollywood costumes and last year's focused on American women of style.

The Opening

The opening of the Russian costume show this week, with its undercurrent of cultural détente, was undoubtedly the grandest.

"I've always been mad about the Russians," observed Mrs. Vreeland. "When I was a child growing up in Paris, everybody was fascinated by Diaghilev's Ballets Russes.

"I was hired by the museum to plan exhibitions, and in the spring of 1975 I asked if we could do Russian clothing—I wanted to go to Russia, I'd never been there. Mr. Hoving said, 'You can go with me.' He was going to Moscow for the opening of the paintings exhibit and I went along."

To provide the proper ambiance, Mrs. Vreeland secured yards of furs to throw around the exhibition "to give the idea of savagery." She persuaded the House of Chanel to revive its "Russia Leather" scent to spray around, and she ordered the music, a tape specially prepared from the work of Mussorgsky, Borodin, Rimsky-Korsakov, Tchaikovsky and Glazunov.

Walking through the exhibition, she confessed she had always had a crush on Peter the Great—his uniforms and his caftan are on display—and pointed out the expansion of Catherine the Great's waistline from the minute handspan dimensions of her wedding dress to the matronly scope of her later court dress.

Jacqueline Onassis, who headed the benefit-opening committee, edited a book for the occasion, called "In the Russian Style," it is being published by Viking Press.



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EUROPEAN GALLERIES

Brussels

ry, Graphics and Sculp- s, Musée d'Art Moderne, ade Royale, Brussels, to 2.

is Pol Bury's first offi- sponsored show in Brussels. in the mining region around ent, Bury now lives outs- arts. Many of his graphics e American cities—his wife ew Yorker—seemingly men- g clusters of giant globes g enigmatically amid the pers, rolling along streets, ng on traffic-packed Washington Bridge.

show, titled "From the to the Line," has many graphic works than sculp- because of restricted space. n Bury takes the point as he enlarges it to a full- ircle, shrinks it to a dot, izes it by cutouts of cir- ach nudged off center by ghbor to create an effect ement. In his sculptures, int becomes a solid sphere d or bronze, sliding for- rd back, or a tiny ball- cap to slender wires outward from a metal

point and line appear in s, brushed into shadowy with the illusory effect of y, in unexpectedly delicate lluring colors. Woodcuts gher, more tangible look- e colors warm, dark and , the surfaces grained and

* * *

ma of Flemish Art, Hilton ry, Waterloo Boulevard, els, to Jan. 22.

ish art has always been on imagination, earthy love of landscape. This ion of 170 works, mostly gs, some small sculptures, the early 20th-century n Saint Martin group of as starting point and right forward into con- ary art. Basic pruning have helped to even out lity and point up the real hs and individual quirks. least with a net cast so ot too many have slipped . There's at least one rom all the first wave of n artists plus several of ore interesting moderns. e, the De Smet brothers, (among the expression- Jacob Smits, Spilliaerts for symbolists, constructivist le Boeck, a contemporary neke but startlingly subtle dern in his very different Later works include the tly erotic sculptures of Haese (although, puz- there are none by his Rheinhoud), tortured gurines in the same style ffalize. Etienne Elias, one best of the younger painters, Paul Joostens, coarse, are worth track- n among the abundance.

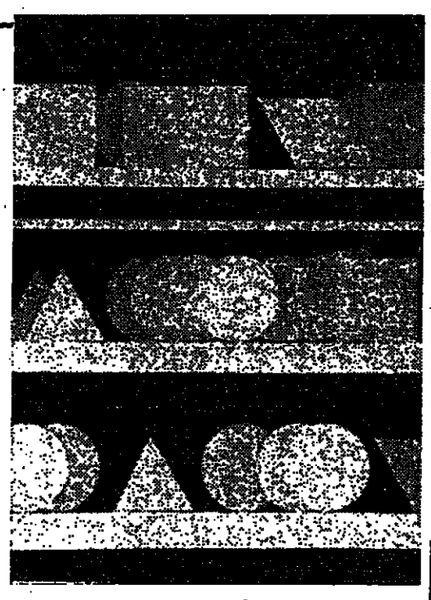
* * *

Galerie Maya, 12a Rue Brussels, to Dec. 31.

his show, the gallery asked mist of whom have shown ividually as painters or to contribute an art box as art, leaving it ng to the artist how he interpreted the idea. esult is a happy assemblage ions on a theme, from marvelously decorated, cardboard boxes, every inch and lid covered with fantasies, to Monique ist's antique rustic cabinet, ed with authentic looking oles, opening to reveal interior walls painted in the style of early Victorian watercolorists. The American artist Hugh Weiss provides a mobile of cardboard cutouts painted with his favorite little round men (self-portraits) and flying objects floating through space, all swinging on threads strung from a suspended box lid, with box bottom suspended beneath. Another creation is a pine commode, one shelf containing a bright pink head, a drawer open to show a hand, and lurking coyly in the open cupboard space a real green cabbage. It is by Camille de Taeye.

This is a lighthearted show, an escape from the sad self-consciousness of art without inspiration, and a new experience for most of the artists involved.

—RONA DOBSON.



Pol Bury's "3 Alignements Soulignés No 11," now on view at the Musée d'Art Moderne in Brussels.

Paris

Dubout, Librairie Kieffer, 46 Rue Saint-André-des-Arts, Paris-6, to Dec. 31.

Albert Dubout, who died in June this year at the age of 71, was no doubt the foremost humorous illustrator in France, and the one whose imaginary world attracted the broadest affection in his own country and provoked the widest public to laughter. He was neither a "mere" illustrator, nor a "mere" humorist and those authors whom he chose to illustrate were always annexed by the densely populated little empire he created. The present exhibition is devoted to his illustrations for the Marquis de Sade's "Justine." It is no doubt a relief to find some humor injected into something as basically humorless as the works of the marquis. A few years ago, Dubout did the "Kama Sutra" and his illustrations for "Justine" are much in the same vein but of course with scenes of torture added. It is probably impossible to make any scene of physical torment utterly hilarious, but Dubout has the merit of allowing the sun of derision to shine upon the dark fantasies of the dungeon. Those who read De Sade with grave respect will not be amused.

* * *

Tom Phillips, Galerie Bama, 80 Rue du Bac, Paris-7, to Dec. 18.

Tom Phillips has finished the long task which he undertook some years ago and which can be described as the illuminated, poetic transmogrification of a Victorian novel. The novel, a perfectly conventional period piece called "A Human Document", has now become "A Humument." Phillips's work consists in blotting out most of the text by painting over it (I use the term "paint" to cover all media used, none of which was oil), sometimes an abstract composition, sometimes a subject or symbol, and leaving only a necklace of random words to be read. The new text thus created is a form of random poetry, full of the delicate charm of chance encounters and lit throughout with the irony of the form itself. "A Humument" is consequently a unique undertaking in its methods and its result, and Phillips succeeds in kindling tiny sparks of poetry within the cadaver of a Victorian novel.

* * *

Gilgian Gelzer, Galerie Philippe Fréjnac, 50 Rue Jacob, Paris-6, to Dec. 25.

Gelzer, who is 25, has produced here a number of nonrepresentational paintings that are full of fresh and sensitively used color. There is a thoughtful yet happy mood in them that is not hampered by the decorative value of Gelzer's art. This is his first gallery show in Paris and reveals a pleasing talent.

—MICHAEL GIBSON

Rome

Margherita Benetti. Recent Etchings. Nuovo Torcollere. 25 Via Alibert, Rome, until Dec. 14.

Small landscapes of the Po plain, of poplar plantations and wintry river views, closeups of velvety petals of growing flowers are held in by a gentle intensity. Large abstractions are just as delicately precise. Benetti, in her latest, most beautifully executed etchings, contains a mood, a loneliness, a time of day, with poise and feeling.

— EDITH SCHLOSS.

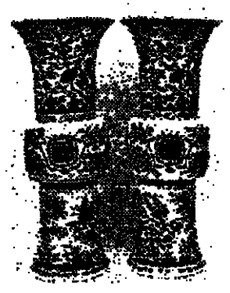
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JAN CREMER
LITHOGRAPHS 1976
From November 27 to January 6 1977

LONDON
ALWIN GALLERY
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LEFEVRE GALLERY
50th Anniversary Exhibition.
THE COMPLETE SCULPTURES of DEGAS
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— 1976 — High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
36¾	31⅞	ACF Ind 1.80	8	7	34	33⅞	33⅞—	⅛
4⅞	1⅞	AJ Indust	7	42	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
24⅝	17⅞	AMF Inc 1.24	10	527	19⅞	19⅝	19⅞+	⅛
17⅝	12¾	APLCorp 1	5	17	14½	14¼	14¼—	⅛
68⅝	44⅜	ARASv 1.20	13	73	49¼	47¾	48 —	1¼
33	12⅝	ASALtd .80		224	22⅞	22⅛	22¼—	½
11¾	7¼	ATOInc .28	6	64	9½	9⅛	9¼—	⅛
55⅞	37¾	AbbtLab .88	16	224	49⅝	48⅝	49 +	⅜
10¼	8⅛	AcmeClv .50	13	70	8¾	8½	8½—	⅛
4⅛	2⅝	AdmDg .84	5	6	3⅛	3	3	
12⅝	9⅞	AdmEx .91e		40	12⅛	12	12⅛+	⅛
5¾	3¾	AdmsMillis	7	18	4⅛	4	4 —	⅛
13½	7¾	Addrssg .10e	15	170	11⅝	11⅛	11⅞	
35⅞	22½	AetnaLf 1.20	10	969	35½	34⅞	35⅛+	¼
52½	35½	AetnaLf pf 2		10	52½	51¾	52⅛+	1
9⅞	4⅝	Aguirre Co	13	82	11	10	11 +	1⅛
17	9⅝	Ahmans .22	6	44	16⅝	16¼	16½+	⅛
6⅞	2½	Aileen Inc	63	55	3¼	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
39⅞	29⅜	AirProd .20	13	535	37	35⅜	36¼—	⅜
13⅞	11	AirbnFrt .60	11	18	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞—	⅛
34⅝	17¼	Aircolnc 1.15	7	120	30¼	29⅝	30⅛+	¼
25¾	13⅜	Akzona 1.20	11	870	14½	14	14⅛+	⅛
15⅞	13⅛	AlaGas 1.28	7	4	14⅞	14⅝	14⅞+	⅛
113¼	104½	AlaPw pf 11		z200	112½	112½	112½—	¾
102½	89	AlaP pf 9.44		z10	102	102	102 —	⅛
17½	11⅛	Alaskin .60e	6	29	15¼	15⅛	15⅛+	⅛
21¾	14	Albanyin .72	8	19	18⅞	18½	18½+	½
8⅝	5⅝	AlbertoC .36	16	37	7⅜	7⅛	7¼—	⅛
22⅞	17⅞	Albertsn .72	10	70	21½	21	21⅛+	¼
32⅝	19⅝	AlcanAlu .40	47	331	22⅜	21⅞	21⅞—	1½
18½	13⅛	AlcoStd .80a	6	112	18⅜	18⅛	18⅛+	⅛
28	18¾	AlconLb .25	15	51	20⅞	20	20 —	⅜
9¼	5⅞	Alexdrs .36e	7	127	6⅞	6½	6⅞+	⅛
11⅝	7½	AllegCp .15e	13	22	11	10⅞	10⅞—	⅛
45¼	26½	AllgLud 1.92	7	19	38½	38	38⅛	
45½	33¼	AllgLud pf 3		3	41½	41½	41½+	¼
22½	16⅛	AllgPw 1.69	8	182	22	21⅝	22 +	⅛
20	9¼	AllenGrp .60	6	25	12⅛	12	12⅛+	⅛
44⅞	33⅜	AlldCh 1.80	8	363	37¼	35⅞	36⅛+	½
12⅞	9⅞	AlldMnt .64	7	37	11¾	11⅝	11⅝	
15⅛	9¾	AlldProd .65		18	10⅝	10½	10⅝+	⅛
57¼	40¼	AlldStr 1.80	7	67	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛+	⅛
5	2¼	AlldSupmkt		36	2⅞	2¾	2¾	
30	11⅞	AllisChal .90	6	x128	25	24¾	24⅞+	⅛
9¼	6⅛	AllrtAut .60	9	6	8⅝	8½	8⅝	
14¼	6½	AlphaPrt .25e	6	84	14⅛	14¼	14⅜+	⅜
61¼	39½	Alcoa 1.40	17	539	55	54¼	54⅝+	⅛
41½	30	AmalSug 3a	6	15	31¾	31½	31½—	⅛
60¼	47	Amax 1.75	13	416	55	54¼	54⅞+	⅜
59¾	52½	Amax pfB 3		33	55	54¾	54⅞+	¼
22¾	11¾	AMBAC 1	8	127	22¼	21⅞	21⅞+	⅛
21¾	16¼	Amerce 1.20	7	10	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝	
28⅝	16⅝	AHess .60	8	565	28¼	28⅜	28⅜+	⅛
69¼	45¼	AHes pf 3.50		324	67⅜	66½	67⅜+	1⅛
21¼	13¼	AAirFilt .56	9	36	18½	18	18⅛—	¼
16⅝	8⅝	Am Airlin	7	289	13⅞	13	13⅛—	¼
10	4⅛	Amcord .38	8	40	9⅞	9¼	9⅞+	⅛
15⅞	11¾	AmBaker 1	5	24	14⅛	13¾	13¾—	⅛
43½	33⅛	ABrnds 2.50	8	82	43⅝	42⅝	42⅝—	⅝
25	21	ABrnd pf1.70		1	24½	24½	24½—	¼
40¼	19⅞	AmBdcst 1	16	204	39½	37¼	38⅝+	¼
39½	30⅜	AmCan 2.40	7	107	37¼	36⅞	37 +	⅛
25⅞	21	ACan pf 1.75		31	22¾	22⅜	22⅜	
3	1⅛	AmCen Mtg		32	1¼	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
17⅞	12½	AmCred .26e	5	79	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝—	⅛
23⅛	22½	ACyan 1.50	9	494	27⅛	26⅞	27 —	⅛
11	7¾	AmDistill	12	12	10¼	10	10⅛—	⅛
28½	19¼	ADistTel .84	12	72	27	26⅞	27	
7¾	4¼	AmDualVt		8	7	7	7 —	⅛
14⅞	12½	ADul pf .84a		x1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛+	⅛
24⅞	20¼	AmElPw 2.06	10	841	24⅝	24	24⅛	
10⅞	8½	AFamily .32	6	59	10½	10⅜	10⅜	
14	7⅝	AmFinSy pf		z190	9	9	9	
6⅞	2¼	AmFinSys		326	3¼	2⅞	3⅛+	¼
25¼	22⅞	AGIBd 1.96e		23	25⅛	24⅞	25 —	⅛
17⅞	15	AGenCv 1.32		28	17½	17¼	17⅛+	⅛
20¼	17⅛	AmGnlns .63	8	103	20⅝	20⅛	20⅛	
29	21¾	AmGln pf1.80		22	29	28¾	28¾—	¼
16¼	13	AmHoist .80	4	73	17¼	16⅞	17 +	¼
37¾	28⅞	AmHome 1	18	774	30⅞	30¼	30⅛—	½
27¾	29½	AmHosp .40	19	256	30⅛	29¾	29¾—	½
4⅞	2½	Am Invest	26	253	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝+	⅜
12⅞	5⅞	A Medicl .24	9	146	13⅛	12¼	12⅞	
9¾	5½	A Medicp .10	6	255	9¼	9	9⅛—	⅛
7¼	3½	Am Motors	6	901	4	3⅞	4⅛+	⅛
42¼	32¾	ANatR 2.64	8	176	42¼	41⅝	41¾—	⅜
12¼	8⅞	AmSeal .40	7	6	9⅞	9¾	9⅞—	⅛
17	8⅛	AShip .37r	6	50	15⅛	14⅞	15⅛+	⅛
30⅞	15¾	AmStnd 1.30	7	282	30	29⅞	29⅞+	⅛
64	54½	A Std pf 4.75		3	84	84	84 +	½
8¼	6	AmSterll .30	12	1095	7	6½	7 +	¼
33	24⅛	AmStrs 1.80	5	24	31	30⅝	30⅞—	⅛
63⅞	52⅞	AmT&T 3.80	11	3209	64	63½	63⅞+	⅜
67¾	55	AmT&Tpf 4		400	67⅞	67½	67⅝+	⅜
50⅝	43¼	ATT pfA3.64		3	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛—	⅛
51½	45	ATT pfB3.74		23	51⅛	51	51¼	
14⅝	8⅝	AWatWk .76	6	54	11¼	11	11 —	⅜
18	15½	AW4.1pf 1.43		z300	18¼	18	18¼+	⅛
14½	12⅛	AW prf 1.25		z540	14½	13¼	13¾+	⅛
14¼	12½	AW Spf 1.25		z260	14¼	14¼	14¼—	⅛
19¼	14⅞	Ameron 1	7	17	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝—	⅛
11⅞	5½	AmesD .19e	5	18	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝+	⅛
27⅝	19¼	Ametek 1.49	10	429	27⅞	26⅞	27⅛—	⅛
19⅞	13	Amfaclnc 1	8	35	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝—	⅛
33⅝	25	AMPInc .41	25	243	28⅜	28	28⅛—	⅛
13	9½	Ampco .60	9	2	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	
9⅞	4¼	Ampex Corp	12	244	7⅜	7	7⅜+	⅛
3	1⅛	Amrep Corp		51	2	2	2	
22	19	Amstar	4	85	20¼	20⅛	20⅜	
9	7⅞	Amstr pf .49		4	8	7⅞	8	
52⅞	34	Amsted 3	8	16	51½	50⅞	51 —	¼
8	4½	Amtel .35	7	45	5½	5⅜	5⅜	
31⅞	17¼	Anacond .60	105	407	30⅛	29⅞	30⅛+	⅜
32¼	22⅞	AnchrH 1.40	6	49	29⅛	28⅞	28⅞+	⅛
50⅝	35¼	AndCly 2	9	38	49⅞	49⅛	49⅛—	⅛
9¼	5	Angelica .16	8	53	6⅝	6½	6⅝+	⅛
10½	5⅝	Anixter .20	6	9	6¼	6¼	6¼	
12⅞	7	AnsulCo .60		7	7⅞	7½	7½—	⅛
19½	10¼	Apache .50b	5	71	15	14¾	14⅞+	⅛
32¼	23⅞	Apco Oil	32	22	32¾	32¼	32⅛	
2⅞	1½	Apeco Corp		341	1¾	1½	1⅝	
81½	65	ApPw pf7.40		z70	80½	80½	80½—	¾
4⅞	2½	Applid Mag	9	22	3¼	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
14⅞	9¼	ArcataN .60	7	43	15½	14⅞	15 +	⅛
37⅛	17	ArchDan .20	9	161	20⅞	20¼	20⅞+	⅛
6	2¼	Arctic Entr	8	25	4	4	4	
3½	1⅛	Aristar		60	2¾	2⅝	2¾+	⅛
19½	15	AriPSv 1.	6	245	19⅛	18¾	19⅛+	⅜
114¼	103¾	ArPpl 10.70		z30	113⅞	113	113 —	¾
14⅜	6	ArkBest .35		15	10⅛	10¼	10⅛+	⅛
29	21½	ArkLGs 1.70	9	154	29¼	28⅝	28⅞+	⅛
4⅝	2	Arlen RltyD		172	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛	
5⅞	4⅛	Armada Cp	8	17	4⅝	4½	4⅝+	⅛
35½	25⅛	Armco 1.80	8	204	29⅞	29⅛	29⅝+	⅛
32⅞	27	Arm pf 2.10		11	29	28⅞	28½—	⅜
53	44¼	Armr pf 4.75		z50	52⅞	52⅜	52⅞+	⅛
27⅞	23⅞	ArmstCk 1	12	140	27⅞	26⅝	26⅞+	⅛
52	45¾	ArmC pf3.75		z100	51	50	51 +	1½
21½	15	ArmRu .85	4	4	13⅞	13½	13½	
21¾	12⅞	AroCorp 1b	7	7	17⅞	17¾	17⅞+	⅛
16	9⅝	Arvin .52e	4	38	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	
27½	23¼	Arvinin pf 2		69	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛+	⅛
23	13⅞	Asarco .80	13	189	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
32⅝	19⅞	AshlOil 1.40	6	207	32½	32⅛	32⅛+	⅛
40	27½	AsdDrG .80	11	23	33⅝	33¼	33⅝+	⅛
14⅞	8¼	Athlone .60	5	4	13½	13½	13½—	⅛
4¼	1½	Atico Mtg		45	2⅛	2	2	
24⅞	17⅞	AtlCyEl 1.62	8	x34	23¼	22¾	22⅞	
60½	49¼	AtlRich 1.60	12	578	59⅝	59⅛	59¼+	⅛
202½	137	AtlRch pf 3		5	199	199	199 —	3
75	54½	AtlRc pf 2.80		72	73¼	73	73¼—	¾
19⅞	16⅛	AtlasCp wt	11	83	17⅛	16¼	17⅛+	⅝
33½	25	Auto Data.24	22	51	30⅝	30	30⅛—	¼
7⅞	4⅛	Avtmind .24	6	95	7⅞	7¾	7⅞+	¼
15⅝	4⅛	Avco Corp	2	535	13⅛	12⅞	13 —	⅛
1⅞	½	AvcoCp wt		18	1	15-16	1	
47½	18⅞	AvcoCp pf		23	40¼	39⅞	40¼+	⅜
29⅞	17½	AveryInt .36	20	161	21⅛	20½	20¾+	1
13⅝	7½	Avis Inc	6	126	11	10⅞	10⅞	
20⅞	10⅞	AvnetInc .60	6	114	17¼	17	17	
50½	32¼	AvonPd 2	18	251	48⅞	48¼	48¾+	⅛

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— 1976 — High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
4	1¼	BTMtg .30e		33	2¼	2	2 —	¼
36¾	18¼	BabckWll 1.20	7	199	34¼	33⅝	34 +	⅜
14⅝	4¼	Bache .40a	6	124	9⅝	9⅛	9¼	
12½	7⅞	Bakerln .36	8	117	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
55	40¾	BakrIntl .42	14	53	50	49⅝	49⅝+	⅛
25¼	16⅝	BallCp .80	6	10	18⅛	18	18 —	¼
30⅞	11⅛	BallyMf .02e	17	207	30⅞	29⅞	30½+	⅝
28⅝	22⅛	BaltGE 2.08	9	501	28	27¾	28 +	⅛
56½	50	Balt pfB 4.50		z80	55½	55½	55½+	½
16½	12⅜	BanCa .60	103	32	14¾	14⅝	14⅝—	¼
32⅞	12⅝	Bandag .20	12	1115	18¾	17½	18⅛—	⅝
11⅞	4½	Bangr Punt	4	31	12	11⅝	11⅝	
21⅞	12⅛	BangP pf 2		2	21½	21½	21½—	½
35⅝	28⅝	BkofNY 2.20	7	47	35⅛	34⅞	34⅞—	¼
16⅜	11⅛	BkofVa .88	6	252	14¼	14	14⅛+	⅜
28⅞	24⅛	BankAm .80	12	766	28⅜	28¼	28⅜+	¼
38	28⅞	BankTr 3	9	120	37⅛	36⅝	37 +	½
28⅞	25⅛	BnkT pf 2.50		35	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜	
34½	25¼	BarbOil 1.60		158	32½	31¾	32⅛+	⅜
18	11⅝	BardCR .24	12	54	13	12⅝	12⅝	
18⅝	16⅞	BarnsGp .80	7	11	18½	18⅛	18¼	
16½	7⅝	Basiclnc .80	4	30	13⅞	13¼	13⅜	
30	22⅝	BatesMf .80	28	3	26¼	26¼	26¼—	⅛
39¼	25	BauschL 1	10	302	30½	29¾	30 +	⅛
46⅞	33	BaxtTrv .24	21	x800	37½	36⅞	37¼—	⅛
21⅞	17⅝	BaySlG 1.88	8	2	21¾	21¾	21¾+	⅛
5⅞	4⅛	BaykCig .24	231	6	4⅝	4½	4⅝+	⅛
28⅞	17	Bearing .50	11	24	28⅝	28	28⅝—	⅛
28½	21½	BeatFds .84	14	x482	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛+	⅛
28⅜	22¼	Beckmn .32	17	38	27⅜	26⅞	27 +	⅛
47⅞	32¾	BectDick .60	15	36	34¼	33⅞	34 —	¼
23⅜	14	BeechA 1	7	25	21⅞	21⅜	21½	
17⅞	7¾	Beker .28		105	9½	9¼	9¼—	¼
23⅝	13⅝	BelcoP .70e	6	68	22½	22¼	22¼+	⅛
27¼	15⅞	Belden 1.32	8	2	25	25	25 +	⅛
11½	7	Bellnle .36b	7	10	8⅜	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
25½	15	BellHow .84		68	19	18⅞	19 +	⅛
52½	45	BellCda 3.72	6	94	45½	45	45⅛—	⅜
22⅝	13⅝	Bemis 1.20	8	50	22⅝	22	22 —	⅜
45⅝	37⅝	Bendix 2	9	97	42¼	42	42⅛—	⅛
27⅞	17⅝	BenfiCp 1.60	6	173	27¼	26⅞	26⅞—	⅛
59½	46½	Benef pf 4.30		7	58½	58¼	58⅛—	½
115	85¼	Benef pf 5.50		z200	121¾	121¾	121¾+	11¾
30	25½	Bnfl 5pf 2.50		z160	29¼	29¼	29¼+	¼
4¼	1¼	BenfSld Mtg		26	2	1⅞	2 +	⅛
2⅛	1⅛	Bengt B .07e	7	15	1⅛	1½	1½—	⅛
5⅛	2⅛	Berkey Pho		29	3⅞	3⅛	3⅞+	⅛
24½	13⅝	Best Prod	13	59	24	23⅞	23⅞—	¼
48	33	BethSH 2	8	521	39⅝	39⅛	39⅝	
35⅞	27⅞	BigThree .40	18	169	31⅞	31½	31¾+	¼
28⅜	15¼	BlackDr .40	19	303	19½	19	19⅝+	⅜
11⅜	5	BlairJn .64	5	14	10⅛	10½	10⅛+	⅛
17¼	12⅛	BlissLau 1.08	6	6	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	
24⅝	14⅛	BlockHR 1	14	271	24½	24⅛	24⅜+	¼
28	20¼	BlueBell .80	6	64	27¼	26¾	26⅞—	⅛
5¼	3⅛	Bluebird Inc	7	86	5⅛	5	5	
6⅞	2⅝	Bobbie Brks		67	3⅛	3¼	3¼—	⅛
46¼	24⅜	Boeing 1a	12	166	44⅞	44⅜	44⅜—	⅜
32¾	23½	BoiseCas .80	12	253	32⅝	32⅛	32⅛—	⅛
20	17⅛	BkMnth 1.20	8	4	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	
33⅛	26	Borden 1.40	9	389	32⅞	32½	32⅝—	¼
30⅛	19⅞	BorWar 1.60	7	98	28⅛	27⅞	28 +	⅛
4⅛	2⅜	Bormans	5	59	4	3⅞	3⅞—	⅛
27	22⅜	BosEd 2.44	9	24	25⅜	25¼	25¼	
12⅝	10⅝	BosE pf 1.17		39	12⅛	12	12⅛+	¼
15¼	13⅝	BosE pf 1.46		29	15	14⅞	15	
14¼	8¾	Braniff .24	11	329	11¼	11	11⅛—	⅛
32⅛	15¼	BraunCF .60	7	329	32¼	30⅞	32⅛+	1½
32¾	26¼	Brig Str .92	16	28	31⅞	31⅝	31⅞+	⅜
83¼	61¼	BristMy 1.80	14	157	66½	65½	66⅛+	¾
50½	39¾	BristM pf 2		12	42¼	41⅜	41⅞—	⅛
13⅛	9½	BritPet .33e	32	466	12⅞	12¾	12¾—	⅛
36½	25¾	BrkwGl 1.40	7	362	33	32⅝	33 +	½
19⅞	16⅛	BklyUG 1.72	7	39	19½	19⅛	19⅛—	⅛
27	25¾	BklUG pf2.47		8	26⅞	26⅜	26⅜	
8⅛	5⅝	BwnShrp .20		26	8¼	8	8¼+	¼
13⅝	9¼	BrownC .22e	5	10	10	9⅞	9⅞—	⅛
26	18⅞	BwnGp 1.30	7	132	22	21⅝	21¾+	⅛
8¾	5⅜	BrwnFer .40	11	230	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞—	⅛
18¾	11	Brunswk .50	8	206	15⅝	15⅜	15½—	⅛
26⅞	11	BrushW 1	8	48	25⅜	24¾	25⅜+	⅞
30¼	18	BucyEr .64	13	144	26⅝	26⅛	26⅛	
19¾	9⅞	BuddCo 1.20	5	46	19⅝	19¼	19¼	
9	4⅝	Budgind .24t	7	6	9	9	9 +	⅛
11⅜	6	Bulova .05i		4	7	7	7	
12	10⅛	BundyCp .80	7	14	12½	12	12⅛+	¼
22¼	19⅛	BunkHil 1.86		17	22⅜	22⅛	22⅛—	⅛
16⅝	11¼	BunkrR pf1.50		1	16	16	16	
9¼	4⅞	Bunk Ramo		66	7⅝	7⅛	7⅜	
34	23⅞	Burllnd 1.40	8	75	29⅞	29¼	29⅞+	⅛
48½	31⅞	BurlNo 1.30e	7	98	46¼	45½	46 —	¼
7⅞	6½	BurlNo pf.55		11	7½	7½	7½—	⅛
30½	24⅜	Burndy .88	11	7	29¼	29⅛	29¼—	⅛
108½	83⅛	Burrghs .68	20	390	88¾	87⅝	88 —	1
30⅜	16⅞	ButtesG Oil	5	102	18⅝	18	18⅛	

C

— 1976 — High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
61	46¼	CBS 2	11	510	57⅝	57⅜	57⅜—	¼
4⅝	1⅜	CCI Corp		21	4¼	4⅛	4⅛—	¼
2⅝	½	CIMtg Gp		390	1⅛	13-16	1⅛+	5-16
4⅞	2⅝	CIRIT Inv		44	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞—	⅛
38⅞	28⅝	CITFin 2.40	8	79	38⅞	38⅜	38⅝	
1¾	7-16	CL Assets		25	9-16	½	½—	⅛
7	4½	CL Asst pf1.16k		1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
6	3½	CLCAm .24	5	40	4⅝	4½	4½	
19⅞	8	CMIInv Cp	21	149	18⅞	18	18⅞—	⅛
8⅝	5⅞	CNA Finl	9	201	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜	
14	11	CNA pfA1.10		12	13⅞	13¼	13¼—	⅛
13⅜	11	CNAI 1.08a		13	13	12⅞	12⅞	
48⅞	40½	CPC Int 2.30	9	95	46	45⅛	46 +	⅜
26½	14⅝	CTSCp .60	7	306	18⅞	18¼	18⅞+	⅛
4½	1½	CabCab For		52	2	1⅞	1⅞—	⅛
40¼	19⅞	CabotC 1.40	8	144	42⅛	41	41⅜+	1⅛
5⅞	2½	Cadence Ind	7	4	3½	3½	3½+	⅛
5¼	2⅞	Caesars Wrl		249	4⅜	4	4⅛+	⅜
8¾	3	Cal Financ	8	55	8	7⅞	7⅞—	⅛
19⅞	15¼	CalPUt 1.60	8	6	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	
17½	10¾	Callahn .30r	17	43	13½	13	13⅛+	⅜
3¾	1⅞	Camrn Brn		10	1¾	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
27½	16½	CmpRL .60a	17	22	26⅞	25⅜	25⅝—	½
37¼	29¾	CamSp 1.48	12	84	37⅜	36⅞	37⅛+	¼
31½	27⅞	CampTg 1.12	10	32	30⅝	30	30⅛+	⅜
19½	13	CdnPac .86e	6	145	15⅝	15	15⅛+	⅛
12½	7½	CanalR .64	10	6	8¼	8	8	
56	42¼	CapCitls .20	13	119	54⅞	54½	54⅝+	⅛
24⅛	17¼	CapHold .40	10	200	20⅝	19⅞	20⅛+	⅛
3	⅞	Capit Mtg		40	1⅝	1½	1⅝+	⅛
35⅞	29⅝	Carbor 1.12	9	175	34¼	33⅝	34¼+	½
4¼	2½	Carling OKe	18	24	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	
16½	10¾	Carlisle .88	7	21	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝—	⅛
62½	53½	CaroC&Oh 5		z660	64½	63	64½+	2
7	5⅛	CaroFrg .20	36	7	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
23⅞	17⅝	CaroPw 1.72	9	226	24	23⅞	24 +	⅛
30⅝	26⅞	CarP pf 2.67		12	30	30	30 —	⅛
35⅞	21½	CarTec 1.80	7	12	34⅞	34⅛	34⅞	
19⅞	11¼	CarrCp .64	13	398	18⅞	18⅜	18⅝	
16⅞	12⅛	CarrGn .89e		7	13¾	13⅜	13⅜+	⅛
25¼	17⅞	CartHaw .90	10	263	20½	20	20 —	⅜
42¾	33	CartHw pf 2		58	34⅞	34⅛	34⅝+	¼
8⅛	6	CartWall .40	28	65	6⅞	6¾	6⅞+	⅛
11	8⅜	CascNG .73r	8	14	8⅝	8⅜	8⅜	
17⅝	15	CastlCk .80b	6	50	15⅝	15⅛	15¼—	⅛
62¼	53⅛	CatrpTr 1.50	11	633	55¼	54⅞	54⅞—	⅜
19⅝	14	CecoCp 1.15	12	12	17⅛	17	17	
58	41⅜	Celanse 2.80	9	209	49⅝	48¾	49¼+	⅜
52	46¾	Celn pfA4.50		1	52	52	52	
14	7⅞	Centex .12	12	53	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝—	⅛
18⅛	13¼	CenSoW 1.20	11	985	17¾	17¼	17¾+	⅜
20½	17½	CenHud 1.72	8	27	19⅞	19¾	19⅞+	⅛
18⅝	15⅝	CenIlLt 1.60	11	34	18	17¾	17⅞—	⅛
52	45	CnlLt pf 4.50		z20	51	51	51 —	½
31½	27½	CnlLt pf 2.87		z310	31	30¾	30¾+	¼
15½	12⅞	CenlIPS 1.28	10	75	15½	15⅛	15⅛	
27¼	18	CenLaE 1.40	9	154	25⅛	24⅞	24⅞—	⅛
16⅝	14	CeMPw 1.40	10	25	15¼	15⅛	15⅛	
18	13⅛	CenSoya .70	6	74	14⅝	14	14¼+	¼
24¾	19¼	CenTel 1.32	13	187	25	24⅝	24⅞+	⅜
35⅛	19¼	CentrDat .80	12	135	27	25⅝	25⅝+	½
22⅛	15	Cert-teed .65	11	94	22⅛	21⅝	21⅝—	¼
30⅞	21¼	CessnAir 1.20	8	24	33⅝	33⅛	30⅞—	¼
23⅛	19	Champlnl 1	10	451	27⅞	27⅝	27⅝+	⅛
28⅝	18⅞	Chml pf 1.20		45	27¼	27⅛	27⅛	
13⅞	11	ChamSp .48	9	157	12⅝	12⅛	12¼+	⅛
5⅝	2⅝	ChartrCo .03	31	143	3⅞	3¼	3⅜+	⅛
28⅝	21⅝	Chartr NY 2	6	172	26⅞	25¼	25⅞+	⅝
8½	7	ChaseFd .60e		33	8⅜	8¼	8¼	
42⅛	27⅝	ChaseM 2.20	12	347	29	23	29 +	⅜
4	2	ChaseT .83e		151	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛+	⅛
11	5⅞	Chelsea .40	12	21	6⅝	6½	6⅝+	⅛
52	25¼	Chemln 1.50	7	142	30⅛	29⅝	30⅛+	½
43⅝	33⅛	ChmNY 2.38	6	93	39⅞	39½	39⅞+	⅜
32¼	25¼	Ches Va 1.35	6	3	28½	28¼	28¼	
30	22⅝	ChesePn .75	15	147	25½	24⅞	24⅞—	½
40⅝	34⅝	Chessie 2.32	7	75	40⅜	40¼	40¼+	⅛
9⅝	4⅛	ChiMilw Cp		17	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
14⅝	8⅛	ChiMilw pf		7	14⅛	13⅞	14	
35¾	24⅝	ChiPneuT 2	16	61	27	26⅝	27 +	¼
3⅝	2	ChkFull		73	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
9⅝	4½	Chris Craft	14	52	6	5	[illegible]	
15	9¼	Chromal .84	6	25	14⅝	14⅛	14⅜+	⅜
67¾	53	Chroma pf 5		4	67¼	66¾	67¼+	1¼
22⅝	10⅝	Chrysler .30e	5	736	19½	19	19⅛—	⅛
34¼	23	ChurChk .60b	10	57	33⅝	33⅛	33⅝	
24½	19⅛	CinBell 1.60	9	8	23⅜	23⅛	23⅜+	⅛
22½	17	CinnGE 1.64	15	66	21⅞	21¾	21¾	
51	43½	CinGE pf 4		z390	47¼	46½	47¼+	¾
105¼	93	CinG pf 9.28		z1000	107¼	107¼	107¼+	1
35½	18⅝	CinMila 1.40	17	3	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	
37⅞	27¾	Citicorp .96	11	913	32⅝	32⅜	32½—	⅛
59⅝	38⅝	CitiesSv 2.80	8	133	58½	58¼	58⅜—	¼
5	1⅛	CitzSR .30e		59	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
14¼	7	CityInvst .66	8	284	13⅝	13⅛	13½—	⅛
15-1	⅜	CityInv wt		24	7-16	⅜	7-16+	1-16
25⅝	16½	CityIn pfB 2		42	25¼	25	25 —	⅛
11½	10	CityIn pf 1.10		27	11¼	11	11⅛+	⅛
45½	25⅛	ClarkE 1.60a	12	38	39⅝	39	39 —	⅝
15⅝	9	ClarkOil .50	7	55	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜—	⅛
73⅝	47	ClvCliff 1.80a	12	50	66½	66¼	66½	
32⅞	25½	ClvElIl 2.56	10	121	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛—	⅛
89½	78	ClElIl pf7.56		z2500	89¼	89¼	89¼+	2⅛
11⅝	11¼	Clevepk .60	7	16	11½	11⅜	11⅜	
14⅞	10⅝	CloroxCo .52	11	209	13⅝	13	13⅜—	⅛
11⅞	7⅜	CluetPea .40	5	64	9½	9⅜	9½	
14⅝	7¾	CoastSt Gas	4	762	11½	10¾	11¼+	½
24⅞	17⅞	CstSG pf1.83		21	20½	20⅛	20½+	⅜
19¼	13¾	CstSG pf1.19		17	16½	15⅞	16½+	¾
9⅝	6½	CocaBtt .40a	12	84	7⅞	7½	7⅝	
95¼	76¾	CocaCol 2.65	17	879	77½	75¾	75⅞—	⅞
17⅝	8⅝	ColdwBk .50	8	19	16¼	16	16 +	¼
14	8⅝	ColeNat .60	7	33	12⅞	12¼	12⅞+	⅞
6⅞	2¾	Coleco Ind	14	28	5	4⅞	5	
31⅛	23⅞	ColgPal .88	14	707	26⅝	26⅜	26⅜—	⅛
15⅛	9⅝	CollinAik .64	6	1079	11⅞	11⅝	11¾—	⅛
8⅝	4⅝	CollinF .05e	7	15	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
34⅛	18	ColPenn .70	10	330	27⅞	27¼	27⅞+	⅜
25	19⅝	ColonlSt 1.45	7	14	22⅜	22¼	22⅜+	⅛
56⅝	28½	ColtInd 2.50	6	123	50⅝	50	50⅛+	⅛
29¾	18⅛	Colt pf 1.60		4	26½	25¾	26⅜+	⅛
79¾	47½	Colt pf 4.25		50	69½	69½	69½+	⅛
29½	22⅛	ColGas 2.14	9	153	28⅞	28¾	28⅞+	⅛
60	56⅛	ColGs pf5.62		3	59⅞	59½	59⅞+	⅛
59¼	54⅝	ColGs pf5.48		2	58⅝	58⅝	58⅝+	⅛
7⅝	4½	Colum Pict	3	195	7¼	7⅛	7¼	
27¼	21½	ColSOh 2.20	8	133	27	26½	27 +	⅜
2 3-15	9-16	Colwel Mtg		26	1½	1⅜	1⅜	
20¼	12⅝	Combd Com	9	32	19¾	18⅞	19 —	⅜
48⅞	32¾	CombEng 2	10	93	47¾	47	47 +	¼
23½	13	CombEq .10r	12	137	23¼	22⅝	23 —	⅛
32¾	26¼	CmwE 2.40	10	401	32	31⅞	32 +	⅛
23¾	20¼	ComE pf1.90		10	23¼	22⅞	23⅛—	⅛
24¼	21¼	ComwE pf 2		2	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜+	⅛
27¾	25⅝	ComE pf2.37		11	27¾	27¾	27¾	
32⅝	29⅝	ComE pf2.87		26	32½	32⅜	32½	
86½	77	ComE pf7.24		1	87	87	87 +	½
11¾	6⅝	ComwO		174	7½	7⅜	7⅜	
22¼	16⅝	ComO pf1.72		7	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	
33½	23⅞	Comsat 1	7	512	32⅞	32	32⅜+	⅛
38¼	18⅝	Compgr .05e	8	125	29⅝	28	29⅛+	1⅛
8	4	Comput Sci	10	133	7	6⅞	7 +	⅛
13	8½	ConAgr .75	3	58	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞—	¼
25⅝	19¾	ConeMills 1	4	39	24¼	23⅝	23⅝—	⅝
19⅞	12	Congolm .50	9	45	16	15⅝	15⅝—	⅛
18⅝	13½	ConmM 1.60	14	73	18½	18¼	18¼—	⅛
26¾	19⅝	Conrac .80B	8	15	26⅝	26¼	26¼—	¼
20½	15	ConEd 1.60	5	394	20	19⅝	19⅞—	¼
70¼	55½	ConEd pf 6		1	70¼	70¼	70¼—	½
51	39½	CnE pfC 4.65		z100	51	50⅝	51 +	1
54½	44	ConEd pf 5		6	54¾	54¼	54¼	
26¼	19⅝	ConFds 1.40	8	257	25¼	24½	24⅞+	¼
58	56½	ConF pf 4.50		6	65	64¼	65 +	¼
28	18½	ConFrgt .80	9	16	27½	27¼	27⅜+	⅛
35⅝	24½	ConNGs 2.24	9	194	35¼	34⅞	34⅞—	⅜
22⅝	19	ConsuPow 2	7	596	21⅝	21¼	21½—	¼
45	37	CnPw pf4.16		z10	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛+	⅛
50½	40	CnPw pf4.50		z480	47½	46½	47⅛—	1⅛
79	63½	CnPw pf7.45		z100	79	79	79	
81	65½	CnPw pf7.72		z200	80½	80½	80½—	½
26½	25	CnPw pf2.43		20	25⅜	25⅛	25½—	⅛
71¼	60⅞	CnPw pf5.50		11	68⅝	68½	68⅝—	½
88¾	75½	CnPow pf 6		2	85½	85½	85½+	½
9¾	5¼	ContAir Lin	13	211	7⅛	7	7	
8¼	4⅞	ContCop		26	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	
55⅝	41⅝	ContlCp 2.80	20	234	55½	55¾	56 —	¼
34⅝	26⅝	CntlGrp 2	8	119	33⅝	33	33⅝+	⅜
57¼	35⅝	ContlCp 2.40	8	153	57¼	56⅞	57¼+	⅜
16⅝	9⅞	ContlIP 1.28	8	17	16⅝	16½	16½—	¼
3	1⅛	Contil Rlty		32	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
40¾	33	Cont Oil 1.20	9	893	38½	39¼	38⅝+	1
109	81¼	ContOilpf 2		1	102½	102½	102½+	2¼
16⅝	12¼	ContTel 1.08	11	218	16⅝	16⅛	16¼	
27⅞	17⅞	Control Dat	10	589	24½	24⅛	24¼—	⅛
48	40⅝	CnDt pf 4.50		z30	46¼	46¼	46¼—	½
6	2½	CookUn .30t	5	35	3⅝	3½	3⅝+	¼
41½	29	Cooperln .84	12	80	41¼	40½	41⅛+	1
10½	4⅞	Cooper Lab	16	43	8⅜	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
16⅛	9⅛	CoopTR .70	3	12	14⅛	13⅞	14	
19	10⅝	Copeind .68	10	19	19⅛	18⅞	18⅞+	⅛
25⅝	17⅞	CoppRg .50a		177	18⅜	17½	17⅝—	1⅛
53	36⅝	Coppw 2.40b	7	1	44½	44½	44½+	1¼
2⅝	1½	Cordura Cp		212	2⅛	2¼	2¼	
80	43⅝	CornG 1.52a	16	341	72½	71¾	72¼+	¼
4	1¼	Cousins Mtg		33	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	
12⅝	8⅞	Cowles .56	15	111	12½	12½	12½—	¼
37⅞	27⅛	CoxBdct .55	10	6	31¾	31¼	31¾+	¼
16⅝	8¼	Craig .30	4	40	13½	13⅜	13⅜—	⅛
39¾	23⅝	Crane 1.20	4	127	26⅞	26⅜	26⅜—	⅛
5½	3¼	CreditF .24	10	109	5⅛	5¼	5⅜+	⅛
27⅞	21⅜	CrockN 1.65	9	161	28⅝	27¼	28⅛+	¾
44⅛	35½	CrockN pf 3		13	44	44	44	
15¾	10½	CrompK .80	8	117	14¼	13¾	13¾—	¼
33⅝	18⅞	CrouHi 1	12	19	29⅝	29⅛	29⅞+	⅛
88	51⅛	CroHl pf3.35		2	78⅛	78⅛	78⅛+	2⅛
22⅛	16⅞	Crown Cork	7	205	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛—	⅛
49	35⅝	CrwZel 1.80	11	219	44½	43⅞	44 —	½
20¼	13⅛	Culbro 1.32	6	9	19⅛	18⅞	18⅞—	⅛
7⅛	5¾	Culligan .44	9	x34	9⅝	9½	9½+	⅛
45½	19⅝	CummEng 1.20	11	183	46	45½	46 +	½
9⅞	6½	CurrDrg .25	7	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝+	⅛
12⅞	11	CurrInc 1.08		81	12½	12½	12½+	¼
17⅝	10	CurtisWr .60	10	222	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝+	⅜
40¼	26⅛	CutlerH 1.80	8	6	37⅞	37⅝	37⅝—	¼
25⅞	15⅝	Cyclops 1.20	5	9	22¼	22	22½+	⅛
31⅞	21½	Cyprus 1.40	21	64	21⅞	21¼	21⅞—	⅛

D

— 1976 — High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
8¼	4⅝	DPF Inc	11	12	7⅛	7	7 —	⅛
11⅞	6⅝	Damon .20	34	105	8⅝	8½	8⅝+	¼
11¼	7	DanRiv .48	5	652	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
29⅛	19¾	DanaCp .84	9	77	28¼	27⅞	27⅞—	⅛
41	27½	DartInd .80b	9	33	35½	35¼	35⅜	
41½	32¼	DartIndpf 2		10	38½	38	38 —	⅛
60⅝	37⅝	Data Genl	22	112	43⅞	42¾	43⅛+	⅛
17⅝	10⅝	Dayco .50b	4	13	16⅛	16	16	
38	26¾	DaytnHud 1	10	37	37	36⅝	36⅝—	¼
20	17	DaytPL 1.66	10	91	19¼	19	19 —	¼
34⅛	29	Deere 1.10	8	472	31¾	30⅞	31⅛+	⅜
29½	22⅝	DelMon 1.50	6	31	26⅞	26⅜	26⅜—	⅛
14⅝	12¼	DelmaP 1.20	9	57	14	13¾	13⅞+	⅛
45⅞	34½	DeltaAir .70	9	84	37	36⅝	36¾—	⅛
7⅛	3⅜	Deltec Intl	30	30	4½	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
7⅝	3⅛	Deltona Crp		119	4½	4¼	4⅜+	¼
23⅛	19	DennisMfg 1a	8	30	23	22⅞	22⅞—	
22½	15¼	DennMf pf 1		2	22	22	22 +	1¼
25⅛	18⅛	Dennys .44	12	185	24⅝	24⅜	24½+	⅛
34⅛	27½	Dentsply .80	15	16	31⅝	31⅜	31⅜—	⅛
37⅝	15½	Deseret .40	21	308	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	
13⅞	5⅝	DeSoto .60	9	36	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞+	¼
15⅝	13	DetEdis 1.45	10	x408	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝—	⅛
64¼	55	DetE pf 5.50		x3	62	62	62 —	¾
97	82¼	DetE pf 9.32		y70	96	95	95 +	½
80¾	66	DetE pf 7.68		y170	79	78½	78½+	½
77½	64	DetE pf 7.36		y30	74	74	74 —	1⅛
28⅝	24⅞	DetE pf 2.75		x32	28¼	27⅞	28 +	⅛
28¼	24⅝	DeE pfB2.75		x24	28	27⅜	27⅞—	⅛
25	12⅝	Dexter .80	9	2	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝—	¼
6⅝	4¼	DiGiorg .05e	8	61	6⅜	6	6¼+	¼
13⅝	9	DialFinl .70	7	18	12⅝	12½	12½	
42½	33⅝	Diamint 2	9	8	39¼	39	39¼+	⅛
22¾	14	DiamM 1.72f	4	25	16⅝	16⅜	16⅝+	⅛
80	53⅝	DiamSh 2.20	9	223	69⅝	69⅛	69⅛+	⅜
34⅝	32	DiamSh wt		19	35	34⅝	35 +	⅛
36¼	24½	Dia pfD 1.20		29	31¾	31½	31⅝	
11⅞	6⅛	DickAB .20	15	46	8	7½	7⅞—	⅛
12	8¼	Dictaphn .64	12	56	12	11¾	11⅞+	⅛
15	10½	Diebold .44	9	54	12½	12	12 —	⅛
57¼	46½	DigitalEq	26	459	54½	53½	54	
11½	7⅝	Dillingm .48	5	156	9⅝	9	9¼+	⅜
26⅛	22¼	Dillingm pf 2		19	23⅝	23	23¾—	⅛
37½	28⅛	Dillon 1.08b	12	2	31	30¾	30⅞	
63	41⅛	Disney .12b	19	409	46⅝	46⅛	46½+	⅛
2⅛	1	Diversfd In		61	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	
6¼	13-16	Diversd Mtg		322	1⅜	1¼	1¼+	⅛
16	11	DrPepper .44	19	134	15¾	15	15⅜+	½
45	32½	DomeM .80a	15	62	46	45⅛	45⅜—	⅛
6⅛	2¼	DonLuJ .10e	9	90	4	3⅞	4 +	⅛
24¾	17⅝	Donnelly .68	12	188	23⅞	23⅝	23⅞—	⅛
19½	13¼	DorOliv .20e	6	21	19	18⅞	19 +	⅛
13⅞	6⅛	Dorsey .40	5	12	10¼	10⅛	10¼+	⅛
40¾	33⅞	DoverCp .90	12	115	39⅞	39¼	39½	
56⅝	38⅝	Dow Ch 1	12	1260	40½	39⅞	40⅛	
33½	25⅝	DowJon 1.16	19	10	33¾	33½	33¾—	⅛
26	19¾	Dravo .95	8	16	21¾	21½	21⅝+	⅛
47	35¼	Dresser .80	11	657	43¼	42⅛	43¼+	½
18⅞	16	DrexBd 1.44		19	17¾	17⅝	17⅝+	⅛
9½	6¼	Dreyfus .55e	6	43	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜+	⅛
161¼	117¼	duPont 5.25e	13	434	132	130½	132 +	1¼
51¼	44¼	duPnt pf3.50		13	50½	50¼	50¼—	¼
64⅝	59	duPnt pf4.50		10	64½	64¼	64½+	⅛
23¼	16⅝	DukeP 1.60	9	1041	23⅜	22⅞	22⅞—	⅛
91½	76	Duke pf 6.75		2	93	91¼	91¼—	⅛
101	88	Duke pf 8.70		z570	100¼	100¼	100¼	
95½	79½	Duke pf 8.20		z600	96½	95	95 +	½
92	75½	Duke pf 7.80		z500	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝—	½
30⅝	26⅝	Duke pf 2.69		13	30⅛	30	30	
33⅝	24⅝	DunBrd 1.06	17	139	30⅝	30	30⅝+	⅛
20¼	17⅛	DuqLt 1.72	9	172	20	19⅞	19⅞+	⅛
23½	19	Dq 3.7pf 1.87		z150	23	23	23 +	1
25¼	21½	DuqLt4pf 2		z50	23½	23½	23½+	¼
26	24⅝	DuqL pf 2.31		z1320	26¼	26	26¼+	¼
30	26⅞	DuqL pf 2.75		z440	29⅞	29	29½—	¼
87⅛	78	Duqn pf 7.20		z1100	87⅝	86	87⅝+	⅞
12	7¼	Dymoln .44	7	13	9½	9½	9½	

E

— 1976 — High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
19½	13½	EG&G .18	14	56	17	16⅞	16⅞—	⅛
14⅝	10	ELT .14	12	5	12	11⅞	12	
5⅝	2⅝	EMILt .19e	11	157	3⅝	3½	3⅝	
46	21¼	E Sy 1.60b	9	38	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛+	⅜
22⅞	16¾	EascoCp .75	8	54	21	20½	21 +	½
11¼	4⅛	EastAir Lin	68	124	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞—	⅛
28	22⅛	EastGsF .80	9	400	28⅛	27⅜	28⅛+	⅝
17½	14⅝	EastUtl 1.50	8	18	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛+	⅛
120⅞	82¼	EasKd 1.60a	22	537	85	84	84⅞+	⅛
44⅞	29½	Eaton 2	9	17	42⅝	42⅛	42⅛—	⅜
28	21	Echlin .48	15	19	27⅞	27⅝	27⅝—	⅛
30	21⅝	EckrdJk .48	16	133	29⅝	28⅝	28⅝—	½
16⅝	12½	EckrdNC .24	10	20	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝+	⅜
56¼	45½	EdisBro 1.72	8	4	55	55	55 —	¼
20⅞	9¼	Edwrds .50	4	24	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝+	⅛
15¼	11¼	ElPaso 1.10	7	215	13⅞	13⅛	13⅝	
5⅛	2	Elect Assoc		29	2¼	2¼	2¼+	⅛
18½	11⅞	EDS .60a	15	16	16¼	16⅛	16¼	
3⅞	1⅝	ElMem Mg	3	42	3⅛	3¼	3¼—	⅛
11⅛	5	ElMM pf 1k		10	9½	9¼	9½+	¼
18⅝	15⅝	ElginNat 1	8	144	20½	19	20¼+	1⅛
8½	4⅛	Elixir Ind		146	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	
31¾	24½	EltraCp 1.16	8	9	29⅝	29¼	29½+	⅛
41½	34	EmerEl 1	17	351	36	35½	35¾+	⅛
50½	31¾	Emery 1.20	22	44	39⅝	39	39 —	½
15	8¾	EmeryIn .44	11	27	12½	12⅛	12⅛+	¼
37	26¼	Emhart 1.80	7	95	34⅝	33⅞	33⅞—	⅝
48	34½	Emhart pf		2	45½	45½	45½+	1
15¾	13½	EmpDE 1.36	11	89	15⅝	15⅜	15⅜	
6⅛	4½	Em 4.7pf .47		z680	5½	5½	5½	
6⅛	5	EmD 5pf .50		z510	5⅛	5½	5½	
18⅝	11	EmpGas .20	8	54	18	17½	17⅝—	⅜
37⅝	22⅝	EnglhdM 1	8	86	34⅝	33⅞	34	
8	5¼	EnnisB .32	5	11	6	5⅞	5⅞	
29	21⅜	Enserch 1.72	10	121	28⅝	28⅛	28⅝+	¼
29¼	21⅝	Entex 1.20	9	11	28⅝	28⅛	28⅛—	⅛
37⅝	17¾	Envrtec .20e	11	100	34¾	34¼	34⅝—	⅛
29	21½	Equifax 2a	9	11	26⅞	26½	26⅝+	⅛
11⅝	9¼	Equimrk .28	7	21	11½	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
35⅝	29½	EquitGs 2.84	7	20	35⅞	35⅝	35⅝+	½
25⅝	17¼	EqutLf 2.29e	12	89	25⅝	25⅛	25⅛+	⅛
42	30¼	Esmark 1.76	7	343	33⅞	33¼	33⅛—	¾
8½	4½	Esquire .16i	19	183	7⅜	6⅞	7⅜+	⅜
10	5⅞	Esterline .36	7	33	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	
49¼	29½	Ethyl 1.60	6	x44	44⅛	43⅝	44 —	⅛
63⅝	39¼	Ethyl pf 2.40		x9	58	57⅞	58 +	⅛
13⅝	5	EvansPd .40	9	228	13⅝	13⅛	13⅜—	⅛
27⅜	14⅛	ExCelO 1.25	8	136	24⅝	23⅞	24⅛+	⅛
21⅝	18	Exclsr 1.76e		5	21¼	21¼	21¼—	⅛
56⅞	47¼	Exxon 1.40i	8	1072	52⅝	52	52½+	½

F

— 1976 — High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
27¼	19½	FMC 1	11	243	23¼	22⅝	23⅛+	¼
39⅝	31¼	FMC pf 2.25		2	35¼	34½	34½—	⅛
9¼	5½	Fabrge .40	9	105	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝+	⅛
11⅝	6½	FabriCtr .12	6	23	9⅛	8⅞	9 +	⅛
9⅝	5	Facet Entrp	12	67	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
55¼	35⅛	FairCam .80	28	214	43¼	42⅞	42⅞—	⅛
11⅝	6⅝	FairInd .30	9	69	8⅝	8⅜	8⅜	
17	10⅝	FairmtF .68	7	6	12⅝	12½	12⅝+	⅛
19½	12⅞	Fairmipf 1		1	14	14	14 +	⅜
9⅝	5⅜	FarWst Fnl	8	19	9⅛	9	9 —	⅛
13⅝	5	Farah Mfg		142	6	5⅝	5⅞	
9⅝	4	Fedders Cp		97	7	6⅝	7 +	⅛
31¼	22½	FedrlCo 1.60	4	15	23⅞	23⅝	23⅝	
25	12⅝	FdMogl 1.20a	7	98	23⅝	23	23⅜+	⅛
17⅝	13⅛	FedNMt .88	6	573	16⅝	16¼	16¼—	⅛
20	16½	FedPaBd .90	5	30	19⅞	19½	19⅞+	⅜
24⅝	23⅛	FPap pf 1.15		z100	24¼	24¼	24¼	
24⅞	16½	FPap pf 1.20		3	24¼	24¼	24¼—	⅛
15⅝	10¼	FSignl .60a	7	13	15⅝	15⅜	15⅜—	⅛
60	42	FedDSt 1.46	15	268	49⅝	48⅞	49⅛—	⅛
36	21¾	Ferro 1.25	8	22	32	31¼	32 +	⅝
17¼	8½	Fibrebd Cp		67	9⅝	9½	9½	
6⅞	3⅛	FidFin .20e	6	25	6⅛	6	6	
31¾	26	FidelUn 2.40	8	24	30⅝	30¼	30½—	⅛
22⅞	15	FieldcrMil 1a	5	12	19½	19¼	19¼—	¼
11⅛	7	Filtrol Cp	5	36	9⅝	9½	9⅝	
19¼	9⅝	FinSanB .48	5	x5	18½	18⅛	18⅛	
20½	9½	FinlFed .50	6	165	19⅝	19⅛	19¼—	¼
25	21¼	Firestn 1.10	14	324	23⅜	23⅛	23⅜	
18⅞	12⅝	FstChar .80f	8	391	17⅞	17⅛	17¼—	½
23¾	16½	FstChic .96	8	253	22⅛	21⅝	22	
34⅝	32	FtBnTex 1	10	76	34¼	33⅝	34¼+	¼
45½	36⅛	FstInBn 1.20	11	29	39⅞	39⅜	39⅝	
14¼	8½	FstMiss .36	10	217	13⅝	13⅛	13⅜	
30	22⅝	FstNBo 1.88	9	103	29	28⅝	29 +	1
24½	20⅝	FstNStBn 2	9	4	24¼	24⅛	24⅛—	⅛
17⅛	14	FstPa 1.32	48	391	15⅝	15½	15⅝+	¼
4⅛	1½	FstPa Mtg		40	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
12	9⅝	FstUnRl 1	14	1	12	12	12	
6¼	4⅞	FstVaBk .45	10	64	6⅛	6	6⅛+	¼
23⅝	17⅝	FWisCp 1.76	7	21	22	21⅝	22 +	⅜
33½	23⅛	FischM 1.10	9	1	27½	27½	27½—	¼
13⅝	8	FishFds .40	6	21	10⅝	10½	10⅝	
17½	9⅝	FishrSci .23	7	48	14	13⅝	14 +	⅛
20⅝	14	FleetEnt .40	16	347	18⅝	18	18⅝	
18⅛	13¼	Fleming .80	8	9	15⅝	15½	15⅝+	¼
13½	8¼	FlexiVan .20	16	74	11⅜	11	11⅛	
23¼	16	Flintkot 1.16	11	170	21⅞	21	21⅞+	⅜
64½	50⅝	Flin pfA 4.50		z250	63	63	63 —	1¼
30½	25	Flin pfB 2.25		11	29⅝	29½	29⅝—	⅛
26½	16⅝	FlaE Coast	14	9	25½	25⅛	25⅛—	⅝
20	13⅝	FlaGas 1	7	26	19¼	18⅞	19	
28⅝	20⅛	FlaPwL 1.56	8	184	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	
31¼	25⅛	FlaPow 2.28	9	308	30½	30	30⅛+	⅛
29⅝	19½	FlaStl 1.20	11	3	20½	20⅛	20⅛+	⅛
45½	30	FluorCp .80	10	340	37⅞	36⅞	37⅛+	1¼
6½	4⅛	FdFair .20	11	30	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
15⅝	10¼	FooteCB 1	7	47	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝+	⅛
60⅞	43⅞	FordM 3.20	5	871	58⅝	57⅝	58¼+	⅛
18½	13½	ForMcK 1	7	80	14⅝	14⅛	14⅜+	⅛
29⅝	22⅞	FMK pf 1.80		8	24⅞	24½	24⅞+	⅜
15⅝	13¼	FtDear 1.24		36	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	
40¼	28⅝	FtHowP .64	12	33	34	33⅝	33⅝+	⅛
36¼	21½	FosWh 1.10a	7	21	35⅝	35⅛	35⅝+	⅛
50⅝	27½	Foxboro 1	11	214	50½	50⅛	50⅛—	½
35⅝	23¼	FrnklnM .70	10	110	29	28½	28½—	½
31½	21½	FreepM 1.60	12	66	29⅝	29	29⅝—	⅛
17⅝	7⅞	Frigtrnc .10e	21	103	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	
29	18⅝	Fruehf 1.80	7	51	26⅝	26	26⅛	
12⅞	4½	Fuquaind .08e		812	12⅞	12⅛	12⅝+	¼

G

— 1976 — High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
17⅝	10⅝	GAFCp .60	7	87	13⅛	13	13 —	¼
22⅝	15⅝	GAFpf 1.20		11	18⅝	18½	18⅝+	⅛
32⅝	25⅝	GATX 1.80	12	102	30	30	30⅛—	⅛
7⅝	4	GCA Corp	25	232	7⅝	7½	7⅝+	⅛
8¼	4½	GFBusn .32	70	15	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
7½	4⅞	Gable Ind		58	5⅛	5	5 —	⅛
29½	21⅝	GamSk 1.40	5	53	23	22	22 —	1
32¼	19⅞	GamS pf1.60		10	22	21⅞	21⅞—	⅜
40⅝	32¼	Gannett 1	20	87	40⅞	40½	40⅞+	½
14	6½	GapStrs .15e	9	31	10	9⅞	10 +	⅛
31	16¼	GardDen .76	18	67	19⅞	19½	19½—	⅛
16⅞	13½	Garfink 1.04	7	66	15	15	15 +	⅛
13⅝	12⅛	GasSvc 1.20	10	12	13¼	13⅛	13⅛	
9⅝	4⅝	Gateway In	4	8	6½	6⅜	6⅜	
26	18	Gearhrt .29	10	43	23	22⅝	22⅝—	⅛
18	9⅛	Gemini Cap		18	18	17¾	17¾—	¼
15⅝	12¼	Gemin 1.20a		7	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝—	⅛
11⅞	9⅛	GAInv 1.06e		33	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	
13⅞	9½	GnCable .72	9	332	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛+	⅛
26¼	17	GCinma .28	6	63	23⅞	23⅝	23⅞+	¼
6⅞	3⅛	Gen Develot	6	119	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	
65	37¼	Gen Dynam	6	329	52¾	52¼	52¾+	½
58⅝	46	GenEl 1.80	14	1357	53¼	52⅝	53⅛+	⅜
34	26½	GnFood 1.50	9	257	32⅛	31⅝	31⅞+	⅛
14⅞	8⅝	GenHost .60		61	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛+	1
18⅝	8¼	GenInst .22t	21	1194	19⅝	18⅞	19⅛+	1⅛
36½	27⅝	GnInstr pf 3		3	36	35	36 —	½
21	13½	GenMed .30	10	14	17⅝	17½	17⅜+	⅛
35⅝	26⅝	GenMills .76	16	438	35⅛	34⅝	34⅞	
75⅝	57⅛	GMot 5.55e	8	2306	73⅝	72½	73⅛+	⅝
54½	49¼	GMot pf 3.75		36	53½	53⅛	53½+	¼
73¼	65	GnMotSpt 5		12	72	71⅝	72 +	⅛
7⅞	5	GenPort Inc	13	278	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞+	⅛
19½	15¼	GPU Cp 1.68	10	294	19⅛	19	19⅛+	⅛
11⅛	6⅝	GenRefr .40	6	8	7	6⅞	6⅞—	⅛
56⅝	34¼	GnSignl 1.04	14	56	52⅛	52⅛	52⅛+	¼
5⅝	3⅝	Gen Steel	4	40	5⅛	5	5⅛+	⅛
31⅛	23⅝	GTelEl 2	18	441	30⅝	30¼	30⅝+	⅛
28⅝	26⅛	GTlEl pf2.48		35	28⅝	28½	28⅛—	
25⅞	18	GTire 1.10b	6	114	25⅞	25⅝	25⅞+	⅛
9	4⅝	Genesco Inc	7	236	5¼	5⅛	5¼	
41⅝	33⅝	GenuPrts .76	17	161	35	35⅜	35 +	⅜
33	30	GaPacif .80	16	728	37	35¾	37 +	⅝
28¼	26⅝	GaLw pf2.52		57	28	27½	27½—	
29⅝	26	GaPw pf2.75		43	28⅝	28½	28⅝+	⅛
88⅛	69	GaPw pf7.80		z40	87	87	87 +	1
85	68¼	GaPw pf7.72		z30	85	84	85 +	2
20⅛	19½	Gerber 1.30	8	48	25¼	24⅝	24⅞—	
197	152	GettyO 2.50a	14	19	194½	193½	193⅝—	1¼
12⅞	8⅝	GiantPC .40	9	8	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝—	
11⅜	7⅛	Gibr Fin	7	183	11	10⅝	10⅝—	⅛
11½	5⅜	GiddLew .40	10	59	8⅛	7⅞	8⅛+	⅛
15⅝	9⅛	GiffdHill .64	7	10	15	15	15 —	¼
38⅝	24⅝	Gillette 1.50	10	351	26⅝	26¼	26⅝	
18	7⅜	Ginos Inc	7	150	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝+	¼
14⅝	6⅝	GleasW .13e		24	10⅛	9⅞	10 +	⅛
11¼	6½	Global Mar		40	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
24⅛	16⅛	GlobeUn 1	7	63	24⅝	24⅛	24⅜+	⅜
20⅝	11½	GoldWt Fin	6	33	20½	20⅛	20⅛—	⅛
21	13⅝	GoldW pf .78		17	20½	20⅛	20⅛—	⅛
29⅝	18	Goodrh 1.12	452	72	27⅜	27	27⅛—	⅛
25⅛	20⅛	Goodyr 1.10	16	276	22⅞	22⅝	22⅞—	⅛
16⅛	9⅝	GorJwlA .40	6	11	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝+	⅛
29⅝	22	Gould 1	10	399	29⅛	28⅝	28⅝—	⅛
29⅞	19½	Gould pf1.35		29	29½	29⅝	29⅝—	⅛
33⅝	24¼	Grace 1.70	9	357	27⅜	27¼	27⅜—	⅛
34⅛	24⅛	Graingr .36	18	33	32½	32⅛	32¼	
18⅞	12⅝	GrandUn 1	6	13	16	15⅞	15⅞	
17⅛	12¼	Granitvl .90	5	23	13½	13⅛	13⅛+	⅛
19⅞	13¼	GrayDrg .80	5	23	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞+	⅛
15⅝	10½	GtAllPac	24	162	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝—	⅛
17½	14⅛	GtNoir 1.50a	12	2	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
34⅛	27½	GtNoNk 1.10	8	52	30½	30⅛	30¼	
24½	13⅝	GtWnFin .50	10	894	23⅝	23⅛	23⅝+	⅛
31⅞	16½	GtWest Unit	5	20	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	
20¼	16⅝	GtWn pf 1.88		13	18	17⅞	18	
13⅞	15¼	GrGiant 1.08	15	29	16⅛	16	16⅛—	⅛
17⅝	13	Greyh 1.04a	8	928	15	14⅝	14⅞+	⅛
3⅝	1¾	Greyhud wt		99	1⅞	1¾	1¾	
3¼	1⅛	Greiler Inc		65	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
18⅞	14	Grumm .80	4	41	17⅝	17⅛	17⅝+	⅜
17⅝	9⅝	Guardin .30	8	28	17	16⅞	16⅞—	⅛
3½	1	Guard Mtg		50	1½	1⅜	1½	
20⅝	14⅝	GulfWstn .60	4	423	18	17⅞	17⅞	
8½	2¼	GlfWind wt		335	3½	3⅜	3⅜	
102⅞	74	GlfWpf 3.87		2	85½	85½	85½	
47½	34	GlfW pf 2.50		62	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝+	⅜
12⅝	7½	GlfLfHld .60	8	182	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝+	⅛
3¼	1¼	GulfMtg Rlt		15	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
28¾	20⅝	GulfOil 1.80	7	2160	28⅞	28⅛	28⅞+	⅜
21⅜	13⅝	GulfResrc 1	7	130	17⅝	16½	16⅝—	1⅛
26⅞	18	GfR pfB 1.30		3	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛—	
21½	19¾	GlfR pfc1.60		63	21½	21⅛	21½+	⅛
15⅝	11¾	GlfStUt 1.12	9	253	15¼	15	15 —	⅛
6⅝	3½	Gulton Ind	8	77	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	

H

— 1976 — High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
7⅛	3	HMW Ind	6	35	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
36	27⅛	HackW 2.80	7	3	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞	
21¾	14⅛	HallFB .66	13	93	21	20½	21 +	⅛
19⅝	13⅛	HallPrt .80a	8	6	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
69⅝	48¼	Halliburtn .56a	15	615	66⅛	64⅝	65⅝—	⅜
23⅞	16¼	HamrlP 1.30	7	78	23½	22	23¼—	
7⅝	3¼	Hammond	9	4	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
18⅝	15¼	HanJSec 1.47e		13	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝+	⅛
22⅝	19⅝	HanJInv 1.88e		24	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	
7⅞	3⅞	Handimn .20	11	109	4⅝	4½	4⅝+	⅛
21⅛	18⅝	HandyHar .80	7	16	20¼	20⅛	20¼+	⅛
28½	14⅝	HanesCp 1	6	35	24	24	24	
60½	43⅛	Hanna 1.80	9	11	50½	50½	50½—	½
33¼	21⅞	HarBrJ 1.32	8	39	33	32⅝	32⅞—	⅛
9⅛	6⅛	Hardees	7	89	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝—	⅛
22⅞	14	Harnisht .80	6	22	17⅛	17	17⅛+	⅛
14⅞	12	Harrah .30a	7	9	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	
38¼	31⅛	HarrBk 1.50	7	69	35⅞	35⅝	35⅞—	⅛
57½	33⅛	Harris 1.60	12	26	55⅝	55¼	55⅝—	⅛
27½	18⅝	Harsco 1.40b	6	42	23⅝	23½	23⅝—	
14⅝	8⅜	HartSMx .72	9	34	12⅝	12	12⅝+	⅛
27½	17⅛	HarteHk .20	12	6	28	27⅞	28 +	⅛
17⅞	15⅝	HartSe 1.44a	24	5	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
24	20	HawlEl 1.88	9	27	23½	23⅛	23⅛	
18¾	11⅜	HayesAlb 1b	6	10	17	16⅞	16⅞—	⅛
12⅝	3¼	Hazeltine	4	38	9½	9⅜	9½	
9⅝	6⅝	Hecks .12	9	149	9⅛	8⅞	9 —	⅛
17⅝	10⅝	HeclaM .30t		63	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛+	⅛
16½	9	HelmBr .60a	5	19	15	14½	14⅝—	⅛
31⅞	26½	HeinzHJ 1.08	9	157	30¾	30	30⅜+	⅜
32	25½	Heinz pf 1.70		62	27	27	27	
9⅝	5	Helene Curt	7	45	6	5⅞	6 +	⅛
29⅝	18½	Hellerlnt .52	8	96	21½	20½	21½+	1⅛
45⅝	30¼	HelmerP .40	11	50	45½	45	45½+	⅜
2¼	1¼	Hemisp Cap		10	1⅛	1⅛	½ —	1⅛
8	6⅝	HemInc .66e		1	8	8	8	
38	24	Hercules 1	13	138	25½	25⅛	25⅛	
27½	18½	HershyFd 1.12	7	64	20⅝	20½	20⅝+	⅛
23⅝	7¾	Hesston		30	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
25½	15½	Hesin pf 1.60		13	16	16	16 +	⅛
59¼	39⅝	Heublin 1.32	13	531	41⅛	39⅞	40⅛—	⅜
117⅝	80	HewltPk .20	28	134	89	88⅝	89 +	½
7⅝	4½	HghVolt .05e	10	18	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
24	17½	Hillenbd .78	8	16	20¼	20	20⅛+	⅛
22	15	HiltonHtl .92	11	106	21⅝	21	21⅛—	⅛
28	19⅝	Hobart .92	12	27	23¼	22⅞	23 +	⅛
23	14⅝	HoernW .90	9	58	22¼	22	22 —	⅛
9⅛	5⅝	HoffEle .18e	7	31	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	
20	10⅝	Holiday .40	12	984	13½	13¼	13⅝—	
33	19	HildyA 1.70t		3	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	
46⅝	29⅝	HollyS 2.40	2	134	29⅝	28⅞	28⅞—	
44⅛	24⅞	Homestk 1a	19	163	38⅝	37⅝	37⅝—	
56⅝	32⅝	Honywll 1.60	10	153	47⅛	46⅝	46⅞—	
24½	18⅝	HoovBB 1	7	11	21⅝	21⅛	21⅛+	⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Horizon Cp		14	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
15½	11⅛	HospAff .32	7	14	14¼	14⅛	14¼	
29⅛	20¼	HospCpA .40	10	192	27	26⅝	26⅞—	⅛
16	8½	HostIntl .40	544	15	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝+	⅛
17¾	10¼	Houdail .90a	6	x34	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞+	⅜
13⅝	7⅛	HousFab .28	8	109	9½	9⅛	9⅜+	⅛
21⅞	15⅝	HoushF 1.20	8	610	21⅞	21½	21⅞+	⅜
48⅝	35⅛	HouF pf 2.37		4	48½	48½	48½+	⅛
38	29⅜	HouF pf 2.50		17	38⅛	38	38½+	⅜
32½	20¼	HousLP 1.76	8	389	32⅞	32	32⅛+	⅛
35⅝	25	HousNG .60	12	473	32½	32⅛	32⅛—	⅛
17⅝	9⅝	HowJohn .28	10	203	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛+	⅛
15⅞	11	Hubbrd 1.20	12	30	16⅛	15⅝	16⅛+	⅛
22⅞	14	HudsnA .80	65	23	19	17⅝	18⅛+	¼
22	14⅝	HudsnB .80	65	15	19	17⅝	18⅛+	¼
8½	4½	HughHat .40	6	6	7⅛	7	7⅛—	⅛
52½	34	HughsTl .50	12	358	37⅝	36¼	36½—	⅝
16⅞	11⅝	Humana .40	10	95	17⅛	16¾	17⅛+	½
15¼	10¾	HuntCh .34	13	19	12½	12¼	12¼	
25⅛	13¼	HuttnEF .60	5	65	17⅝	17⅜	17½	
17⅝	10⅞	Huyck .40	14	151	13½	13¼	13⅜+	⅜
15	8¾	Hydromt .52	5	53	12⅝	11⅞	12 +	⅛

I

— 1976 — High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
21¾	16½	ICInds 1.40	7	94	20⅞	20⅝	20⅞	
42⅝	33⅛	ICInd pf 3.50		12	42⅝	42½	42½	
5⅝	3	ICN Pharm	20	26	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	
5⅛	1⅜	IDS Rlty		92	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜+	⅛
46⅝	34½	INACp 2.10	15	154	45¼	44⅝	45⅛—	⅛
19⅝	16⅝	INAIn 1.59a		22	19½	19¼	19⅝	
13¾	9⅝	IUInt .90	10	229	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	
21	15½	IUInt pf 1.25		6	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛+	⅛
33	26	IdahoP 2.16	10	219	29⅝	29⅜	29⅝+	¼
27⅞	13⅝	IdealBa 1.20	9	31	22⅞	22⅝	22⅞+	⅛
9⅝	6⅛	IdeaToy .32b	5	73	8⅛	8	8⅛+	⅛
27⅝	22½	IllPowr 2.20	10	113	27⅛	26⅞	27⅛+	¼
51½	48½	IlPow pf4.12		z100	51½	51½	51½	
54½	50	IlPow pf4.47		z190	54⅝	54⅝	54⅝+	½
30	21	ITW .56	16	35	26⅝	26½	26⅝+	⅛
18⅝	10¼	ImplCpA .2	6	257	17	16⅞	16⅞—	⅛
37	25⅝	INCO 1.40a	13	126	29	28⅝	28⅝—	¼
7⅝	4⅝	IncmCap		109	7¼	7	7⅛	
10	8⅝	IncCCu .80e		5	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝—	
117½	102	IndiM pf 12		z170	115½	115	115½+	½
25½	19⅝	IndiGas 2.12	8	3	25	25	25 —	⅛
25	19	IndplPL 1.82	10	64	23⅝	23½	23⅝+	⅛
17⅛	12½	IndlNat 1.20	8	47	15⅝	15⅜	15⅜—	⅛
14⅝	6⅝	Inexco Oil	18	146	12⅞	12⅜	12⅞+	½
95½	70	IngerR 2.68	12	128	72¾	72¼	72¼+	⅛
57½	44¼	IngR pf 2.35		39	47¾	47½	47⅝	
34	24	Inlnd Con 1	8	24	30¼	30	30 —	1
58⅝	41	IndndStl 2.60	10	49	48⅝	47⅞	48 +	⅛
14	7⅝	Inmont .60	6	418	14	13⅝	13⅞+	⅜
14⅝	8⅝	Insilco .80e	8	117	14½	14¼	14½	
18	12⅝	Insil pfA1.25		3	17½	17½	17½	
31¼	20¾	InspCop .25e		20	25¼	25	25 —	½
2½	1	Instit InvTr		11	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
9⅝	7	Integon .36	7	15	9⅛	9	9⅛+	⅛
48⅝	38⅝	Interco 1.66	9	14	45⅝	45½	45⅝—	⅛
8⅝	3⅝	Intercl Div		5	6⅝	6	6	
42½	25⅝	Interlak 2.20	5	15	36	35⅝	35⅝	
288½	223⅛	IBM 9	18	546	272⅝	271	272 +	½
38⅝	19	IntFlavF .36	23	304	22	21½	21⅝+	⅛
32½	22⅝	IntHarv 1.85	5	346	31⅝	31⅛	31⅝+	⅛
42¼	32¾	IntMlnC 2.40	6	210	40⅜	39⅝	40 —	⅛
14⅝	6⅛	IntMng .40e	6	8	14¼	14¼	14¼+	⅛
18¾	15⅝	IntMultl .85	7	151	17	16⅝	16⅞+	⅛
77⅝	57⅝	IntPaper 2	11	805	66⅝	66⅛	66⅝+	⅛
8	5⅝	IntRectif .20		5	6½	6⅜	6½	
33⅞	22⅛	IntTT 1.76	9	1289	33⅝	33	33½+	¼
100	71	IntTT pfE 4		z550	102	100	102 +	2
62¼	44	IntTT pfH 4		7	62⅛	61⅝	62⅛+	½
58⅝	42½	IntTT pfJ 4		6	57⅝	57¼	57⅜+	⅜
57¼	41¼	IntTT pfK 4		333	57	56½	56⅝	
40½	27⅞	ITT pfN 2.25		556	40⅝	39⅝	40⅛+	⅛
60⅝	45⅝	ITT pfI 4.50		30	60⅝	60⅛	60⅝+	½
33⅞	23¼	Intrpce 1.45	7	14	29⅛	29⅜	29⅞+	½
81	64	Intrpcepf 5		2	77⅝	77	77⅝+	1⅛
30⅛	16⅝	IntrpGp 1.60	7	18	30⅛	29⅞	29⅞—	⅛
15⅛	10⅝	IntrsBrd .56	7	37	15⅝	15⅛	15¼	
17⅞	14⅝	IntrsPw 1.45	9	37	16⅝	16¼	16¼—	⅛
25⅝	24	IntrPw pf2.28		z30	25½	25⅛	25½+	½
7	4⅝	IntrstUn .24	18	48	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝+	⅛
37⅛	23½	IowaBf .60e	4	12	37	36½	36⅝—	⅛
17⅝	13⅛	IowaEl 1.40	10	20	16⅝	16½	16⅝+	¼
20⅝	17⅝	IowaIlG 1.72	9	23	20	19⅞	19⅞	
24⅝	21¾	IowaPwLt 2	10	24	23⅞	23½	23⅝+	⅜
21½	17⅝	IowaPS 1.72	10	15	20⅛	20	20⅛+	⅛
5⅞	3⅛	IpcoHosp .05e	9	360	5⅝	5⅛	5⅜+	⅜
18⅞	8⅝	Itek Corp	32	120	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞+	⅜
15	5⅝	ItelCorp .20	7	415	13½	13¼	13⅝+	¼

J - K

— 1976 — High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
20⅞	12¼	JamesF .80	11	23	20⅝	20⅛	20⅝+	⅜
23⅝	13⅝	Jantzen .80	6	23	17½	17¼	17⅝+	⅜
10⅞	7½	JapanF .91e		13	9⅛	9	9 —	
32	24⅝	JeffPilot .80	12	117	31⅝	31½	31⅝+	⅛
101	82	JerCe pf9.36		z320	101	100	101 +	1
90	71½	JerCe pf8.12		z100	90	90	90	
87⅛	69½	JerCe pf7.88		z90	87	87	87	
129½	110¼	JeC pf 13.50		z170	128	128	128 —	1½
24¼	19¼	JewelC 1.30	9	46	23⅝	23	23⅛	
8¼	3⅝	Jewelcor	10	30	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
35⅝	23	JhnMan 1.40	11	694	35	34⅝	34⅞	
96½	72	JohnsonJn 1	21	388	73⅝	72⅝	73⅝+	1
16⅛	13⅝	JohnsEF .80	5	177	17	16⅝	16⅞+	⅜
26⅝	12⅝	JohnCon 1.20	8	27	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝+	⅛
19⅝	12½	JonLogn .50	6	363	14⅝	14½	14⅝+	⅛
42⅛	27⅝	Jorgen 2	6	6	42⅛	42	42⅛+	⅛
19½	16	Jostens .80	10	103	19⅝	19⅛	19⅝+	⅜
50⅞	32⅝	JoyMfg 1.30	11	82	46⅝	46	46⅝+	⅝
4⅝	1½	Justice Mtg		11	2	1⅞	2 +	⅛
52¼	29	KLM Airlin	5	3	38¼	38¼	38¼—	1¼
40⅝	27½	KaisrAl 1.20	11	26	32⅝	31⅞	31⅞—	⅜
75	57½	Kal 5%pf 4.75		1	64½	64½	64½+	¼
76⅝	55½	Kal 66pf 4.75		1	64½	64½	64½+	⅛
9⅞	5⅝	KaisCem .50	18	55	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝+	⅛
15⅝	12¼	KaiCe pf1.37		13	15¼	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
33	24	KaiCe pf2.50		1	29	29	29	
13⅝	9⅛	Kane Mil .24	4	9	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝+	⅛
28⅛	19¼	Kaneb 1	9	62	27⅜	27⅛	27⅜+	¼
29⅝	25	KCtyPL 2.36	8	32	28½	28⅛	28⅛+	⅛
31	15	KCSouln 1r	6	17	27	26⅝	27 +	⅜
12½	9⅝	KCSou pf 1		z500	11	11	11 +	⅛
21⅝	18	KanGEl 1.76	7	26	20⅞	20⅝	20⅞+	⅛
19	14¼	KanNb 1.32B	8	287	19⅝	19	19	
20⅝	18	KanPLt 1.60	8	36	20⅝	20	20⅛	
27⅜	25½	KaPL pf2.32		2	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜+	¼
8	3	Katy Ind		295	8⅜	7⅝	8⅛+	⅝
21⅛	11⅛	Kty pfB 1.46		95	21⅜	20⅝	21⅛+	⅜
11¼	6½	KaufBrd .02f	27	198	8⅞	8⅜	8⅝—	⅛
18⅝	14¼	Kauf pf 1.50		3	18¼	18⅛	18⅛+	¼
18	7⅝	Kawecki Brl	16	7	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	
9⅝	4⅝	KeeneCp .30	7	34	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
9⅝	5⅝	Keller .20	6	37	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
27⅝	20	Kellogg 1.10	17	176	27⅛	27	27⅛+	½

— 1976 — High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High
17⅝	12	Kellwood .83	5	23	13⅝
22½	20⅛	Kennmtl .95	11	1	25½
23⅝	25¼	Kenner .70e	27	1131	25⅝
22⅝	23	KyUtil 1.34	8	44	22⅝
23	13	KerrG's .40	6	167	14⅝
67¼	55⅝	KerrMc 1.25	14	159	67½
22⅛	14⅝	KeystCon 1a	5	3	19
32⅝	18⅞	KiddeW 1.33	7	42	27¼
51⅞	41	KiddepfB 4		1	51½
51	43	KiddepfC 4		2	51½
47⅝	36¼	KimbCl 1.80	8	185	42
13	8⅝	KingDSt .60	8	107	12⅞
17½	12⅝	KirschCo .90	11	15	17½
39⅝	28⅝	KnightRid .62	13	103	39
14	8⅛	Koehring .30e	12	80	13⅝
32½	28	Koth pf 2.75		2	31¼
24⅛	20	Koppers .90	8	733	22⅞
7¼	3½	Koracrp Ind	3	28	5⅝
47⅝	40⅝	Kraft 2.12	8	738	45
43¾	31¼	KresgeS .32	21	1358	43
25¼	17⅜	Kroger 1.44	8	177	24¾
13¾	4½	Kysor .40	13	27	14

L

— 1976 — High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High
5⅝	3¼	LFE Cp	18	28	4½
17⅝	10	LTV Corp	6	103	12⅝
23	13⅛	LTVA 3.40t		7	17
51	42½	LTVCp pf 5		3	50
21⅛	17½	LacGas 1.66	9	19	20⅛
18¼	12	LamSes 1.10	11	20	17¾
15⅛	11⅛	LaneBry .80	7	17	12⅝
11⅞	8½	LawtrCh .34	20	23	10⅝
13⅝	6⅝	LearSieg .50	7	55	13⅛
36⅝	23⅝	LearS pf2.25		14	35⅝
34	24⅝	Leaswy 1.10b	9	10	32
29	10⅝	LeedsN .60b	11	23	26⅝
19⅝	12	Leesona .75	6	7	13⅝
18⅝	10¼	LehPCl 1	13	36	18
2	⅞	LehVal Ind		28	1⅛
13⅛	10½	Lehmn .94e		149	12⅛
8⅝	4½	Lennar Crp		23	5⅝
26⅝	18	Lenox 1	10	16	21⅞
18½	6⅛	LesFay .40b	6	2	7⅝
11⅝	6⅝	LevFd Cap		3	11⅝
13⅝	12	LevFin .75a		1	12⅞
27½	18⅝	LeviStra .50	6	129	27⅛
8⅝	4	Levitz Furn	23	722	6¼
36⅝	21⅛	LOF 1.80a	8	165	36⅝
72½	55¼	LOF pf 4.75		6	69⅛
18⅝	9½	Librty Cp.52	6	x48	18⅝
3⅛	1½	Librty Loan		54	2
6⅝	3⅝	LibrtyLn pf		7	4⅛
38⅝	29½	LiggtGp 2.50	8	28	33
90	82	LiggtGp pf7		z200	85½
60	43	LillyEli 1.30	17	242	46⅝
38⅝	24	LincNat 1.60	11	80	38⅝
73	48	LincNtpf 3		1	72⅝
18⅝	15¾	LincPl 1.32		17	18¼
4⅝	1½	Lionel Corp	10	37	3⅛
17⅝	6⅝	LittonIn .18t	14	216	13⅝
23⅝	9	Littnpfc		1	19⅝
20⅝	16¼	Litton pfB 2		3	20½
12½	6⅝	Lockhd Airc.	3	82	8⅝
19½	16½	Loctite .12	17	77	19⅝
33⅝	21	Loews 1.20	6	193	33⅝
10¼	6	LomaFin .50	10	181	10⅝
12½	7½	LomM .86a	18	49	11⅝
23⅝	14	LoneSHnd 1.10	17	87	22⅝
18½	15⅛	LoniaLt 1.56	8	208	18⅝
50½	42	LILpf 4.35		240	49
85¾	70	LILpf 5.75		1	85⅝
128¾	112	LIL pfH 13		z4200	128½
27¾	24¾	LIL pfG 2.47		6	27⅝
38½	27⅛	LongDrs .12e	21	16	33½
16	8½	LoralCp .40	7	23	14⅝
30	22	LaLand 1.20	10	319	27⅝
18	12	LaPacif .20b	14	252	17
26½	21⅛	LouisGs 1.92	9	52	26⅝
19⅝	11⅛	Lowenst .40	24	10	14⅝
44⅝	31⅛	Lubrizol 1.10	13	188	32
17⅛	13	LuckyS .68b	12	182	15
9	6¼	Ludlow .40		32	7⅝
29⅝	22	LukenSt 1.40	7	6	25⅝
24⅝	12½	LykesCp .40	4	306	13⅝
42½	29⅝	Lykes pf2.50		35	32⅝
8⅝	4	LynCSys .20	10	17	6⅝

M

— 1976 — High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High
15⅝	10⅝	MBPX .40a	4	2	12⅛
38⅛	25¼	MCAInc 1	7	80	34⅝
5⅝	3½	MEI Cp	5	29	4⅝
19⅝	10⅝	MGICIn .16		1206	19⅛
12	7¼	MacAF .60b	6	7	8
5⅝	2⅝	MacDonal	5	30	3⅝
7½	4⅛	Macke .36	6	51	4
8⅝	4¼	Macmill .30	7	596	9
17	11⅝	Mcml pf 1.20		2	17
38½	25⅝	Macy 1.30	8	224	34
13½	9½	MadisFd .60		83	12⅝
6⅝	4	MadSq Gar	4	9	5
9⅝	6⅝	MagicCf .32	12	124	9⅛
37½	21⅝	Mallory 1	17	35	37
27⅝	20	MalHyde .68	11	7	24¼
9⅝	4⅞	Manhin .20	4	1	7⅝
40⅝	29	MfrHan 1.80	7	346	38⅝
44¼	32¾	MAPCO .90	15	66	44
12⅝	7½	MaratMf .12e	3	107	12⅝
60⅝	41½	MaratnO 2	9	364	56⅝
21¼	13⅝	Maremt .60	7	74	17⅝
13⅞	9⅛	MarMid .80		278	10
15¾	11¼	MarionL .32	13	63	13⅝
61⅞	28⅝	Marley 1	10	18	58⅝
19⅛	12½	Marriot .25t	14	324	19⅝
61¾	52½	MrshMcL 2	18	87	60⅝
25⅝	16½	MarshF 1.24	17	44	20⅝
26⅛	16⅛	MartMa 1.40	8	347	22
22	17¼	MaryKay .40	17	32	21½
27¾	17	MrldCup .66b	9	14	27¼
31¾	19	MascoCp .28	14	106	24⅝
25¼	17	Masonite .60	15	62	24⅞
15	9¼	MasM 1.11e	14	84	15
32¼	16⅛	MassyFer 1a	4	262	23
17⅞	14⅝	Mascp 1.60		83	18
11¾	10½	Masinc .98t		55	11⅝
25¾	19⅛	MatsuE .28e	11	8	22⅝
8⅛	5¼	Mattel Inc	5	597	6
36	28½	MayDStr 1.12	11	239	34⅝
31¼	24⅝	Maye Osc 1	9	18	32¼
6⅝	2⅝	Mays JW	156	18	3⅛
39	30¼	Maytg 1.50a	14	74	35⅝
17½	13	McCord .84	5	36	14⅝
55¾	37⅝	McDermot 1	4	151	48¼
66	48¾	McDnld .05e	20	1171	54¼
25	14¾	McDonD .44	9	242	24¼
32⅛	21¾	McGEd 1.50	10	37	31⅝
17	12¾	McGrwH .64	10	47	16⅛
28	20¾	MGH pf 1.20		4	28⅝
48½	26⅝	McIntyr 1	36	z700	28⅝
28⅞	13¼	McKee .90	7	35	18¼
27¾	19⅝	McLean .46	8	68	22½
23¾	18¾	McLout 1.60	14	40	20⅝
12¼	9⅛	McNeil .80	7	7	11⅝
23	14¾	MeadCp .92	6	271	19⅝
59½	36⅝	Mea pfB2.80		4	50
30⅝	17	Medusa 1.60	7	520	28⅝
26⅞	17⅝	Melville .80	11	203	26⅝
16⅝	9⅝	Menasc .80	6	23	15⅝
64½	42⅝	MercStr .80	10	35	49½
81½	62⅝	Mersk 1.50	20	259	66½
18¼	10¼	Meredith .70	5	74	17
33¾	14½	MerrLyn .80	9	599	25⅝
36½	19	MesaPet .10	22	161	35⅝
38¾	24½	MesP pf 1.60		90	36⅝
11⅝	6	Mesabi 1.19e	8	77	8⅝
28	16⅝	MestaM 1.45	8	32	28⅝
15⅝	12⅝	MGM 1r	6	63	15
30⅛	15	Metcom 1.16	7	123	26⅝
90	71⅛	MeE pf8.12		z5200	90⅝
91⅝	73	MtE pfH8.32		z120	90
14	11½	MichGs 1.10	8	66	14⅝
24¼	17½	MichTube 1	6	23	20
29⅝	26⅝	MhWl pf2.67		8	29
25½	25	MhWl pf2.12		156	25½
22¾	13⅝	Microwave .40	9	11	19⅝
17⅝	12½	MidCtl 1.16	9	41	16⅝
17⅝	13⅝	MidSUt 1.38	16	1172	16½
3	1	Midind Mtg		265	1¼
28¼	18¼	MidlRo 1.60	8	141	29¼
29½	20½	MilesLb 1.28	8	126	22¼
22¾	15	Milgo Elect	13	162	21¾
17⅝	9⅝	MiltBrad .60	7	38	12¾
24¾	21½	MinnGs 1.72	9	4	24½
66⅝	52⅝	MinMM 1.45	20	525	56½
21⅝	18¼	MinnPL 1.66	8	51	21¼
15¾	11½	MirroAl .96	9	75	12
18⅝	8	MissnEq .36	8	21	18
39½	22⅝	MPacC 1.60	6	152	39
32½	17⅝	MoPacR pfl		5	31
26½	20½	MoPtCe 1.60	7	1	22⅝
15⅝	9⅝	MoPSv 1b	7	14	15
26½	24⅝	MoPS pf2.44		1	25¾
63⅝	47½	Mobil 3.80	7	618	61⅝
7	3¼	Mobile Hom		72	4½
25	15¼	Mohasco .90	8	88	19¾
9⅝	3	Mohk Data	23	207	6⅝
24	16¾	MohkR 1.20	4	29	20½
40½	18	Molycorp 1a	9	31	39⅝
24	16	Monrh 1.20a	4	4	22
15¼	6¾	Monogr .28	6	49	13½
100	76	Monsan 2.80	8	285	84
35⅝	26½	MonDU 2.40	7	6	35⅝
28½	22½	MonPw 1.80	11	32	27⅝
23⅝	21¼	MontSt 1.80e		81	23
12	7⅝	MONY .92e	14	59	12
55½	29¼	MooreMcC 1	5	57	48¾
64⅝	50	Morgan 2	12	305	56⅝
36⅝	18	MorrisKnd 1	5	14	22½
13⅝	10⅝	MorseSh .50	5	55	12⅝
4⅝	2⅝	MtgeTr Am		70	3⅝
20¼	13⅝	MorNor .88		318	20⅛
59	41¼	Motorola .70	19	84	51¼
45⅝	30⅝	MtFuel 2	11	31	42½
25¾	19	MtStTel 1.68	9	14	25⅝
11¼	7	Munford .40	6	3	9¼
20	14¾	Munsng 1.08	9	17	16
23⅝	16⅝	MurphC 1.20	7	17	18⅝
25¼	16⅝	MurpOil .60	6	83	23⅝
21¼	12¾	MurryOh 1.20	7	5	18⅝
16½	14¾	MutlOm 1.22		8	16¼
10	6⅝	MyersL .40		33	9¼

N

— 1976 — High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High
37⅝	23⅝	NCRCp .72	13	268	36¼
22¼	12⅝	NLInd 1.20	8	196	19¾
23⅝	15⅝	NLTCp .64	7	646	24
12½	6⅝	NVF 2.45t	2	18	8⅝
47⅝	35½	Nabisco 2.40	10	107	47⅝
36½	29½	NalcoCh .96	16	127	32½
15¾	10⅝	NarcoSci .60	7	24	12½
18⅝	10¾	NashuaC .68	12	34	18½
18⅝	11	NatAirl .50	22	52	12⅝
16⅝	11⅝	NAvia .77e		21	15⅝
16½	10½	NatCan .57	6	143	13¼
29¾	21	NCan pf 1.50		3	24⅝
43¼	18	NtlChem .40	14	761	21¾
9½	5⅝	NtCityLn .30a	5	7	7⅝
28⅝	25	NatDstr 1.52	4	69	28
27⅛	16⅝	NatDist 1.40	7	227	24½
27⅝	21	NatFuel 2.16	8	22	27⅝
27	24½	NatFuel pf2.30		6	26½
17⅞	11⅝	NatGyp 1.06	11	75	17⅞
8	3⅝	Nat Homes		47	5⅝
11⅝	5⅝	NatInd .30	4	141	6¼
16	9⅝	NatInd pf.60		1	9⅝
14⅝	11⅝	NtInd pf 1.25		4	13⅝
20⅝	14	NMdCare .96e	11	46	18¼
14	7⅝	NMedE .36	5	19	12
20⅝	15¼	NMineSv .60	11	88	20⅛
56½	36	NatPrsto 2	7	24	48¼
35⅝	24⅝	Nat Semicn	22	644	28½
14½	9⅝	NSvcInd .82	8	21	13¾
18	12¼	NStand .95	7	72	15¼
54⅝	44½	NStarch .88	13	9	50¼
52¾	37⅝	NatlStl 2.50	16	28	45⅝
5⅝	3⅝	Nat Tea		19	3⅝
36¾	22½	Natoma 1.40	7	314	34⅝
20	15⅝	Neptune .60	8	64	17
23⅝	17½	NevPw 1.60	6	73	23⅝
24⅝	21⅝	NevP pf 2.30		z940	24⅝

(Continued on Page 12.)

Quotations in Canadian funds.
Quotations in cents unless marked $

	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
6640 Abitibi	$9¼	9	9⅛—	⅛
3100 Acklands	$11½	11½	11½	
5450 Agnico E	415	405	415	
100 Agra Ind A	$6½	6½	6½	
4485 Alta Gas A	$13	12¾	12¾—	¼
300 Alta Nat	$27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	
65 Algo Cent	$11⅝	10⅞	11⅛+	⅛
600 Alminex	$5¼	6⅛	6¼+	⅛
1000 Andres W	$8¼	8	8 —	⅛
300 Atco A	$12⅝	12⅝	12⅝+	⅛
12215 Bell Canad	$46½	46¼	46¼—	¼
4170 BP Can	$7⅝	7¼	7⅜	
200 Banister C	$9	9	9 +	⅛

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices Dec. 9, 1976

	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
9890 Bank N S	$40¼	40	40 —	¼
1100 Baton B	$8	8	8 +	⅛
107 Beth Cop A	$11⅝	11⅝	11⅝+	⅛
200 Block Bros	430	430	430	
15590 Bovis Cor	60	58	60	
1234 Bralor Res	300	300	300 +	5
25100 Bramoda	135	126	133 +	10
2850 Brenda M	$7⅝	7½	7⅝+	⅛
7555 Bridger	$7½	7¼	7⅜+	⅛
372 BCFP	$23¾	23¼	23¾+	⅛
200 BC Phone	$12¾	12⅝	12⅝	
750 Brunswk	495	490	490	
700 Budd Auto	$5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
2272 Burns Fds	$10⅝	10⅝	10⅝+	¼
500 Cad Frv	$9¼	9	9	
750 Cal Pow A	$30¾	30⅝	30¾—	¼
4900 Camflo	$10	9⅞	9⅞—	⅛
1150 Campau A	365	365	365 +	5
22925 C Nor West	$7¼	6⅞	7¼+	⅜
150 C Pakrs C	$18⅛	18⅛	18⅛+	⅛
33300 Can Perm	$16	16	16	
765 Can Trust A	$19⅝	19½	19⅝+	⅛
10700 C Tung	460	450	450	
360 C Cablesy	$14½	14¼	14¼+	¼
2250 Cdn Cel	$6⅛	6¼	6¼—	¼
415 CGE	$22¼	22¼	22¼—	¼
18621 CI Bk Com	$25⅛	24⅞	25	
625 Cdn Tire A	$38⅞	38⅝	38⅝—	⅛
3234 C Utilies	$12¾	12⅝	12⅝+	⅛
100 Canbra	340	340	340	
151 Candel Oil	$11⅝	11⅝	11⅝—	⅛
350 Casslar	$5¼	5¼	5¼	
6209 Celanese	330	320	320 —	15
1230 Chieftan D	$10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
1200 Con Bldg	239	235	236 +	4
3411 Con Distrb	340	330	335 —	5
15309 Cons Gas	$13⅛	13	13⅛+	⅛
2766 Con Fardy	345	335	340	
300 Conwest	310	305	310 +	5
2400 Craigmt	$5⅝	5½	5½—	⅛
3200 Crush Intl	$8⅛	8	8	
2200 Cyprus	$9⅝	9⅝	9⅝+	⅛
2886 Denison	$59	58	59	
3520 Dicknsn	435	425	425 +	10
1090 Dofasco A	$25	24⅞	25 +	⅛
1550 Dom Store	$14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
650 Du Pont	$13⅛	13	13	
200 Dylex L A	$6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
920 East Mal	194	186	192 +	5
150 Electro A	251	251	251 +	1
335 Emco	$5⅜	5⅛	5⅜+	¼
3250 Falcon C	$5⅝	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
500 Falcon	$32¾	32½	32½—	½
1000 Fed Ind A	495	490	490 —	10
3500 Francana	$6	5⅝	5⅞+	⅜
500 Fruehauf	$5⅞	5⅝	5⅝+	¼
800 G Distrb A	$6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
5100 Gnt Masct	129	123	125 —	1
4800 Gibraltar	$5½	5⅜	5½+	⅛
100 Goodyear	$11⅞	11⅜	11⅞+	⅛
9429 Granduc	95	95	95	
700 Gt Oil Sds	485	485	485 —	15
110 GL Paper	$30⅛	30⅛	30⅛+	⅛
1116 Greyhnd	$15½	15½	15½+	¼
2425 Guar Trst	$5	5	5 —	⅛
325 Hambro C	276	276	276	
1300 Hard Crp A	470	465	470 +	20
12700 Hawker A	445	435	440 +	5
950 Hayes D A	$5⅞	5⅝	5⅞+	¼
9307 H Bay Co	$13⅞	13¾	13¾—	⅛
4375 IAC	$14¾	14¼	14⅝—	⅛
300 Indal	$13	13	13 +	¼
679 Inland Gas	$9⅝	9½	9⅝+	⅛
5970 Inter-City	$5¼	5⅛	5¼+	⅛
2505 Int Mogul	270	270	270 +	3
7060 Int Pipe A	$13⅝	13⅝	13½—	¼
3500 Inv Grp A	$6⅝	6¼	6⅝+	⅛
32545 Kaiser Re	$14⅛	14	14	
3925 Kaps Tran	62	60	62 +	1
330 Kelsey H	$12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
867 Kerr A A	$12⅝	12⅝	12⅝+	⅛
1000 Koffler A	465	465	465 +	5
1381 Labatt A	$16⅝	16¼	16¼—	⅛
1600 Lab Min	$29	28½	28½—	½
3400 Lacana	345	330	340 +	5
979 LOnt Cem	320	320	320 +	5
3327 LL Lac	140	130	140 —	1
160 Lob Co A	270	270	270	
1650 Lob NVO B	260	255	255	
1525 Loeb M	290	290	290	
300 MICC	$8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
15755 MB Ltd	$22⅞	22⅝	22⅞+	⅛
100 M LF Mills	$28	28	28 —	½
400 Malgmi A	$13¼	13¼	13¼	
8783 Moore	$34½	34⅛	34⅜+	⅜
2300 Murphy	$7	6⅞	7 +	¼
539 Nat Trust	$14⅝	14	14 —	⅜
800 Neonex	166	163	165 +	2
7431 Noranda A	$28¼	27⅞	28⅛+	⅛
20151 Norcen	$10⅝	9⅞	10⅛+	⅜
900 NTecm B w	$11¼	11¼	11¼—	⅜
1200 Nowsco W	$16⅝	16¼	16⅝+	⅜
115 OSF Ind	305	305	305 —	5
600 Orchan A	215	212	212 —	1
3600 Oshawa A	325	320	320 —	5
7601 Pamour A	330	315	315 —	10
1430 PanCan P	$22¼	22⅛	22¼	
380 Patino N V	$15½	15½	15½—	½
6500 Pembin A	325	315	315	
800 Pembin B	350	340	350 +	15
315 Pine Point	$27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	
1500 Pitts C	440	435	440 +	20
100 Placer	$17¾	17¾	17¾—	⅛
50 Redpath A	$24½	24½	24½	
400 Reed Oslr A	$6¼	6¼	6¼+	⅛
200 Reichhold	$20	20	20 —	¼
200 Rothman	$14¾	14¼	14¾+	⅜
8110 Shell Can	$14⅛	13⅞	14 +	¼
5120 Sherritt A	$5⅛	5	5	
8250 Siebens	$13	12¼	13 +	½
800 Sigma	$19¾	19½	19¾—	¼
59550 Simpsons	$5¼	5	5 —	⅛
900 Simpson S	$8¼	8⅛	8⅛	
795 Slater Stl	$7⅝	7½	7½+	⅛
6425 Talcorp	$11¼	11¼	11¼	
1000 Southm A	$18½	18½	18½+	⅛
1300 St Brodcst	$7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
1575 Stelco A	$24⅛	24	24¼	
1064 Steep R	183	183	183 +	1
1030 Teck Cor A	$5	495	495 —	5
400 Teck Cor B	450	450	450 —	10
250 Tex Can	$22	22	22 —	⅛
19700 Thom N A	$11½	11¼	11½+	½
1635 Tor Dm Bk	$18⅝	18¼	18⅝	
1772 Tor Star B	$14⅞	14⅝	14¾+	¼
2150 Traders A	$13¾	13⅝	13¾+	⅛
2150 Trns Ml A	$8¾	8⅝	8⅝	
4880 TrCan PL	$12⅝	12¼	12⅝+	⅛
7023 UGas A	$8⅝	8	8 —	⅛
800 Union Oil	$8⅞	8¾	8¾	
400 U Keno	$6⅝	6⅛	6⅝+	¼
8050 U Siscoe	$5⅞	5½	5⅝+	⅛
4550 Upp Can	99	99	99 +	2
1200 Van Der	220	215	215 —	5
100 Vestgron	$12⅝	12⅝	12⅝—	⅛
5050 Voyager P	$15¼	14⅝	15⅛+	⅜
200 Weldwod	$12	12	12	
850 Wstburne	$9⅛	9	9 —	⅛
2400 West Mine	455	450	450 —	5
3800 Weston	$10⅝	10½	10⅝	
500 Woodwd A	$16¼	16	16¼+	1⅛
1900 Yk Bear	280	271	271 —	4
3000 Yukon C	165	160	164	

Total sales 2,093,345 shares

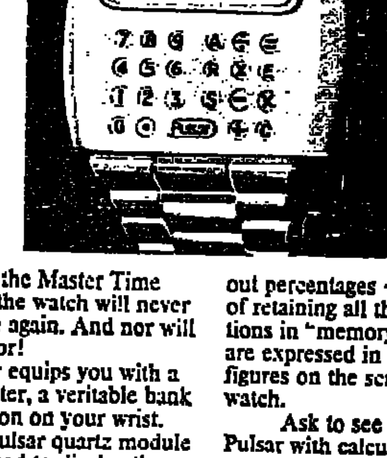
Montreal Stocks

Quotations in Canadian funds.
Quotations in cents unless marked $.

	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
240 Algoma a	$ 18	17¾	17¾—	1
100 Asbestos	$ 23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	
2538 Bank Mont	$ 14	13⅞	14 +	⅛
2100 Basic Res	$ 8⅞	8½	8⅝	
400 Can CemLa	$ 8¼	8⅛	8¼+	¼
1800 Cdn Indust	$ 17⅝	17	17⅝+	⅛
500 Con Bath	$ 27⅝	27⅝	27⅝+	½
100 Dom Bridge	$ 17½	17½	17½+	¼
7254 Dom Text	$ 7⅝	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
9950 Fncl Col	149	145	149 +	2
500 Imasco	$ 22½	22½	22½—	¼
800 Molson B	$ 14	13⅞	13⅞—	⅛
9522 Pirce Co.	$ 10¼	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
1789 Royal Bank	$ 24⅝	24½	24⅝	
1525 Roy Trust A	$ 16⅝	16⅝	16⅝—	⅛
600 Steinberg A	$ 13	13	13	
1000 Zellers	275	275	275 —	5

Total sales 399,454 shares.

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In Third Quarter

apan's GNP Growth lows to 0.3 Per Cent

YO, Dec. 10 (AP-DJ).—The rate of the Japanese gross al product fell sharply in rd quarter to 0.3 per cent, ed with a 1.3-per-cent rate in the second quarter 3.2-per-cent rate in the arter, the Economic Plan- gency said today.

growth rate in the third- was equivalent to an an- ate of 1.3 per cent, down from 5.3 per cent in the quarter and 13.4 per cent first quarter of this year.

government's Economic ng Agency (EPA) said in liminary report that the wn in the third quarter e mostly to still moderate ier spending, depressed g construction and capital ent, slower government ng and reduced earnings verseas business.

ominal terms (unadjusted flation), the third quarter growth was set at 1.9 per er the second quarter. Sec- arter nominal growth was r cent and first-quarter was 4.1 per cent. The t difference between real minal growth last quarter ed a slowdown in the rate ation, an EPA spokesman

EPA said that a projected cent growth rate for the quarter ending March should the GNP to the govern- ment's forecast of an annual growth of 5.6 per cent.

The EPA also announced that its final calculations for fiscal 1975 GNP growth showed real annual growth of 3.4 per cent, while nominal growth rose 9.7 per cent.

Last year marked the first time in 13 years that nominal GNP growth was less than 10 per cent. Nominal growth in fiscal 1974 was 17.9 per cent, while real GNP contracted by 0.3 per cent—the first fall in real terms since the end of World War II.

A comparison of gross domestic product—GNP minus earnings from overseas—totals among Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development nations shows Japan ranks second after the United States.

Japan's fiscal 1975 GDP totaled $490.1 billion, compared $1.614 trillion for the United States, $423.6 billion for West Germany, $326.4 billion for France, and $227.8 billion for Britain, the EPA said.

Prices Rise

In another report today, the Bank of Japan said wholesale prices rose a modest 0.3 per cent in November from October, but were 6.6 per cent above the year earlier month.

The central bank's wholesale price index stood at 168.7 at the end of last month (1970 equals 100). It was the 17th consecutive monthly rise.

The Bank of Japan said it may prove difficult for the government to achieve the official target of holding down the rise in wholesale prices this year to below 4.8 per cent.

Meanwhile, unemployment in Japan in October declined by 10,000 from September and by 40,000 from the year-earlier month to total 1 million, the prime minister's statistics office said today.

The October unemployment compared with 1.04 million unemployment in the year-earlier month.

Seasonally adjusted unemployment stood at 2 per cent in October, down from 2.04 per cent in September, showing a declining trend from the peak of 2.06 per cent record in June and July, 1976.

The office said unadjusted unemployment rate registered 1.8 per cent, down from 1.9 per cent in September and equal to a year earlier.

lvo Shelves oject for ant in U.S.

ROIT, Dec. 10 (AP-DJ).— the Swedish automaker, ited indefinitely its plan to ture in the United States. company made headlines years ago when it became first foreign automaker to nce plans to build a full- U.S. auto assembly plant, e at that time at about million.

rk on the first phase of tha t in Chesapeake, Va., has been nearly completed, alm- a startup of limited pro- n in March next year.

decision to halt the venture h a late date reflects the hat Volvo sales have been ing, particularly in the d States, in the last year o, and the automaker has gh excess capacity in exist- ants elsewhere that the U.S. y will not be needed for an ermined amount of time.

Not a Sound Move

wouldn't be economically for us to begin U.S. assem- t this time," Hakan Fri- , Volvo's senior vice-presi- n charge of car production, in an announcement in sburg, Sweden.

blamed unforeseen "drastic es in the worldwide market- over the past few years" arply reducing demand for an-made cars. He specifi- cted the effects of the crisis on the worldwide market.

act, at the same time that nounced it is putting its ar-building project on ice, mpany also disclosed it will ack sharply on its output os in Sweden in the first next year. The company t will eliminate 15 to 20 ion days in the first half at six different plants in n. The cutback will affect 15,000 workers there, the ny said.

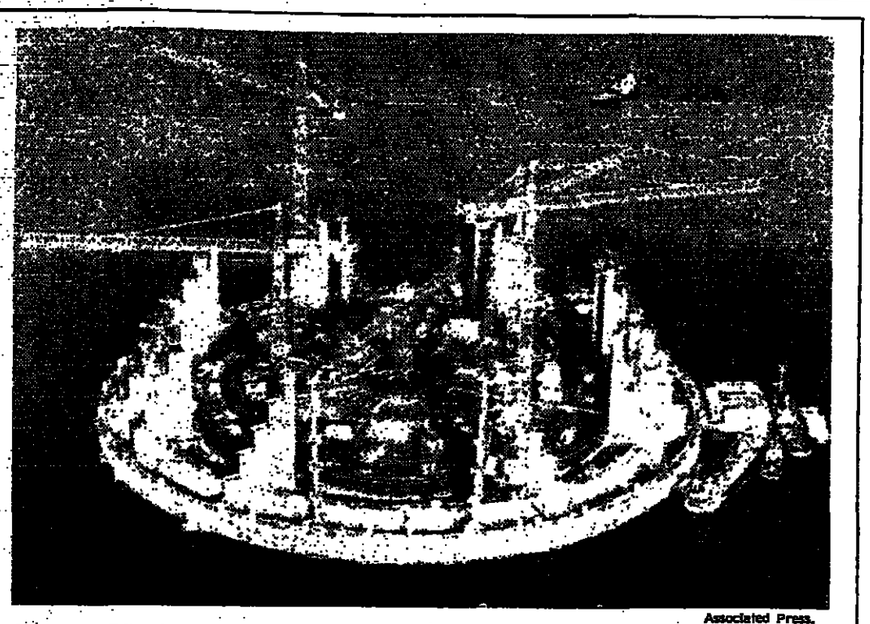
o's decision today leaves agen as the only foreign aker with an active plan d cars in the United States. recently completed pur- of a partly built former Corp. assembly plant New Stanton, Pa., and is g ahead with completion facility so that it can start g cars there in the spring 8. VW is also weighing to construct a new metal- ng plant in the United to eventually supply body for that plant.

Japanese Studies

ing Japanese automakers, Toyota and Nissan, have udying the idea of building the United States, but not committed themselves projects so far.

not known when Volvo reactivate its plan to build the Chesapeake plant, re proceeding at this time he intention of producing the Virginia facility as s worldwide market condi- ermit," Mr. Prisinger said. n interview, Jan Nytsen, ve vice-president of Volvo erica Corp., Volvo's U.S. ary, said "it will be at least maybe two or three, I can't depends on market condi- for Volvo) worldwide, not the United States," he ed.

sales have slumped sharply United States. This year cts sales of between 40,000 ,000 cars, down about 30 per om its peak sales of 60,000 ar, he said.



Associated Press.

GIANT RIG—Central platform of Chevron Oil's rig intended for the Ninian Field in the North Sea, being built at Loch Carron, Scotland. When complete it will weigh over 400,000 deadweight tons—the biggest thing afloat after icebergs.

Despite 'Questionable' Payment to S. Korean

U.S. Loan Support Seen for U.K. Firm

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10 (AP-DJ).—A "questionable" payment by Burmah Oil Corp. may cause more headaches for U.S. Commerce Secretary Elliot Richardson than it does for the company.

Mr. Richardson has concluded that Burmah paid a "questionable" commission of as much as $3 million to Tongsun Park, the businessman who is a central figure in the U.S. government's investigation of improper congressional lobbying by agents of the South Korean government.

Nevertheless, Mr. Richardson hopes to approve government loan guarantees exceeding $500 million that promise to greatly benefit British-based Burmah. General Dynamics Corp. is applying for the guarantees to build seven sophisticated tankers that will be chartered to Burmah for the hauling of liquefied natural gas from Indonesia to Japan. Three of the tankers are nearing completion.

Signing Next Month

Mr. Richardson intends to sign final, binding commitments before leaving office next month, assuming that a formal Securities and Exchange Commission investigation of Burmah's payments to Mr. Park and possibly to other parties does not turn up any further allegations.

Mr. Richardson's post as chairman of a high-level task force that is reviewing the overseas payments issue for President Ford makes it particularly touchy for him to bestow benefits on Burmah, even though the benefits are incidental to his main goal—keeping General Dynamics shipyard in Quincy, Massachusetts, in business and generating jobs.

In a sense, the secretary's expected approval of the loan guarantees could prejudge a major question that his task force is studying: Should the U.S. government refuse to assist concerns that pass under-the-table payments to government officials or to commercial customers?

SEC chairman Roderick Hills, for one, suggests wielding the government's "economic authority" to retaliate against foreign businesses that compete unfairly against the United States by paying bribes.

But Mr. Richardson's aides say that Mr. Hills's views are not applicable to the Burmah matter, and in a letter to Rep. Les Aspin, D-Wis., the secretary says there is no evidence that the company's $3-million commission to Mr. Park was part of a bribery scheme.

Help From Park

According to Mr. Richardson, a Burmah subsidiary paid the fee in 1975 for Mr. Park's help in canceling an oil-charter contract with Japan Lines, a ship company. For a payment of $59 million, Mr. Richardson's aides explain, Burmah got rid of legal obligations that were draining the company of $800,000 a week and that exposed it to ultimate losses of $150 million.

Mr. Richardson probably would prefer to delay signing binding commitments for loan guarantees to General Dynamics until all the investigations related to the applications are over.

In addition to the SEC's look at Burmah's foreign payments, the General Accounting Office is reviewing the Maritime Administration's handling of the loan guarantee program and the House Government Operations Committee has been questioning Maritime Administration staffers.

But Mr. Richardson apparently believes he must act before the Ford administration departs on Jan. 19. Pertamina, the Indonesian government's energy enterprise, could cancel an agreement with Burmah to haul the liquefied gas to Japan if the U.S. government does not announce a binding commitment for underwriting the tanker-construction loans by Jan. 31.

"Accordingly," Mr. Richardson wrote in the letter to Rep. Aspin, "it wouldn't be appropriate for me to leave this decision to the incoming administration and therefore action will be taken on the General Dynamics amended application by Jan. 19, 1977."

While negotiating that 1973 transportation agreement, a Burmah subsidiary assigned part of the profit to undisclosed participants, including a 20-per-cent cut to a company in Hong Kong that is identified in an undated Burmah document as a "reported front for Indonesian interests." Mr. Richardson's aides are in the process of gathering sworn affidavits that all the secret participants have been excluded.

Fed Boosts Money Supply But Policy Seen Ambiguous

By Paul Lewis

NEW YORK, Dec. 10 (NYT).—The Federal Reserve increased the U.S. money supply in the week ended Dec. 1, wiping out the surprising decline that had occurred during the previous week.

But the figures released by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York yesterday also showed that Arthur Burns, the Fed chairman, was still managing the narrowly defined money supply, known as M-1, in a more conservative fashion than the broader measure, called M-2.

In the view of some money market analysts, this ambiguous approach to monetary policy raises the possibility of a conflict developing early next year between Mr. Burns and a Congress that may feel he is not providing adequate monetary support for the flagging national economy.

"Politically, the Fed is going to be under pressure to get M-1 moving faster early next year to head off a quarrel with Congress," said Alan Lerner, a vice-president and money market economist with Bankers Trust Co.

$2.7-Billion Rise

Yesterday's figures showed that M-1, which measures money in circulation and checking accounts, climbed $2.7 billion in the week ended Dec. 1 to $310.3 billion. This wiped out the previous week's decline.

But over the previous 13 weeks, M-1 has been growing at an average annual rate of 4.2 per cent, or below the bottom end of Mr. Burns's current target range of 4.5 per cent to 6.5 per cent.

Over the previous 52 weeks, the growth rate is still only 4.8 per cent, or near the bottom of the target range.

By contrast, Mr. Burns has been expanding M-2, which includes bank deposits, at rates around the top end of his 7.5-per-cent to 10.5-per-cent target range.

During the week ended Dec. 1, M-2 grew $4.1 billion to reach $725.1 billion, again reversing the previous week's decline.

But over the previous 13 weeks, the average annual growth rate for M-2 has been 11.8 per cent, and in the previous 52 weeks, the equivalent figure is 10.5 per cent.

In testimony before the Senate Banking Committee on Nov. 11, Mr. Burns said the discrepancy between the growth rates for M-1 and M-2 reflected administrative changes, interest rate differentials and innovations in financial technology, which tended to encourage the growth of savings deposits at the expense of demand deposits.

Prime Rate Cut

NEW YORK, Dec. 10 (AP).—Several large U.S. commercial banks cut their prime lending rates today.

Morgan Guaranty Trust cut its rate from 6 1/4 to 6 per cent, while Bank of America, Citibank and Girard Bank reduced their rates from 6 1/2 to 6 1/4. Other banks were following the move.

The last major round of rate-cutting was in late October, when the rate generally dropped from 6 3/4 to 6 1/2 per cent.

The prime rate is a bank's charge on loans to its most credit worthy corporate customers. While it is not linked directly to consumer or mortgage loans, its movements can signal the direction of interest rates in general.

U.S. Steel Firms Urge Action on Japan-EEC Pact

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10 (Reuters).—The U.S. steel industry asked President Ford yesterday to seek an end to an agreement which limits steel shipments from Japan to the European Common Market.

Industry officials said Japanese steel shipments to the United States had risen sharply this year because of the limited amount being exported to Europe.

They also asked that Mr. Ford consider interim action such as higher import duties and import quotes.

The officials told the President's special representative for trade negotiations that the additional imports from Japan had depressed domestic sales and caused heavy layoffs of American steel workers.

The price of American sheet steel products has risen more than 13 per cent this year.

Norway Prices Rise

OSLO, Dec. 10 (AP-DJ).—The Norwegian consumer price index increased 0.5 per cent in November from 124 to 124.6 points (1970 equals 100) corresponding to a price increase of 9.3 per cent in the first 11 months of 1976, the central bureau of statistics reported.

French Steel Industry Plans Large Reduction in Workforce

PARIS, Dec. 10 (AP-DJ).—The French steel industry, hit by a slump in demand, is expected to undertake massive cuts in its workforce over the next five years, industry sources said today.

Estimates of the size of the layoffs range as high as 20 per cent of the industry's 90,000 workers by 1982-83.

Several major French steelmakers announced yesterday that they would start reducing their personnel. The president of Usinor, France's second-biggest steel producer, said "a readjustment of the workforce of the French steel sector can't be avoided any longer."

He added that "it is evident that Usinor doesn't need 42,000 workers to produce some 8 million tons of steel in 1976, and prospects for 1977 aren't any better."

Sacilor, another major concern, said in a communiqué, "The outlook for the next three months is just as bad, considering the risk of a persistant unacceptable gap between expenditure and revenue."

Industry sources say they expect around 3,500 workers to be laid off by the end of the first quarter of 1977, and up to 10,000 by 1980.

Although implementation of the Common Market's anti-crisis measures on Jan. 1 may improve the situation, it is doubtful that they alone can solve the structural problems of the French steel industry, the sources added.

Swiss Jobless Rate

BERN, Dec. 10 (AP).—Swiss unemployment was up markedly during November, but with the level at 0.5 per cent of the total labor force, the rate remained the lowest among all Western industrialized countries. A total of 15,292 jobless were registered at the end of last month.

Bonn Gives Rome $200-Million Loan

ROME, Dec. 10 (Reuters).—Italy has reborrowed $300 million from West Germany out of a $500-million repayment it made on an earlier loan last September, senior banking sources said here today.

News of the new loan came three days after Italy repaid to Britain a $486-million loan.

Banking sources said Italy's gold and foreign currency reserves had fallen to between $1.7 and $2 billion.

The new $200-million borrowing from West Germany is part of a $2-billion gold-backed loan first made in August, 1974.

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U.S. Says Oil Price Rise Unjustified

By Don Oberdorfer

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10 (WP).—The State Department yesterday reiterated U.S. opposition to any increase in worldwide oil prices by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries.

"No oil price increase is justified, and any oil price increase could have damaging consequences on the world's economy," declared State Department spokesman John Trattner. To back up his argument, he released a State Department study, cabled Wednesday to U.S. embassies, claiming that "higher oil prices would pose considerable risks to the already sluggish pace of economic recovery."

The official study said that a 5-per-cent increase in oil prices—about the smallest being mentioned in speculation about the forthcoming OPEC decision—would cost American consumers $1.9 billion next year, including gasoline and heating-oil increases of about eight-tenths of a cent per gallon. The study said a 5-per-cent increase would cost the "big seven" industrial nations a total of nearly $4 billion yearly and add more than $1 billion to the import costs of smaller developed countries and a similar sum to import costs of developing countries which do not produce oil.

Shah Quoted

The U.S. statements came in response to an interview yesterday in which the Shah of Iran was quoted as saying a 15-per-cent oil-price increase would cause only fractional inflation in the United States. The Iranian leader, who has been among those calling for the sharpest increases in oil prices, told the Dow Jones news service that the OPEC meeting scheduled to begin Dec. 15 would be an "open arena."

The State Department was also responding to comments by Gulf Oil Corp. chairman Jerry Mcafee that the economy of the United States and the world could tolerate a 10-per-cent increase in oil prices. Mr. Mcafee told United Press International that the Arabs "are smart cookies . . . (who) know what the traffic will bear, and they will charge it as long as they can get away with it."

One expert recently in contact with leaders in oil-producing states said that an increase of 8 to 12 per cent is probable, with the increase possibly divided in two steps taking effect now and next July.

Despite the public position, U.S. officials have little hope that some increase can be avoided. Figures of 5 to 10 per cent are being discussed here, on the basis of reports from U.S. diplomats abroad and other statements by oil-nation leaders.

It is generally conceded that, as in the past, Saudi Arabia will have the most important voice in the OPEC decision on prices because of its ability to increase or decrease production and its massive reserves.

Output Rises

Oil production in Saudi Arabia last month rose to more than 9 million barrels a day, its second straight monthly peak and a new production record, according to Arabian-American Oil Co. This evidently reflects stepped-up stockpiling of oil in anticipation of a price increase as well as a soaring demand for heating oil in the United States and Europe due to unusually cold weather.

Saudi Arabia has set a production limit of 8.5 million barrels a day on a yearly average basis. The increased production is believed to compensate for lower levels recorded in some earlier months this year.

In Caracas, Venezuelan Mines Minister Valentin Hernandez said the OPEC countries have reached a consensus favoring an increase in oil prices at next week's meeting, but that they would take into account a personal request by President Gerald Ford for moderation.

Mr. Hernandez said Mr. Ford's appeal was made during an interview at the White House early this month with Venezuelan ambassador Ignacio Iribarren Borges. Mr. Ford, as well as Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, has made personal requests along the same lines to several other representatives of OPEC countries, officials said.

OPEC's headquarters in Vienna announced yesterday that its economic commission will meet in Qatar early next week for two or three days in advance of the oil minister's meeting scheduled to begin Wednesday. The economic commission plans to "update its recommendation" on an oil-price increase, spokesman Hamid Zaheri said.

Mr. Zaheri declined to elaborate on the amount of the oil-price recommendation. He did say that "all the reports about an alleged 20-per-cent or 25-per-cent increase recommendation are wrong."

Spurt in U.S. Retail Sales Boosts Prices on Wall Street

NEW YORK, Dec. 10 (IHT).—Prices advanced again today on the New York Stock Exchange in active trading helped by falling interest rates and encouraging news on retail sales.

The Commerce Department reported that retail sales rose in November.

Analysts said the sales figures were encouraging more for their upward direction than for the size of the increase.

American Telephone, again active, rose 1/2 to 64. Other active issues included Occidental Petroleum, off 1/8 to 21 7/8, General Motors up 5/8 to 73 7/8, United Technologies off 3/8 to 37 3/4 and Rohr Industries up 1 5/8 to 6 7/8.

The Navy late yesterday awarded Rohr a $159.9-million contract for a new ship.

The Dow Jones industrial average closed up 2.41 to 973.15 on top of yesterday's rise of nearly 7 1/2 points. Trading volume was again heavy, totaling 25.96 million shares, compared with 31.8 million shares yesterday. Advancing issues outnumber decliners by about 895 to about 588.

BankAmerica rose 3/8 to 28 7/8, Citicorp 1/4 to 32 3/4, J. P. Morgan 3/8 to 56 3/4, Chase Manhattan 5/8 to 29 and Chemical 3/8 to 39 7/8.

IBM lost 1 3/8 to 270 5/8, Schlumberger 1 1/4 to 96 3/4, Getty Oil 1 7/8 to 193 5/8, McDonald's 1 1/8 to 53, Pepsico 1 1/4 to 80 3/4 and Coca-Cola 1 to 76.

General Electric rose 5/8 to 53 1/4, Westinghouse Electric eased 1/8 to 16 1/4 and Utah International rose 1/2 to 67.

The Justice Department said Westinghouse and GE agreed to modify pricing policies for large turbine-generators. As previously announced, GE is seeking to acquire Utah International.

Chrysler was unchanged at 19 3/8 and American Motors picked up 1/8 to 4 1/8.

The Environmental Protection Agency ordered Chrysler to recall 208,000 1975 model cars because of emissions problems related to carburetor maladjustments. Chrysler said it will challenge the order.

American Motors will extend its $253 cash rebates on some models for a month to Jan. 10.

Company Report

Revenue, Profits in Millions of Dollars

Gulf & Western

First Quarter	1977	1976
Revenue	876.5	825.0
Profits	53.94	42.55
Per Share	1.06	0.95

U.S. Retail Sales Increase 2 Per Cent

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10 (Reuters).—U.S. retail sales rose 2 per cent to a seasonally adjusted $55.58 billion in November from an upward revised $54.67 billion in October, the Commerce Department reported today.

Retail sales during November were running at 10 per cent above the level of $50.55 billion recorded in October, 1975. The Commerce Department originally reported October sales at $54.1 billion.

The Commerce Department said that retail sales, excluding the automotive group, rose to $45.12 billion from $44.56 billion in October. Durable sales rose to $18.02 billion from $17.58 billion, while non-durable sales rose to $37.56 billion from $37.09 billion.

Mobil Bid to Get Ruling

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 10 (AP-DJ).—The Irvine Foundation will ask for court approval Monday of Mobil Corp.'s all-cash offer of $33.50 a share for its 54.5-per-cent interest in Irvine Co., a large southern California land developer. If Mobil acquires all of Irvine Co.'s 8.4 million outstanding shares, the transaction would be valued at $281.9 million.

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NEW YORK, Dec. 10.—*Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:*

Commodity and unit	Fri.	Year ago
FOODS		
Cocoa Accra, lb	*1.58¼	*.75
Coffee 4 Santos, lb	*1.83½	Unq.
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-60 38½, yd	.38	37
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.) ton	212.00	212.00
Iron 2 Fdry, Phila., ton	210.19	213.92
Steel scrap No 1 hvy Pitt	65-66	59-60
Lead, spot, lb	25½-26	20
Copper elec., lb	70⅞	63¾-65
Tin (Straits), lb	4.1506	3.05½
Zinc, E St L basis lb	.37	38½-39
Silver N.Y., oz	4.400	4.045
Gold N.Y., oz	137.65	140.45
COMMODITY Indices		
Moody's index (base 100 Dec 31, 1931)	848.40	743.30

* Nominal

NEW YORK FUTURES

Dec. 10, 1976

SUGAR No. 11 (50 tons)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Mar	8.47	8.59	8.37	8.39	8.40
May	8.85	8.96	8.73	8.75	8.75
Jul	9.12	9.19	8.96	8.96	9.00
Sep	9.17	9.27	9.10	9.10	9.07
Oct	9.25	9.34	9.12	9.12	9.12
Mar	9.52	9.59	9.39	9.39	9.45
May	9.65	9.67	9.45	9.45	9.56

Sales: 4,321.

WOOL (6,000 lbs)
No trades.

COCOA (30,000 lbs)

Dec	147.00	147.10	145.50	145.65s	145.80
Mar	142.50	142.90	141.05	141.85s	141.80
May	138.00	138.00	136.95	136.65s	137.05
Jul	132.50	132.85	130.90	131.45s	132.25
Sep	128.00	128.25	127.25	127.20s	127.40
Dec	115.00	115.45	114.00	114.45s	114.50
Mar	109.50	110.00	109.20	109.60s	109.50

Sales: 1,274

COPPER (25,000 lbs.)

Dec	58.30	58.40	58.00	58.30s	58.20
Jan	58.50	58.60	58.30	58.50s	58.40
Mar	59.20	59.40	59.00	59.30s	59.20
May	60.20	60.40	60.00	60.30s	60.20
Jul	61.10	61.40	60.90	61.20s	61.20
Sep	62.10	62.30	62.00	62.10s	62.10
Dec	63.10	63.30	63.10	63.10s	63.10

Estimated sales 1,314.

U.S. Commodity Prices

MAINE POTATOES (50,000 lbs)

Mar	7.05	7.25	7.05	7.20	7.10
Apr	8.11	8.32	8.10	8.26	8.20

ROUND WHITE POTATOES

May	10.10	10.41	10.10	10.31	10.25

Sales: 1,071.

COTTON, No. 2 (50,000 lbs)

Mar	80.20	80.30	79.50	79.65	80.45
May	80.50	80.80	80.20	80.30	80.97
Jul	79.45	69.75	69.40	69.45	69.80
Oct	72.50	72.50	72.25	72.30	72.50
Dec	67.75	67.80	67.55	67.55	67.75
Mar				b67.75	67.70

Sales: 2,550.

ORANGE JUICE (15,000 lbs.)

Jan	43.50	43.70	43.45	43.70	b44.35
Mar	45.05	45.20	44.40	44.60	b45.50
May	46.05	46.25	45.60	45.60	b46.70
Jul	47.40	47.40	46.50	b46.90	b47.95
Sep	48.20	48.20	48.10	b48.10	b49.70

Sales 150.

N.Y. SILVER (5,000 troy oz)

Dec	438.00	440.50	438.00	437.30s	439.50
Jan	440.00	442.50	437.00	438.80s	441.20
Mar	443.30	446.70	440.00	442.70s	45.00
May	47.50	451.00	444.50	46.70s	448.90
Jul	51.90	454.00	449.00	450.70s	452.90
Sep	455.50	458.00	452.50	454.80s	457.00
Dec	462.50	465.00	460.00	461.80s	464.00
Jan	464.30	467.30	462.00	464.20s	466.30
Mar	469.90	471.50	466.50	468.80s	470.90

Sales estimated: 25,400.

GOLD (100 troy oz)

Dec	138.60	138.70	138.20	138.30s	139.00
Feb	138.10	139.90	138.10	139.00s	138.60
Apr	139.30	140.90	139.30	140.10s	139.80
Jun	140.60	141.90	140.60	141.20s	141.00
Aug	142.00	143.20	142.00	142.40s	142.20
Oct	143.00	144.50	143.00	143.70s	143.50
Dec	144.20	145.90	144.20	145.00s	144.90
Feb	145.70	146.30	145.70	146.30s	146.10
Apr	147.00	147.40	144.60	147.70s	147.40

Sales: 8,902.

CHICAGO FUTURES

Dec. 10, 1976

WHEAT (5,000 bu) h

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Dec	2.64	2.64	2.62¼	2.63¼	2.64¾
Mar	2.73½	2.73½	2.71	2.72¾	2.72¾
May	2.77	2.77½	2.75¼	2.77¼	2.77¼
Jul	2.79½	2.80	2.78	2.79¾	2.79¾
Sep	2.85½	2.85¾	2.84	2.85½	2.85¾
Dec	2.94½	2.94¾	2.93	2.94¾	2.94¾

CORN (5,000 bu)

Dec	2.46	2.46	2.44	2.44½	2.46
Mar	2.54	2.54	2.52¼	2.53	2.54
May	2.57½	2.57¾	2.56¼	2.57¾	2.58
Jul	2.60½	2.61	2.59¾	2.61	2.61¼
Sep	2.60½	2.60½	2.59½	2.60½	2.61
Dec	2.57	2.57¼	2.55½	2.57	2.57½

SOYBEANS (5,000 bu)

Jan	7.04	7.04	6.96	6.97	7.04
Mar	7.09	7.09	6.99	7.01	7.08
May	7.03	7.03	6.94	6.94	7.02
Jul	6.97	6.97	6.86	6.86½	6.93
Aug	6.78	6.81½	6.76	6.77	6.82
Sep	6.54	6.56	6.48	6.48	6.54
Nov	6.31	6.31½	6.26½	6.26½	6.30
Jan	6.35	6.35	6.31	6.31	6.34½

SOYBEAN OIL (60,000 lbs)

Dec	21.55	21.67	21.50	21.53	21.64
Jan	21.71	21.80	21.62	21.62	21.76
Mar	22.00	22.08	21.90	21.93	22.02
May	22.05	22.17	22.00	22.00	22.10
Jul	22.10	22.17	22.05	22.10	22.12
Aug	21.92	22.00	21.85	21.85	21.95
Sep	21.50	21.60	21.35	21.40	21.50
Oct	21.00	21.00	20.80	20.90	20.95
Dec	20.85	20.90	20.70	20.75	20.90
Jan	20.75	20.75	20.60	20.70	20.85

SOYBEAN MEAL (100 tons)

Dec	202.00	202.50	200.10	201.00	203.00
Jan	202.50	202.80	200.50	201.20	202.70
Mar	204.50	204.50	202.00	202.70	205.00
May	202.50	203.00	200.50	201.00	203.30
Jul	200.50	201.00	198.50	198.50	202.00
Aug	197.00	197.80	196.50	197.00	198.50
Sep	190.00	190.50	190.00	190.00	193.00
Oct	182.00	182.50	180.00	180.50	183.00
Dec	182.00	182.00	179.80	180.40	183.00
Jan	—	—	—	180.00	183.00

SILVER (5,000 troy oz)

Dec	440.00	440.00	436.50	436.50	438.00
Jan	—	—	—	438.00	440.00
Feb	441.00	444.50	438.10	440.00	441.50
Apr	445.00	448.60	442.00	443.50	445.90
Jun	449.50	453.00	446.50	448.00	449.50
Aug	456.50	456.50	451.50	452.50	454.00
Oct	458.50	461.00	455.50	457.00	458.30
Dec	464.50	464.50	460.50	461.50	462.50
Feb	469.70	469.70	465.00	466.00	467.20
Apr	471.00	474.50	470.50	471.00	472.20
Jun	478.40	478.40	474.00	476.20	475.40

LIVE BEEF CATTLE (40,000 lbs)

Dec	40.80	41.05	40.62	40.80	40.77
Feb	40.25	40.75	40.22	40.48	40.45
Apr	39.50	39.75	39.40	39.65	39.60
Jun	41.50	41.72	41.40	41.55	41.60
Aug	41.92	42.25	41.85	42.15	41.90
Oct	42.35	42.70	42.35	b42.70	a42.45
Dec	43.10	43.30	43.10	43.10	43.00

Sales: Dec 1521; Feb 4004; April 1815; June 365; Aug 150; Oct 86; Dec 9.
Open interest: Dec 4280; Feb 20254; April 11454; June 5095; Aug 1934; Oct 416; Dec 180.

LIVE HOGS (30,000 lbs)

Dec	37.10	37.25	36.92	37.12	37.00
Feb	34.40	34.45	33.90	34.05	34.35
Apr	32.00	32.00	31.40	31.40	31.90
Jun	33.40	33.60	33.00	33.10	33.35
Jul	34.40	34.50	33.70	33.70	34.30
Aug	33.60	33.62	32.80	32.80	a33.40
Oct	33.00	33.25	32.40	32.50	a33.00
Dec	34.45	34.45	33.55	33.55	a34.15
Feb	—	—	—	a35.60	a36.90

Sales: Dec 289; Feb 1722; April 428; June 152; July 48; Aug 56; Oct 42; Dec 7; Feb 0.
Open interest: Dec 1121; Feb 4939; April 2558; June 1069; July 782; Aug 627; Oct 414; Dec 177; Feb 8.

SHELL EGGS 222,500 doz)

Dec	73.50	74.05	72.90	74.05	73.25
Jan	66.00	66.50	65.50	66.30	66.40
Feb	58.15	58.45	57.95	58.30	58.40
Mar	56.70	57.10	56.70	57.10	57.00
Apr	53.00	53.00	52.95	52.95	52.85
May	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00

Sales: Dec 98; Jan 339; Feb 70; March 1; April 3; May 5.
Open interest: Dec 957; Jan 1514; Feb 544; March 103; April 58; May 19.

PORK BELLIES (36,000 lbs)

Feb	49.90	50.15	49.25	49.70	50.20
Mar	49.60	50.00	49.00	49.40	49.90
May	50.05	50.40	49.58	49.90	50.40
Jul	50.50	50.65	49.90	50.00	a50.55
Aug	48.60	48.70	48.05	48.40	b48.70
Feb	53.00	53.50	52.90	b53.50	n53.95
Mar	52.10	52.75	52.10	52.75	n53.25

Sales: Feb 2658; March 204; May 108; July 56; Aug 14; Feb 1; March 2.
Open interest: Feb 4493; March 2240; May 1564; July 800; Aug 469; Feb 67; March 64.
b—Bid; a—Asked; n—Nominal

London Commodities

Dec. 10, 1976

SUGAR

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)	Previous (Close)
Mar	130.60	127.50	130.30-130.75	127.55-127.75
May	137.75	134.10	137.50-137.60	134 -134.25
Aug	144.45	141.25	144.10-144.25	141 -141.25
Oct	148.25	145.25	148.30-148.45	145.05-145.25
Dec	151.25	148.25	151.20-151.25	147.95-148.05
Mar	154	153.50	154 -154.50	151.50-152
May	154.50	153.75	155.55-156	153 -152.70

Lots: 2,480.

COCOA

Dec	2070	2051	2066 -2069	1028 -2029½
Mar	1976	1953	1967 -1969	1935 -1935½
May	1933	1910	1921 -1924	1890 -1890½
Jul	1885	1865	1870 -1878	1845 -1845½
Sep	1833	1818	1827 -1830	1788 -1803
Dec	1680	1667	1675 -1678	1644 -1644½
Mar	No trade		1633 -1639	1598½-1599

Lots: 4,808.

COFFEE

Jan	2433	2418	2422 -2430	2420 -2425
Mar	2487	2464	2462 -2470	2476 -2477
May	2505	2483	2485 -2487	2495 -2497
Jul	2515	2496	2500 -2503	2505 -2510
Sep	2515	2504	2505 -2508	2509 -2510
Nov	2518	2502	2507 -2509	2503 -2508
Jan	2510	2504	2505 -2508	2502 -2505

Lots: 2,429.

London Metals Market

Dec. 10, 1976

	Today Bid-Asked	Previous Bid-Asked
Copper wire bars:		
spot	762 - 763	764 - 765
3 months	794.50- 795	796.50- 797
Cathodes: spot	749.50- 751	750 - 751
3 months	781.50- 782.50	783 - 783.50
Tin: spot	4,990 -4,995	4,965 -4,970
3 months	5,140 -5,142	5,125 -5,130
Lead: spot	281 - 283	278.50- 279.50
3 months	293.50- 294	291 - 291.50
Zinc: spot	389.50- 390	386 - 388
3 months	405 - 405.50	403 - 404
Silver: spot	263.20- 263.40	262.70- 262.90
3 months	273.50- 273.60	273.20- 273.30

Paris Commodities

Dec. 10, 1976

SUGAR

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)	Ch.
Jan	1,240		1,235-1,245	+15
Mar	1,271	1,254	1,268-1,270	+15
May	1,296	1,274	1,288-1,291	+15
Jul			1,298-1,303	+13
Aug			1,309-1,315	+14
Oct			1,315-1,325	+11
Nov			1,326-1,340	+12
Dec			1,335-1,378	+ 6
Jan			1,365-1,385	+15

Lots: 86.

COCOA

Dec	1,685		1,650-1,680	+ 5
Mar	1,655	1,635	1,635-1,638	+ 9
May	1,645	1,625.50	1,627-1,633	+ 7
Jul			——-1,630	——
Sep	1,615	1,605	1,570-——	—20
Dec			1,340-1,370	——

Lots: 102.

Tokyo Exchange

Dec. 10, 1976

	Price Yen		Price Yen
Asahi Glass	338	Matsu E. Wks.	669
Canon	567	Mitsubi Hvy. Ind.	127
Dai Nip. Print.	570	Mitsubi Corp.	449
Fuji Bank	282	Mitsui Co.	443
Fuji Photo	739	Mitsukoshi	465
Hitachi	213	Nippon Elec.	241
Honda Motor	680	Sharp	390
C. Itoh	294	Shiseido	1,380
Japan Air L.	2,130	Sony Corp.	2,800
Kansai El. P.	695	Sumitomo Bank	285
Kao Soap	750	Taisho Marine	312
Kirin Brewery	411	Takeda Chem.	261
Komatsu	338	Teijin	126
Kubota	327	Tokio Marine	474
Matsu Ind.	656	Toray	130
		Toyota Motor	1,060

International Stock Indexes

	Yest.	Prev.	1976 High	1976 Low
Amsterdam	85.90	85.60	105.80	80.60
Brussels	103.40	103.54	133.02	96.12
Frankfurt	136.90	136.93	150.66	130.87
London 30	320.10	319.40	420.80	265.30
London 500	150.95	150.47	183.00	125.80
Milan	73.01	74.15	91.17	64.93
Paris	78.80	77.90	112.10	73.80
Sydney	437.45	438.54	522.63	404.89
Tokyo (n)	363.37	363.86	363.86	326.88
Tokyo (o)	4765.30	4765.62	4865.55	4451.62
Zurich	295.20	294.50	304.00	280.10

(n) New. (o) Old.

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices

Dollar Bonds

Air France 9½-82	103¼	104¼
Ashland 8-87	99½	100½
Aust.R.D. 9¼-80	103½	104½
Aust-Swiss 8-87	97½	98½
Bell Cdna 8¾-86	104	105
BFCE 8¾-83	100¾	101¾
B.N.P. 9½-81	106½	107½
Bras Can 9¾-82	102	103
British Gas 9-81	100½	101½
Broken Hill 9½-81	103½	104½
Carrier 8-87	98¼	99¼
Charbogas 8⅞-81	101½	102½
CNE 9¼-85	101½	102½
CN Refine 10-80/8	105¼	106¼
Cons Food 7½-91	96	97
Conoco 8-86	102¼	103¼
Cont Tel 8¼-86	102	103
Cut Ham 8-87	98½	99½
Denmark 7½-90	87¾	88¾
Dow Corn 9½-86	103	104½
Dupont 7½-78	102	103
EEC 8¼-82	101⅝	102⅝
ECS 8¾-81	102¾	103¾
ECS 9¼-86	102	103
EIB 9½-85	104	105
Erap 9¾-85	102¾	103¾
Esso 8-86 Nov	103¾	104¾
Eurofima 8½-83	102	103
First Chic 7-80	100¼	101¼
Gen Mot 8¾-86	105½	107
Gould 9¾-83	104	105
Gulf Westn 9¼-82	103	104
Home Oil 9½-86	103¼	104¼
I.D.B.J. 9½-82	103¼	104¼
Intl Util 8¼-82	98¾	99¾
ISE Canada 9-82	103¼	104¼
Manitoba 8¾-83	103¾	104¾
Michelin 9¼-86	101½	102½
Modo 9½-83	100¼	101¼
Montreal 9¾-81	103	104
Montreal 9¼-83	102½	103½
Motorola 8-87	101¾	102¾
Nac Fina 10-81	100	101
NatWest 9-86	99¾	100½
New Brunsw 9-83	103½	104½
N Zealand 9¼-82	104¾	105¾
N Zealand 8½-83	103¾	104¾
NrgKomBk 7½-87	96½	97½
Norpipes 9¼-86	102	103
NorskHyd 9¾-85	105	106
NorthAMR 7¾-79	102¼	103¼
Norway 9-80	105	106
Norway 8½-81	104	105
Occidental 9¾-83	103¼	104¼
Ontario 9-83	105	106
Oslo 9-88	101¾	102¾
Pac Light 9¼-81	105½	106½
Pennwalt 8-87	99	100
QuebProv 8½-81	100¾	101¾
QuebProv 9-83	100½	101½
QuebProv 7½-88	94	95
Ralston 7½-87	99½	100½
ReadBates 9½-81	102	103
Sandvik 9½-86	101¾	102¾
S.A.S. 8-85	95½	96½
Seagram 9-83	104	105
SFE 9-83	101⅝	102⅝
Shell 8-86	101¾	102¾
Shell 7½-87	99½	100½
SNCF 9¼-81	103	104
St Ind 8½-80	104	105
St Ind 8½-88	105	106
S Handels 9¼-86	103½	104½
Tenneco 7½-79	102	103
Tenneco 7⅞-87	98	99
Textron 7¾-87	96	97
Transocean 8-86	102	103
Transocean 7½-87	100	101
Union Oil 7-79	102	103
Union Oil 7½-87	100½	101½
Utah 8-87	100	101
Volvo 9½-85	103¼	104¼
Chrysler 4¾-88	65	67
Chrysler 5-88	67	69
Cont Tel 5½-88	84	86
Cr. Suis. 4¼-91	101	102
Cumm In 6¼-88	98½	100½
Dart Ind 4¾-87	84½	86½
EastKodak 4½-88	104	106
Econ Lab 4¾-87	77	79
Fairchild 5¾-91	99¾	100¾
Firestone 5-88	86	88
Ford 6-86	95½	97½
Ford 5-88	86½	88½
Gen Elec 4¼-87	84½	86½
Gen Food 4½-82	90½	92½
Gillette 4¾-82	87	89
Gillette 4¾-87	74	76
Gould 5-87	112½	114½
Gulf West 5-88	93	95
Honeywell 6-86	85	87
I.S.E. 6¼-89	88	90
ITT 4¾-87	77	79
Komatsu 7¼-90	102	103½
Matsushita 6¼-90	113	115
Mitsui 7¼-90	103½	105
McDerm 4¾-87	141	143
Morgan JP 4¼-87	108½	110½
Nabisco 5¼-88	96	98
OwensIll 4½-87	115	117
Penney JC 4½-87	84½	86½
Phil Lamb 4¾-83	93	95
R.C.A. 5-88	79½	81½
Revlon 4¾-83	125½	127½
Revlon 4¾-87	110	112
Sperry 4¼-88	95	97
Squibb Intl 4¼-87	75	77
Texaco 4½-88	76	78
UBS 5-81	106¼	107¼
UnCarb 4¾-82	103½	105½
WarnLam 4½-87	81½	83½
WarnLam 4½-88	77	79
Xerox 5-88	78	80

Convertible Bonds

Amexco 4¼-87	84	86
Ashland 5-88	87½	89½
Beatrice 6¼-91	121½	123½
Beatrice 4½-92	101	103
Borden 6¾-91	113½	115½
Borden 5-92	104	106
BroadHal 4¾-87	78	80
Carnation 4-88	86½	88½
Chevron 5-88	120	122

Bondtrade—Index

(Basis Dec. 31, 1966=100)

	Med.	Long	Conv.
Yesterday	102.02	93.94	106.30
Previous	102.01	93.82	106.45

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Market Summary

NYSE Most Actives

Dec. 10, 1976
(4 p.m. closing prices)

	Sales	Close	Ch.
Am Tel&Tel	431,900	64	+ ½
Occiden Pet	327,900	21⅞	— ⅛
Gen Motors	260,700	73¾	+ ½
Tandy Corp	260,100	37⅞	+ ¼
Gulf Oil	256,500	28¾	+ ½
Texaco Inc	200,100	26⅞	+ ⅛
Exxon	196,100	52⅝	+ ⅝
Unit Tech	193,200	37¼	— ⅜
NorfkWin	189,600	32¼	
Gen Elec	179,100	53¼	+ ⅛
IntTelTel	171,600	33⅝	+ ¼
Gen Instru	162,900	20¼	+2¼
Transam Cp	160,900	14¼	+ ⅛
Va ElPow	159,200	15¼	
Rohr Ind	157,600	6⅞	⅜

	Today NYSE Close	Prev. Nationw Close
Volume (in millions)	25.96	31.80
Advances	904	1039
Declines	592	482
Unchanged	432	403
Total issues	1928	1924
New 1976 highs	137	169
New 1976 lows	5	6

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
30 Ind	972.57	978.31	965.59	973.15	+ 2.41
20 Trn	231.19	232.23	228.90	230.88	— 0.22
15 Utl	105.35	106.31	104.87	105.70	+ 0.13
65 Stk	315.91	317.82	313.56	316.08	+ 0.44

Standard & Poor's

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	105.36	103.90	104.70	+0.19
Industrials	117.05	115.45	116.31	+0.18
Utilities	53.29	52.55	53.02	+0.20
Finance	12.62	12.43	12.55	+0.06
Transportation	14.94	14.73	14.85	—0.02

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	56.35	56.18	56.33	+0.12
Industrials	61.52	61.38	61.49	+0.07
Transportation	41.55	41.45	41.52	—0.06
Utilities	40.63	40.48	40.63	+0.20
Finance	57.86	57.58	57.86	+0.32

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Shares Buy	Sales	*Short
Dec. 9	198,861	412,882	1,393
Dec. 8	180,458	377,885	1,594
Dec. 7	178,736	396,912	661
Dec. 6	165,953	409,524	1,598
Dec. 2	149,312	334,833	2,815

* These totals are included in the sales figures

American Most Actives

	Sales	Close	Ch.
Imp Chem	254,100	5⅝	
HouOi M	90,400	43⅝	— ⅞
Dome Petrl	68,500	37	+1⅜
GtBas Pet	64,300	5	— ⅛
US Filter	55,000	12⅝	— ⅛
CdnEx GO	51,900	6	— ⅛
Syntex Corp	48,400	21¼	— ⅛
Bic Pen	42,000	13	— ¼
KirbyExp	40,100	14½	+ ½
Mite Corp	35,800	7⅛	— ⅛

Approx final total 3,280,000
Stock sales year ago 1,711,480
Exchange index:

High	Low	Close	Chg.
103.20	102.55	103.20	+.40

Friday's New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS— 137

AetnaLfeC, Aguirre Co, Alco Stand, Alpha Pind, Amer Hess, AmeHess pf, AmEl Pw, AmGen Ins, Am Medical, Am Tel&Tel, AmT&T pf, AW 4.10pf, Arcata Nat, ArkLa Gas, Ashland Oil, Bally Mfg, Bang Punt, Bankof NY, Bearings, Bemis Co, Benefi Cp, Benef 3.50pf, Block HR, Braun CF, BundyCp, Bunker Hill, CIT Financl, Cabot Corp, Camp Soup, Caro ClinCh, CaroPwLt, CenTelUt, Chessie Sys, ClnG 9.28pf, CmwEd pf2, ComE 2.37pf, CmE 7.24pf, ConEd 5pf, CnPw 7.72pf, Cont Corp, ContIll Cp, Copelnd Cp, Credit Fin, Crocker Nat, DeSoto Inc, DiamShm wi, Duke Pow, DukeP pfAA, DukeP pfG, Duq 7.20pf, EastGsF, EckerdNC, ElginNatl, Equit Gas, EquitLfe M, Faberge Inc, FooteConB, GCA Corp, Gannett Co, Gen Instru, Gen Motors, GlobeUnl, Gulf Oil, HarteHks N, House Fin, HseF 2.50pf, Houston LP, Hubbard RI, Humana, IllPw 8.94pf, IntT&T pfE, IntT&T pfI, Ipco Hospit, James Fred, JohnsonEF, Jorgensen, Jostens, KanNeb NG, Katy Ind, KatyInd pfB, Kidde pfC, Kysor Ind, LevFd Cap, LoctiteCp, LongILt pfI, Macmillan, MasMut Inv, MayerOsc, Mesta Mach, MetEd pfI, Mich GasU, Mid'd Ross, NLT Corp, NevP 9.75pf, NiagM Pow, Nicor Inc, Nicorinc pf, NwsMut Lf, Occi 2.16pf, OhE 7.24pf, OhPow pfC, PacG E, Pac PowLt, Peoples Gas, Petroleum, Porter pf, QuaO 9.56pf, Roper Corp, Servomat, Sherwn Wm, Soulnd GE, Southld Cp, Sundstrd pf, TI Corp, Tenneco pf, TexGasTr, TexGasT pf, Un Bancp, UnEnRes, US FidelGly, US Gypsm, USLIFE Cp, USLIFE Inc, VaEP 4.80pf, VaEP 8.84pf, WabRR pf, Wash Nat, Wn Bancorp, Westvaco, White Cons, WiscGas pf, WoodsPetl

NEW LOWS— 5

Coca Cola, Copper Rge, Holly Sug, Revlon

European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

AKZO	27.30
Albert Heijn	81.80
Algembank	302
Amrobank	68.10
A'dam Rub	52
Fokker	27.50
Heineken	136.50
H.V.A.	57
Holl-Am-H	89.50
Hoogovens	37.50
K.L.M.	95.70
Nat Neder	82.50
Pakhoed	80
Phillips	26
Robeco	180
Rolinco	132
Royal Dutch	122.30
Unilever	115.20
Van Ommer	178.50
VerMach	77

Brussels

Arbed	3,120
Brux-Lamb	1,800
Cock Ougree	630
Electrobel	6,130
GB-Innc-BM	1,745
Hoboken	3,255
Pétrofina	4,420
Ph Gevaert	1,150
Soc Générale	2,140
Solvay	2,420
Un Minière	994

Frankfurt

AEG	82.80
BASF	158.50
Bayer	136
Commerzbk	194.30
Cont Gummi	64.40
Daimler	333
Deemag	140
DeutBank	285
DresdeBk	230.20
Hoechst	138.50
Gels Aktien	71.10
Hoesch	46.10
Karlstd	337
Kaufhof	213
KHD	142.50
Lufthansa	91.50
Mannesmann	174
Metallgesell	210.50
Neckermann	42
RWE new	162.80
Schering	290
Siemens	260.80
Thyssen	117
Vaba	116.30
Volkswagen	135

London

Anglo-Am	2.38
Anglo-Am cp	20.50
Barclay bk	2.25
Beecham Gr	3.70
BICC	0.80
Boots	1.10
Bowater	1.68
Brit-Am Tob	2.65
Brit Oxyg	0.62½
Brit Pet	7.58
Burmah	0.41
CadburySc	0.33
Chartered	1.28
Courtaulds	0.81
Daggafont	—
DeBeer D	1.86
Decca Rec	2.35
Distillers	1.16
Dunlop	0.71
E Mustline	2.18
GEC	1.69
FreeStGed	10.50
GKN	2.59
Glaxo Gr	3.98
Gold Fields	1.40
Gt Un St	1.62
Guinness	1.12
Hawker-Sidd	4.10
Hudson Bay	11.00
Imp Chem	3.11
Imps	0.65½
Mark&Spen	0.90
Metal Bc.	2.30
Nichols	0.71
Plessey	0.55
Rand Mines	1.56
Rank Org	1.13
Royal Dutch	40 ⅜
R.T.Z.	1.58
Shell	4.29
Thorn (A)	1.76
Tube Invest	2.88
Union Carb	2.25
Vickers	1.37
War L3½	24 ⅞
West Deep	7.55
West Drief	19.25
West Hold	13.75
West Min	1.48
Woolworth	0.47½
ZCI	0.15

Milan

Bastogi	904
Erba	1,600
Erc Marelli	348.50
Fiat	2,093
Finsider	230
Generali	38,590
IFI	2,200
Italgas	715
Italsider	316
LaRinas	55
Montedis	338.75
Olivetti	1,201
Pirelli	1,310
Snia Visco	1,199
Terni	261

Paris

Air Liquide	335.10
Alimentaire	92
BSN	488
Carrefour	1,327
Cim Lafarge	185.80
Citroën	40.80
Cie Bancaire	300
CFP	99.20
CGE	255
CCF	102
Ferodo	331.50
Imétal	87
L'Oréal	876
Mach Bull	26.30
Michelin	1,173
Moët-Henn	431.50
Moulinex	198.50
Paribas	148.50
PUK	74
Penarroya	41.20
Perrier	83
Peugeot	283.40
Rh Poulenc	72.50
Saciior	32.50
St Gobain	114.20
Suez	208.10
Télémécan	585
Thomson	169.20
Usinor	34

Zurich

Alusuisse	1,340
Buerlhe	1,915
B Boveri	1,600
Ciba Geigy	1,025
Cr Suisse	2,670
Fischer	625
HoffRochN	7,900
Nestlé	3,405
Sandoz	5,075
Sté B Suisse	398
Sulzer	2,825
U.B. Suisse	3,183

Australia Lifting Import Quotas on Vehicles, Steel

CANBERRA, Dec. 10 (Reuters).—Australia will immediately remove import quotas of 90,000 units a year on assembled vehicles, the government said yesterday.

The announcement said the government still aims to retain about 80 per cent of the market for domestic manufacturers but did not say how this will be done.

The government will also remove the galvanized steel sheet tariff quota of 90,000 tons a year.

Government sources said a 10-per-cent additional duty on television sets will be removed, cutting the total duty to 35 per cent.

The government said on Tuesday that tariffs will be reduced on about 900 of 2,750 import items in order to reduce the impact on domestic prices of the Australian dollar devaluation, announced this week.

International Herald Tribune
Ask for it every day.
Everywhere
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NYSE Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) Dec. 10

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
		(Continued from Page 10.)						
21⅜	20⅝	NevP pf 1.95		14	21¾	21½	21½+	⅛
22¾	19	NEngEl 1.86	9	114	22⅝	22¼	22⅝+	⅛
16¾	12⅝	NEngGE 1.36	8	19	16	15¾	15⅞	
30¼	26⅝	NEnP pf2.76		1	30	30	30 —	½
34	25¼	NEngT 2.40	10	8	33½	32¾	33½+	½
30	24	NYSEG 2.40	9	86	29⅝	29⅜	29½+	¼
100	85	NYSE pf8.80		z100	98¼	98¼	98¼—	1
15⅞	11	Newhall .46	8	51	13⅝	13½	13⅝+	⅛
31	23	Newmt 1.60	13	217	25⅛	25	25⅛+	⅛
14¾	12½	NiaMP 1.24	9	583	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝+	⅛
55	44¾	NiaMpt 4.85		z100	52½	52½	52½—	1¼
58½	48	NiaMpt 5.25		250	57	57	57 —	1
112	95¾	NiMpf 10.60		107	112	110½	112 +	2½
86	72	NiaM pf 7.72		z590	85	84¾	85 +	1⅛
14	11	NiagShre .95e		12	11⅝	11½	11⅝+	⅛
29¼	22⅛	Nicor 2.12	8	63	29⅜	29	29¼+	1
27⅞	22⅝	Nicor pf 1.90		3	29	28⅞	28⅞+	1
32⅜	27⅜	NorfWn 1.76	8	1828	32⅜	31⅞	32¼	
19⅝	14½	Norlin 1.25	5	4	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝+	⅛
47	22¼	Norris 1.60	6	59	45⅜	44½	45 —	¼
49⅛	33	NoACoal .90	8	7	42¼	42	42¼	
8¼	2⅜	NoAmMt .60e		82	4½	4¼	4½+	¼
33⅞	19⅝	NoAPhl 1.20	7	48	31⅜	30⅞	30⅞—	½
4⅛	2⅜	NoCAir .10e	6	64	3⅝	3½	3⅝	
1½	⅜	NoCeAir wt		13	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
11⅛	9⅝	NoestUt 1.02	8	465	11	10⅞	10⅞	
19⅝	16	NIndPS 1.40	8	569	19⅝	19½	19⅝+	⅛
53	33⅝	NorNGs 2.08	7	1152	48¼	47⅝	47⅝+	⅜
101	95	NoNG pf8.48		z50	100	100	100	
30	23½	NoStPw 1.94	10	145	29⅝	29⅛	29⅝+	⅛
46	40	NSPw pf3.60		z160	44¼	44¼	44¼—	½
6	3⅛	Northgate	77	12	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	
47	22⅞	Northrp 1.40	10	246	46⅝	45⅝	46⅝+	1⅛
36¼	23	NwstAirl .45	13	1153	30½	30	30 —	½
55¼	43¼	NwtBnc 1.80	11	71	53⅝	53	53⅝+	1⅛
34¼	24⅜	NwtEnergy 2	6	43	32½	32	32⅜+	½
49¼	32¼	Nwtind 2.25	4	63	46⅝	46¼	46¼	
26⅛	14¼	Nwstlnl wt		10	23½	23⅛	23¼—	⅛
111½	73	Nwtin pf4.20		6	103½	103⅛	103⅛—	⅜
28¼	24⅛	NwtP pf2.50		18	27⅜	27¾	27⅜	
13⅛	9½	NwsMutL 1e	17	70	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝+	⅛
39⅝	25⅜	Norton 1.80	7	38	37⅞	37⅝	37⅞+	⅛
24⅜	17⅜	NorSim .60b	10	137	20⅜	20⅛	20⅛—	⅛
54	39½	NortS pf 1.60		55	44½	44½	44½	
31	14½	NucorCp .32	7	36	26	25¾	25¾	
		O						
15¼	9⅝	OKCCp 1	5	17	14⅝	14¼	14⅜	
12¼	7¼	OakInd .40	9	41	10	10	10	
15⅝	12½	OaklteP 1	8	10	15⅛	15	15⅛+	⅛
22¼	13½	OccidPet 1	12	3049	22⅛	21⅞	22	
9⅝	5⅝	OccidPet wt		166	9¼	9	9 —	¼
36½	26¼	OccP pf2.16		12	36⅝	36⅛	36½+	¼
71¼	46	OccP pf3.60		313	71⅛	70½	71 —	¼
70⅛	47⅝	OccidPt pf 4		18	70⅛	69⅝	69⅝—	½
27	20⅝	OccP pf2.50		28	26	25⅝	25⅞—	⅛
24	15⅛	Ogden 1.20	5	59	22⅝	22⅜	22⅜	
37	25⅝	Ogdn pf 1.87		6	34¼	34	34¼+	¼
20⅞	16⅝	OhioEd 1.70	10	173	20⅝	20¼	20⅝+	¼
53⅛	44¾	OhEd pf 4.40		z100	50½	50½	50½+	½
51	44	OhEd pf 4.44		z100	49½	49⅛	49½—	½
82⅛	70	OhEd pf 7.24		z30	83	83	83 +	2½
94	80	OhEd pf 8.20		z30	94	94	94 +	1⅛
114½	103	OhE pf 10.76		240	112½	112½	112½	
83	69½	OPwC pf7.60		z70	83½	82½	83½+	2
131½	112½	OhP pfA 14		z30	128	128	128	
130¼	116	OhPw pf 14		z40	128	128	128 —	1
23½	17¼	OklaGE 1.44	11	519	20	19⅝	19⅞+	¼
10⅝	10	OklGE pf .80		z130	10¼	10¼	10¼	
33	23¼	OklaNG 1.80	7	60	32¾	32½	32½+	⅛
45⅛	30¼	OlinCp 1.50	6	43	38⅝	38⅜	38½—	⅛
36⅞	26⅛	Olnkraft 1.10	9	38	34½	34⅛	34⅛—	¼
14	9¼	Omark .72	7	21	13	12⅞	12⅞—	⅛
15⅝	9	Oneida .84	6	50	15⅛	15	15⅛+	⅛
15½	13	OranRk 1.36	9	72	15½	15⅜	15⅜+	⅛
15⅝	6¾	Orange .20b	9	232	8⅝	8¼	8⅝+	⅜
36½	21⅜	OutMar 1.40	8	104	26¼	25½	25¾+	¼
19½	12⅞	OutletCo .80	6	22	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞+	⅛
24⅞	18⅜	OvernltT .90	7	16	20⅝	20⅜	20⅝	
24⅝	16⅞	OverSh .20b	6	176	24⅝	23⅝	23¾—	¼
64¼	42	OwensCng 1	14	529	64	63⅝	63⅝+	1
63¼	50	OwenIll 1.88	8	1328	53¾	52¾	53⅛—	⅛
98	81	OwnIl pf4.75		3	84¾	84¾	84¾—	¼
25⅝	16⅛	Oxfrdlnd .68	5	26	19	18½	19	
		P - Q						
8½	5⅝	PNBMR .49	18	7	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
58½	35	PPGInd 2.20	8	65	54⅝	54	54⅝—	¼
9¼	5½	PSA Inc		50	7⅛	7	7	
14½	12½	PacAS 1.24		31	14⅝	14¼	14½+	¼
24	20	PacG E 1.88	9	1136	24⅛	23⅝	23⅞	
19½	16½	PacLtg 1.48	8	204	19⅛	19	19	
36¼	26⅝	Paclm 1.48	16	8	35⅝	35½	35⅞+	⅜
33¼	24½	PacPetrl .86	9	32	27⅝	27⅛	27⅛+	⅛
23	20	PacPw 1.80	9	297	23	22⅞	23	
18⅛	13⅞	PacTT 1.40	9	70	17⅝	17⅜	17⅝+	⅛
80	72½	PacTT pf 6		z50	77	77	77 +	⅛
9⅞	8⅝	PacTin .80	9	2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
12⅛	5⅛	PaineW .55e	5	53	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	
17½	12⅛	PaW pf 1.30		8	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝—	⅛
8½	4⅜	PalmBc .30	4	28	8	7⅞	8 +	¼
8½	3⅝	Pamida .12	7	343	4⅝	4½	4½	
7⅞	4⅝	PanAm Air		393	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞—	⅛
46⅛	29⅝	PanEP 2.30	9	72	46	45⅝	45⅝—	⅛
15⅛	8	Paprcft .66b	7	181	12⅝	12¼	12⅜+	⅛
18⅝	12½	Pargasinc 1	12	18	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
36⅞	17⅞	ParkrDr .10e	6	84	33⅝	33⅛	33⅛+	⅛
35⅝	21¾	ParHan 1.20	9	17	34½	34	34 —	⅛
16⅞	11⅜	ParkPen .48	8	16	15½	15¼	15⅛	
14¼	7⅜	PatrkP 1.25t	11	50	11⅝	11¼	11⅜—	¼
23⅝	16½	Paylsnw .40	8	19	19⅝	19⅛	19⅜	
22⅞	14⅝	Peabody .16	12	220	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛—	⅛
6⅞	4¼	PenDix .24b		29	4⅝	4½	4⅝+	⅛
60¼	47⅝	Penney 1.28	15	616	55⅝	55⅛	55⅛—	⅛
22	19½	PaPwLt 1.80	9	101	21⅝	21⅜	21⅞+	¼
54	47	PaPL pf 4.50		z150	53	52	52	
99	87	PaPL pf 8.60		z100	99	99	99	
95	80¼	PaPL pf 8.40		z50	94	94	94 +	1
106½	99¼	PaPL pf 9.24		z8400	106½	106	106½+	3½
114¼	102½	PaPLt pf 11		z420	112½	111⅝	112 +	½
130	117½	PaPLt pf 13		z70	129	127½	129 +	1
89	77	PaPL pf 8		z40	87½	87½	87½	
97	82	PaPL pf 8.70		z50	96½	96½	96½+	
37⅞	26⅜	Pennwlt 1.68	9	36	32⅝	32¼	32⅝+	⅜
55⅝	41½	Penwl pf2.50		3	48½	48½	48½+	1
27½	21	Penwl pf1.60		6	25⅛	25	25⅛+	⅛
34⅝	19⅞	Pennzol 1.40	9	165	32⅛	31⅝	31⅝—	⅛
91	76	Pennz pfB 8		z8100	90½	90	90½+	½
10⅛	5½	PeopDrg .20	6	34	8¼	7⅞	8⅛+	⅛
46⅝	34¾	PeopleGas 3.40	8	322	47⅜	46⅝	47⅛+	½
87½	69½	PepsiCo 2	15	1054	82	80¾	80⅞—	1⅛
27½	18⅞	PerkElm .32	19	178	21	20⅝	20⅝—	¼
30⅜	23⅝	PetInc 1.60	8	38	29⅝	29⅜	29⅜+	⅛
16½	13⅝	PetInc pf 1		3	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
16¾	10⅝	PeterPl .80a	9	9	11¼	11	11 —	¼
80	63½	PetrieSt 1.60	17	188	76½	74½	76½+	½
26	19½	Petrolan .72	8	46	24⅝	24½	24½—	⅛
27¼	20¼	Petrlm 2.55e		3	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜+	⅛
31¼	25⅜	Pfizer .88	13	475	28¼	27⅝	28 +	⅛
45⅜	35⅝	PhelpD 2.20	14	238	35½	35	35⅛—	⅛
17⅜	14⅛	PhilaEl 1.64	9	781	17⅜	17	17⅛+	⅛
49½	39½	Ph IE pf 4.40		z100	47⅜	47⅜	47⅜+	⅛
51½	41½	PhilE pf 4.68		z28	51	51	51	
80	63½	PhilaEl pf 7		z20	79½	79½	79½+	½
97¼	78	PhilE pf 8.75		z30	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛—	⅛
87½	70	PhilE pf 7.85		z100	87½	86½	86½—	⅛
15½	12⅜	PhilaSub .80	7	42	15¼	15	15 —	⅛
63¼	49⅝	PhilMorr 1.30	15	1084	63⅝	62⅝	62⅝	
8⅝	3⅛	Philips Ind	27	134	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	
14½	6½	Philpind pf		41	13	12⅝	13 +	⅛
64⅝	49½	PhilPet 1.80	12	398	63⅛	62⅝	63⅛—	⅛
12⅞	7⅜	PhilVnH .60	8	31	10½	10⅜	10⅛+	⅛
23⅜	14¼	Pickwick .32	8	94	18⅛	17⅝	18 —	⅛
17⅞	15	PiedNG 1.44	7	11	16	16	16	
8⅛	4½	Pier1 Imprt	8	65	6½	6⅛	6⅜+	⅛
44¼	33⅝	Pillsbury 1.16	14	56	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛+	⅛
37	27⅝	Pioner 1.44	9	22	36⅞	36¼	36¾+	⅛
18	13⅜	PitneyB .48	11	104	15⅛	14⅝	14⅝—	⅛
23⅛	17⅛	PittFrg .60b	7	5	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛—	⅛
48	31	Pittsin .80a	8	349	36⅛	35½	35⅞—	½
31⅞	26¼	PizzaHt .09e	13	286	26⅝	26⅛	26⅝+	½
4¼	3	Plan Resrch	6	77	3⅝	3½	3⅝+	⅛
6¼	2⅞	Playboy .12	11	34	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝+	⅛
16⅛	8⅛	Plessey .86e	6	19	9	8⅞	8⅞+	⅛
16¼	11⅞	Pneumo 1	4	80	14¾	14½	14⅝+	⅛
45⅛	31¼	Polaroid .50	18	785	39⅝	38½	39 —	⅛
14	6	Ponderosa	43	378	7¼	6⅝	7⅛+	⅝
24⅞	15⅜	PopeTal .70	17	6	21	21	21 +	⅛
23	17¾	Portec .80	10	22	22¼	21⅞	21⅞—	⅛
21¼	16⅛	PortGE 1.64	9	122	20⅝	20¼	20⅝+	⅛
117	102	PoG pf 11.50		z470	115½	114⅛	115½+	⅜
29⅝	26¼	PortG pf2.60		1	29	29	29 +	⅛
70⅝	48⅛	Potlch 1.60	12	75	69⅝	69⅛	69⅝—	⅛
14⅞	11⅜	PotmEl 1.16	9	221	14¼	14	14	
41	33	PotEl pf 2.44		1	39	39	39	
46½	40	PotEl pf 4.04		z1610	46¼	45	46¼+	⅜
15	10⅛	Premier .48	8	9	12⅝	12¼	12⅝+	⅛
18½	14¼	Premr pf .90		39	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
100⅛	81⅞	ProctrG 2.20	18	139	94⅛	93⅝	93⅝—	⅜
12¼	8⅛	ProdRsh .48	7	2	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
50½	27	Proler 1.40	7	21	30	29⅛	29½—	⅜
19⅛	14½	PSvCol 1.46	10	338	19⅛	18⅝	19	
31¼	23⅝	PSvcln 1.92	10	464	30⅝	30¼	30⅝+	⅛
21¾	18⅝	PSvNH 1.88	8	89	20⅝	20⅜	20⅝+	⅛
30	25½	PSNH pf2.75		z1600	28⅜	28⅛	28⅜—	⅛
23¼	17⅝	PSvNM 1.52	10	64	22⅝	22⅛	22⅛—	⅛
23⅝	17⅝	PSvEG 1.80	9	282	23	22⅝	22⅝—	⅛
16⅞	14½	PSEG pf1.40		2	16¼	16⅛	16⅛+	⅛
48½	38¼	PSEG pf4.08		z100	46	46	46 —	½
59¼	48½	PSEG pf5.05		z1980	58⅛	57	58 +	1
60⅝	52	PSEG pf5.28		z150	59	59	59	
25⅝	24⅛	PSEG pf2.17		4	25	25	25 —	⅛
77⅛	65	PSEG pf6.80		z210	75½	74	75½+	½
127½	111½	PSE pf 12.25		z650	125½	125⅛	125½	
90⅛	75	PSEG pf7.70		z800	89½	89	89 —	½
91⅜	76	PSEG pf7.80		z100	90	90	90 —	1⅛
91	76½	PSEG pf8.08		z100	91	91	91 +	⅛
6⅛	4	Publckr Ind		49	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
4¼	2⅛	Pueblo Inf		95	3	2⅞	2⅞—	⅛
5½	2⅝	PuerRI Cem		2	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
30⅛	25⅝	PugeSPL 2.36	9	37	30⅛	29⅝	30 +	⅜
38⅞	27⅞	Pullmn 1.32	9	87	32⅛	32	32⅛	
19½	14½	PuraxCp 1.08	9	410	19	18⅞	18⅞—	⅛
6⅛	2½	Purim Fash	5	31	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
45½	23⅝	Purolir 1.12	9	60	26½	25⅞	26 +	½
28⅞	20⅞	QuakOat .92	10	173	23⅜	23⅛	23⅜+	⅛
111½	103	QuaO pf9.56		z50	112½	112½	112½+	1½
20⅛	15	QuakStO .78	13	449	18⅛	17⅞	18⅛+	⅜
7½	5¼	Questor .05r	9	4	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
23	17¾	QuestrpfA 2		1	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞+	⅜
		R - S - T						
30⅛	18⅝	RCA 1	13	682	27⅛	26⅝	27⅛—	⅛
47	38¼	RCApf 3.50		z100	43¼	43⅛	43¼+	½
71¼	52	RCAcvpf 4		14	68⅛	68	68⅛+	1
9	4⅝	RTE .20	12	13	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
54⅝	46½	RalstonPu 1.20	15	162	53⅝	53⅛	53⅛—	⅛
6⅝	3⅛	Ramada	138	324	4¼	4	4⅛—	⅛
15⅛	7	Rancoln .64	7	22	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
8⅛	3	Rapid Am		38	5	4⅞	4⅞—	⅛
26	18½	Rap Irpf2.25		1	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜+	⅛
35½	26⅝	Raybst 1.58b	6	12	27⅜	27⅛	27⅜+	⅛
24¼	15¼	Raymint .80	7	9	23⅜	23	23⅛+	⅛
67⅝	44⅜	Raythn 1.20	12	308	61⅞	61⅛	61⅛—	⅜
23	15⅝	ReadBat .88	4	135	18	17⅝	18 +	⅜
5¼	2½	Redman Ind		147	3½	3⅛	3⅛	
15⅛	9⅝	ReeceCp .74	10	12	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
21⅜	18⅛	ReevesBro 1.44	5	9	20⅝	20½	20⅝+	⅛
19⅝	11⅛	ReichCh .74	7	65	18¼	18	18⅛+	⅛
11	7	RellabSt .68	6	3	9	9	9 +	⅛
35	18	RelianEl 1.10	11	59	33⅝	32⅝	33⅝+	⅜
20⅛	6	Relian Grp	61	101	19⅝	19½	19⅝+	⅛
35⅛	12	RelGrp pfB		2	35	35	35	
25	8½	RelGrp pfC		18	24⅛	23⅞	23⅞—	⅛
27⅛	25⅛	Relin pf 2.68		15	26⅝	26⅛	26⅝+	⅛
9⅝	6½	Republic Cp	12	69	8	7⅞	7⅞+	⅛
18½	10	RepFinS .80	6	11	18	17⅞	17⅞—	⅛
3⅛	1	RepMtg Inv		24	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
40⅛	27⅛	RepStl 1.60	8	114	31¼	31	31⅛	
34	27⅞	RepTex 1.20	8	68	32⅜	32⅛	32⅜	
18⅝	7⅜	ReervOll .16	15	354	18⅛	17⅜	17⅞	
26	17⅛	RevcoDS .24	16	166	25⅞	25⅛	25⅞+	¼
12¼	7⅞	Rever Copp		44	9½	9	9	
45	42¼	Revlon .90	16	377	42⅝	41½	41⅝—	1⅛
10⅛	3⅞	Rexham .40	7	38	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
39½	30⅝	Rexnrd 1.32	7	42	33⅝	33	33 —	⅜
68¼	55	Reynln 3.28	9	162	64	63⅝	63⅝—	¼
80	61	Reyln pf2.25		2	73	73	73	
42⅞	22⅝	ReyMet 1.20	8	136	36⅛	35⅝	36⅛+	⅛
15⅛	8⅛	ReynSe .40a	7	31	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛+	⅛
13⅞	9⅝	Richardsn 1	9	4	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
27⅝	21⅛	RichMer .70	11	91	25¼	24⅝	24⅞—	⅛
21⅛	10½	Richmnd .80	8	19	20	20	20 —	⅛
21⅛	14⅝	RiegelT 1.30	5	24	21	20⅞	20⅞	
24⅛	15	RioGran .70	7	18	23⅝	23⅛	23⅛—	¼
13⅛	9⅛	RioGr pf .80		30	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
20⅛	13½	RiteAid .24	13	249	17½	16⅞	17⅛+	⅛
23⅛	13⅝	Robshaw 1.10	9	13	21⅝	21⅛	21⅝+	⅛
27⅛	21	Robrtsn 1.50	5	23	23⅝	23	23	
19⅛	9⅝	Robins .28a	10	194	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝+	⅛
19	15½	RochG 1.36b	9	50	19	18⅞	18⅞—	⅛
115⅛	107	RochG pf 11		z10	115	115	115 +	1
15⅛	12¼	RochTel .88a	7	15	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛+	⅛
13⅛	9⅛	Rockowr .76	5	36	11¼	11	11 —	⅛
33⅛	23⅝	Rockwllnt 2	9	27	31⅝	31½	31⅝	
81	57	Rklnt pf 4.75		1	77⅝	77⅝	77⅝+	⅛
76⅝	44½	RohmH 1.28	18	231	45⅝	44½	45⅛+	⅛
8⅛	4	Rohr Ind		1309	6⅞	6	6⅞+	⅜
27⅝	20	Rollins .36	12	51	21⅛	20⅞	21⅛—	⅛
6	3⅛	Ronson Cp		40	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝+	⅛
22⅝	16⅛	Roper 1.40	7	25	22⅝	22⅛	22⅝+	⅜
25	17	RorerA .94	10	158	18⅝	18½	18⅝	
31⅛	18⅛	Rosario .40b	11	39	24⅝	24⅛	24⅛—	½
38⅛	22⅝	Rowan .20	4	76	28⅝	27⅝	28⅛+	⅛
23⅝	14⅛	RoyCCol .80	8	30	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛—	⅛
50⅛	41⅛	RoylD 3.26e	5	272	49⅛	48⅝	49	
10⅝	4⅝	RoyInd .20e	7	123	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
29⅜	22½	Rubbrm .48	15	54	28⅛	27⅝	27⅝—	⅛
29⅜	16⅛	Rucker .28	7	76	29	28⅝	28⅝—	⅛
14⅛	9⅛	RussTog .76	7	26	10⅛	10½	10⅛	
15½	9	RyderSys .05e	8	133	13⅝	13½	13⅝+	⅛
3⅛	2	SCA Svc	12	79	2½	2⅛	2½+	⅛
22⅝	11⅛	SCMCp .80	6	78	21⅛	21½	21⅝+	⅛
14⅜	8⅛	SOSCon .40	7	19	13⅝	13½	13⅝	
59	35	SabineR 1	4	34	51⅝	51¼	51⅝+	⅜
5⅛	2⅛	Salgdin .06e	9	8	5	4⅞	4⅞	
49⅛	39⅛	Safeway 2.20	10	436	46⅛	45	46⅛+	⅛
15	8	SagaCp .28	8	19	12	11⅞	12 +	⅛
50	33⅛	StJoMin 1.30	13	76	42⅝	41⅝	42⅛+	⅛
33	11	StJoLtP 1.12	12	22	13	12⅝	13 +	⅛
40⅛	23⅛	StLSaF 2.50	10	25	40⅛	39⅝	40	
12⅛	10⅛	StPaulS .96a		23	12⅝	12½	12⅝	
50⅛	33⅛	StRegP 1.44	8	177	36⅛	35⅝	36⅛+	⅛
9⅛	5⅛	Salant .24b	6	58	7½	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
19⅛	12⅛	Sambos .48	10	102	17½	16⅝	17 —	⅛
14⅛	11⅛	Sandgs 1.20	7	142	14½	14⅛	14⅛+	⅛
11	7⅛	SJuanR .99t	5	18	8	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
11⅛	6⅛	Sanders	11	95	9⅛	9	9⅛+	⅛
40⅛	30⅛	SFeInd 2	8	172	38⅛	37⅝	38⅛+	⅛
11⅛	8⅛	SFeInd pf.50		3	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
42½	20⅛	SanFeInt .38	9	243	41⅛	40½	40⅞—	⅛
14	9⅛	SargtWel .50	7	14	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛+	⅛
4½	2⅝	Saul REst		91	4⅛	4	4⅛	
6⅛	3⅛	SavA Stop	16	13	3½	3⅛	3½	
11⅛	5⅝	SavOnDr .20	9	71	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛+	⅛
9⅛	8	SavEIP .65e	5	30	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛+	⅛
13⅛	11	SavEl pf1.28		12	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
17⅛	6⅝	SavinBM .10e	9	33	17⅛	17	17 —	⅛
8⅛	3⅛	Saxon Ind	10	147	8⅝	4½	4⅝+	⅛
10⅛	3	Schaefer Cp		46	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
60⅛	40	ScheringPl 1	16	330	44⅛	43⅛	43⅝—	⅛
24	15⅛	SchlitzBr .68	9	142	17	16⅝	16⅝—	⅛
103	70	Schlumb .80	20	768	98⅝	97	97 —	1
16⅛	11⅛	SCOAIn .80	5	18	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	
7⅛	5⅛	ScotLed .34	20	53	5⅝	5½	5⅝	
29⅛	18	ScotFet 1.20	9	98	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛+	⅛
19⅛	13⅛	ScottFor .84	7	14	19⅛	19½	19½—	⅛
24⅛	14⅛	ScottPap .76	9	662	19	18⅝	19 +	⅛
10⅛	7	Scottys .10	13	76	9	8⅝	9 +	⅛
22⅛	11⅛	ScovillMfg 1.20		235	21⅝	21½	21⅝—	⅛
53	29½	Scovil pf2.50		10	51½	51½	51½—	½
7⅛	4⅛	ScudDuoVt	14	123	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
9⅛	7⅝	Scudd vt.83e		11	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
24⅛	18⅛	SeaCont .25	6	96	23½	23	23 —	⅛
33⅛	20⅛	SeabCL 2	6	125	33⅛	32⅝	32⅝—	⅛
6⅛	3⅛	SeabWA .22t		94	4	3⅝	3⅝+	⅛
31⅛	19⅛	Seagram .80	9	103	21⅛	20⅝	20⅝—	⅛
8⅛	4⅛	Seagrv .06e	6	3	7½	7½	7½—	⅛
16⅛	13⅛	SealPw .80	6	4	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	
18	10⅛	SearleG .52	9	741	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝+	⅛
79⅛	61½	Sears 1.60a	18	602	70⅛	69⅛	69⅝+	⅛
8⅛	5⅛	Seatrain Lin	13	76	8	7⅝	8 —	⅛
35⅛	22	Sedcolnc .30	7	64	31⅝	31⅛	31⅛—	⅛
23⅛	13½	SeligLtz 1.20b	5	44	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
6⅛	3⅛	SvcCpInt .20	4	14	5⅛	5	5⅛+	⅛
17⅛	11½	Servomt .76	7	108	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛+	⅛
10⅛	5⅛	Shakspre .40	5	32	9	8⅝	9 +	⅛
20⅛	11⅛	Shapell .10	7	128	19½	19⅛	19⅛+	⅛
78⅛	47⅛	ShellOil 3	8	253	77⅛	77	77⅛+	⅛
14½	10⅛	ShellrGl .60a	4	33	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝—	⅛
23	18⅛	ShllGl pf1.35		5	19½	19½	19½—	⅛
41⅛	33¼	SherwW 2.20	13	52	42½	41⅝	42⅛+	⅛
13⅛	9⅛	SierrPac 1	8	58	13⅛	13	13 —	⅛
24⅛	15⅛	Signal 1.10	11	61	22½	22	22⅛+	⅛
54	34	Signal pf2.20		1	50½	50½	50½	
42	34⅜	Signode 1.20	3	28	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛—	⅛
9⅛	5	SimPrec .16	7	31	6	5⅝	6	
24½	17⅛	Simm .68a	10	5	18⅛	18⅛	18½+	⅛
23½	11⅛	SimpPat .50	15	374	15⅝	15½	15⅝—	⅛
26	8⅛	Singer Co.10e		248	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛+	⅛
45⅛	24½	Singr pf 3.50		27	42⅛	41⅛	42⅛+	1⅛
28	19⅛	Skaggs .50	11	13	23½	23⅛	23⅛—	⅛
120½	66	Skelly 1.60a	11	14	110½	108	108 —	2⅛
12⅛	7⅛	Skil Corp	8	60	10⅛	10	10⅛+	⅛
22⅛	15⅛	Skyline .32	25	235	19⅛	19½	19⅛+	⅛
18⅛	8⅛	SmithAO .80	23	78	15⅛	15	15⅛+	⅛
41⅛	28⅛	SmithInt .52	9	371	37⅛	37⅛	37½	
82½	58⅛	Smithklne 2	17	159	79⅛	78	79⅛+	1⅛
19⅛	13	SmithTr .68	6	2	17	17	17 —	⅛
20	15⅛	Smucker .90	6	5	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
13⅛	10⅛	SolaBas .80	8	12	11⅛	11	11⅛+	⅛
6⅛	2⅛	Sonesta Inf	21	39	3⅛	3½	3½—	⅛
10⅛	7⅛	SonyCp .02e	23	1032	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛+	⅛
40	27⅛	SooLin 2.45e	6	30	39⅛	39⅛	39½+	⅛
19⅛	11⅛	SCarEG 1.52	9	824	18½	18⅛	18⅛+	⅛
19	14⅛	SoJerin 1.56	8	3	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛+	⅛
15	9⅛	Soutdwn .60	5	19	14⅛	14	14 —	⅛
27	21⅛	Sdwn pf 1.80		6	26	26	26	
14⅛	9⅛	SoestBk .40b	10	46	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
9	5	SoeasPS 1.37t	8	2	7½	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
23⅛	18⅛	SoCalE 1.68	7	577	22½	22⅛	22⅛	
16⅛	13⅛	SouthCo 1.46	10	914	16⅛	15⅛	16	
39⅛	31⅛	SoInGE 2.52	7	10	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛+	⅛
58⅛	46⅛	SoNRes 1.85	6	381	50⅛	49⅛	50⅛+	1⅛
39⅛	23⅛	SoNwEnTl 3	9	15	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛—	⅛
38⅛	30	SouPac 2.24	8	149	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛—	⅛
62⅛	50⅛	SouRy 2.32	10	344	59	58⅛	58⅛—	⅛
6⅛	5⅛	SouRy pf .50		33	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
40⅛	27½	SoUnCo 1.84	8	58	36⅛	36½	36⅛+	⅛
38	34	SouRoyl .80	16	46	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	
24⅛	17⅛	SwtBksh .96	10	298	23⅛	22⅛	22⅛+	⅛
13⅛	6⅛	SwstFor .20	27	55	10⅛	10	10 —	⅛
25⅛	15⅛	SwtFl pf1.50		10	22⅛	22	22⅛+	⅛
15⅛	11⅛	SwPbSv 1.10	10	131	15⅛	15⅛	15½+	⅛
14⅛	8⅛	SprtnFd	6	18	12⅛	12½	12⅛	
10⅛	6⅛	Sparton .40	6	18	10½	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
16⅛	10	SperryHut 1	7	13	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
51⅛	38⅛	SperryR .92	10	250	44⅛	43⅛	44⅛+	⅛
15⅛	10⅛	SpringM .75	8	11	13	13	13 +	⅛
29⅛	20⅛	SquarD 1.10	15	30	27⅛	27	27 —	⅛
38⅛	26⅛	Squibb .96	12	255	29⅛	28½	28⅛—	⅛
31⅛	18⅛	StaleyMfg 1	6	50	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
24½	21⅛	StPoor 1.92a		32	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛+	⅛
40⅛	27	StBrand 1.28	11	207	29⅛	28⅛	28⅛—	⅛
52	46	StdBr pf 3.50		z510	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛—	⅛
49⅛	34⅛	StBPaint .40	22	51	43⅛	42½	43⅛+	⅛
39⅛	29⅛	StdOilCl 2.20	8	866	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛+	⅛
57⅛	40⅛	StOilInd 2.30	9	1002	56⅛	55½	56 —	½
80⅛	61½	StOilOh 1.36	23	164	79⅛	79⅛	79⅛—	⅛
9⅛	5⅛	StdPress .40		89	8⅛	8⅛	8½+	⅛
7	5⅛	StdPrud .66	12	31	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
18⅛	9⅛	Standex .80	7	6	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
33⅛	21	StanWk 1.12a	9	17	31⅛	30⅛	31⅛+	⅛
17	6⅛	Stanray .80	13	54	17	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛
22⅛	16⅛	Starrett 1.12	7	4	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛—	⅛
12⅛	10⅛	StaMSe 1.05		102	12⅛	11⅛	12	
48⅛	41½	StaufCh 1.44	9	175	44½	44⅛	44⅛—	⅛
9⅛	6⅛	Sterchi .48	6	40	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
21	15	SterDrug .70	12	694	16½	16⅛	16⅛	
6⅛	4⅛	SterlPre .03e	6	89	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
16	8⅛	Sterndnt .40	9	13	10⅛	10	10 —	⅛
26⅛	17⅛	StevenJ 1.20	6	132	19⅛	19⅛	19½—	⅛
34⅛	23⅛	StewWs 1.96	8	20	33⅛	33	33 —	⅛
26⅛	18⅛	StokVC 1.20	10	6	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛—	⅛
14	10⅛	StokVC pf 1		z10	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
63⅛	40⅛	StoneW 2.50	7	12	55½	55⅛	55⅛+	⅛
15⅛	12	StonCon .56	5	4	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛+	⅛
21	13⅛	StopShop 1	5	27	15	14⅛	15 +	⅛
13½	9	StorTec .67t	7	55	11½	11	11⅛—	⅛
25⅛	21⅛	StorerB 1	7	22	25	24⅛	25 +	⅛
15⅛	10⅛	StridRite .80	6	5	13	13	13	
45½	36⅛	StuWor 1.32	4	69	40⅛	39½	40 —	⅛
6½	3⅛	SuavSho .08e	5	78	5	4⅛	5 +	⅛
23	14⅛	SubPrG 1.08	8	67	22⅛	21⅛	21⅛—	1
25⅛	11⅛	SunChm .40	6	30	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛—	½
43⅛	26⅛	SunCo 2	6	216	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛—	⅛
45⅛	31⅛	SunCo pf2.25		386	45⅛	44⅛	44½—	⅛
28¼	20⅛	Sunbm 1.08	10	166	24⅛	23⅛	24⅛+	⅛
37⅛	17	Sundstr 1	8	11	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛—	⅛
52⅛	35⅛	Sunds pf3.50		1	52⅛	52⅛	52⅛+	⅛
13⅛	9½	SunsMg .187	32	20	11⅛	11⅛	11½—	⅛
22⅛	16⅛	SuperVal .66	10	11	21½	21⅛	21⅛+	⅛
241½	148	SuprOll 1.80	2	46	239	235	237 —	3
7⅛	5⅛	SupmkG .24	6	9	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
40⅛	16	Superscope	6	30	19⅛	19⅛	19½	
7⅛	4	Sutro Mtg		37	7	6⅞	7 +	⅛
19½	10⅛	Swank 1a	7	81	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛—	⅛
22⅛	16⅛	Sybron .84	8	32	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛—	⅛
43⅛	33½	Sybrn pf2.40		10	38	37⅛	38 +	⅛
7⅛	4⅛	Systron		9	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
18⅛	12⅛	Ticor 1	9	61	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛+	⅛
11⅛	6⅛	TRE Corp	13	87	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
38½	26⅛	TRWIn 1.40	9	134	36⅛	36½	36⅛+	⅛
86⅛	63⅛	TRW pf 4.40		3	84½	84	84½+	1½
78	58	TRW pf 4.50		5	74	74	74 +	⅛
32½	23⅛	TaftBrd .80	9	39	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	
8	1⅛	Talcott Nat		28	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
11	6⅛	Talley .60	5	41	9½	9⅛	9½	
12⅛	8⅛	TalleypfB 1		7	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
20	15½	TampEl 1.12	8	458	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛—	⅛
47⅛	26½	Tandy Corp	9	1801	37⅛	37½	37⅛+	⅛
21	11½	Tandycrft	7	16	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛+	⅛
12⅛	5⅛	Tappen .20	9	35	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛+	⅛
49⅛	18	Technicr .20	13	44	42½	41⅛	42 —	⅛
7	4⅛	Technicolr		15	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
19⅛	9	Technicon	12	114	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
68½	44⅛	Tektronx .30	17	177	64⅛	63½	64⅛+	1⅛
10⅛	5⅛	Telecor .30	6	25	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
80⅛	22⅛	Teledn 1.45t	7	114	71⅛	70⅛	71⅛	
11⅛	5⅛	Telesrmpt		207	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
4⅛	1⅛	Telex Cp	11	96	2⅛	2½	2⅛	
36⅛	26	Tennco 1.88	8	636	36	35½	36 +	⅛
132	97½	Tennc pf5.50		2	133½	131½	131½—	½
18⅛	13⅛	TesoroPet 1	8	159	15½	15⅛	15½—	⅛
31⅛	25½	Tesor pf 2.16		71	28	27⅛	27⅛+	⅛
43½	34½	TexCom 1.10	12	171	38	37⅛	38 +	⅛
39⅛	28⅛	TexEst 1.85	8	105	37	36⅛	36⅛—	⅛
27⅛	24⅛	TxET pf 2.40		16	27⅛	27	27⅛+	⅛
31	27⅛	TxET pf 2.87		3	30⅛	30½	30⅛+	⅛
45⅛	29	TexGsT 2	8	86	45½	44⅛	45⅛+	⅛
44	38⅛	TxGs pf 1.50		1	44½	44½	44½+	1
15⅛	11⅛	TexInd 1b	13	16	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛+	⅛
129⅛	93⅛	TexInst 1	27	94	106⅛	104⅛	105½—	⅛
9⅛	5⅛	TexInt	13	242	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
28⅛	13⅛	TexOGs .20	11	82	28	27⅛	27⅛—	⅛
29⅛	17	TxPcLd .35e	17	5	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	
22⅛	17	TexUtil 1.32	10	858	21⅛	20⅛	21⅛—	⅛
37⅛	27½	Texsolf 1.20	10	836	28⅛	27½	28 —	⅛
9⅛	3	Texfi Ind		7	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
31⅛	20½	Textron 1.20	9	185	28	27½	27⅛—	⅛
37⅛	26⅛	Textr pf 2.08		4	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛—	⅛
28⅛	19⅛	Textr pf 1.40		57	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛—	⅛
19⅛	12⅛	Thiokol .84	6	63	18½	18⅛	18⅛ —	⅛
43	33	ThomBat .86	19	71	41	40⅛	40⅛—	⅛
13⅛	7⅛	Thomln .44	9	8	11⅛	11	11	
9⅛	6⅛	ThriftDg .40	10	223	8⅛	7⅛	8 +	⅛
19⅛	15⅛	TidwtMr	6	44	18	17⅛	18 +	⅛
19⅛	10⅛	Tigerint .40	8	232	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛—	⅛
39⅛	31⅛	TimeInc 1.15	13	231	38½	38⅛	38⅛+	⅛
29⅛	18⅛	TimeMir .60	12	86	22½	21⅛	22⅛+	⅛
59⅛	36⅛	Timken 2.20a	9	49	50½	50⅛	50⅛	
15⅛	9½	Tish Rlty		68	15	14⅛	15 +	⅛
6½	4⅛	TobinP .15e		4	6			
14	7½	Todd Shipyd		2	8⅝			
25⅞	22⅝	TolEdis 2.12	9	33	25⅛			
19½	10	TonkaCp .48	4	48	11⅛			
82	6⅛	TootRol .48b	9	7	4⅛			
14⅛	4⅛	Tracor .20	7	62	12⅛			
35½	19⅛	TraneCo 1.06	10	28	35⅛			
34⅛	29	TranUn 1.76	10	109	34⅛			
15⅛	7⅛	TransW Air	26	272	12			
19⅛	11⅛	TWA pf 2		8	18⅛			
14⅛	8¼	Transam .66	9	1480	14¼			
23½	20⅛	Traninc 1.92		28	23⅛			
18	8½	Tranaco .90	8	235	17⅛			
13½	8	Transcn .52	8	20	11			
27	25⅛	TrGPL pf 2.50		8	26⅛			
12	6⅛	TranOhF .20	5	8	11⅛			
26¼	16⅛	Tranwy 1.40	7	80	20⅛			
38⅛	25	Travlrs 1.08	11	513	35⅛			
44¼	32¼	Travelr pf 2		1	42			
21⅛	18½	TriCon 1.53e		121	20½			
32⅛	29⅛	TrlCn pf 2.50		4	32			
2½	⅜	TriSou Mtge		29	1⅛			
15½	7⅝	Trianlnd .90t		20	9⅛			
14⅛	6½	TriangPc .40e	13	14	14⅛			
22	15⅛	Trintyin .56	6	88	21⅛			
30⅛	24⅛	Tropican .20	17	167	29⅛			
15⅛	11½	TucsonG 1.08	9	165	15⅛			
15	8⅛	TwenCen .50	9	116	10⅛			
17⅛	11½	TycoLab .40	10	93	17⅛			
22	14⅛	TylerCorp .50	7	20	22⅛			
		U - V						
29⅛	21½	UALInc .40		194	28⅛			
17⅛	13½	UGICp 1.40	8	35	17½			
30	27	UGI pf 2.75		z420	29½			
15⅛	10⅛	UMCInd 1	8	33	13⅛			
5⅛	⅜	UMET Tr		14	1⅛			
15⅛	10	UOP .22e		1305	13⅛			
35⅛	19⅛	UVInd 1.50	4	54	34⅛			
11⅛	7⅛	Unarco .40	5	38	10⅛			
49		UnINV 2.86e	6	1	46⅛			
11⅛	8½	UnBancp .84	13	315	12⅛			
67⅛	58½	UCamp 1.60	12	242	62⅛			
76⅛	55⅛	UnCarb 2.50	9	377	58			
9⅛	6	Un Commwc		31	6½			
10⅛	4⅛	Union Corp	13	42	6⅛			
16	12½	UnElec 1.36	6	210	15½			
51⅛	44	UnEl pf 4.56		240	50			
30	26⅛	UnEl pf 2.72		13	30			
90	76	UnEl7lof 8		1	88½			
6	3⅛	Un Fidelity	7	9	4			
57	44⅛	UnOCal 2.10	8	358	57⅛			
75	52⅛	UOCa pf2.50		14	73½			
103⅛	76	UPacCp 2.40	13	461	100½			
2⅛	11-16	Unlonk Inc		61	1			
10⅛	7⅛	Uniroyal .50	175	275	8⅛			
83⅛	71	Unlryal pf 8		z220	81⅛			
11⅛	5⅛	Unit Brands	10	128	8⅛			
13	6⅛	UnBrnd pfA		8	11⅛			
18⅛	7⅛	UnitCp .67e		26	9⅛			
24⅛	14	UnEnRs 1.32	5	198	24⅛			
13⅛	5⅛	UFinCal .24	7	52	13⅛			
13⅛	7⅛	Un guarnty	13	73	13			
27	22⅛	Ulllum 2.44	9	34	26⅛			
25½	24⅛	Ulllum pf2.20		z3480	25⅛			
23⅛	9⅛	UnitInd .60b	8	20	20⅛			
7½	4⅛	UnitIInn	10	7	5⅛			
10⅛	9⅛	UJerBk 1.04	8	16	13⅛			
10⅛	9⅛	UnitMMk .40		53	10⅛			
49⅛	15⅛	Un Nuclr	17	88	39⅛			
3⅛	1⅛	UnitP's Mm	48	28	3			
19⅛	10⅛	UnitRefg .50	9	15	11⅛			
19	15	USFoS 1.11e		7	19			
32⅛	30⅛	USFidG 2.64	12	377	33			
25⅛	16⅛	USGyps 1.60	13	349	23⅛			
28	22⅛	USGy pf 1.80		1	28⅛			
10⅛	5⅛	USHom	16	13	196	7⅛		
8	3⅛	USInd .40	10	327	7⅛			
12⅛	6⅛	USLeasg .32	5	83	10⅛			
3⅛	1⅛	US Rltylnv		36	2⅛			
38½	19⅛	USShoe 1.20	7	23	25			
57⅛	45⅛	US Steel 2.20	9	650	49			
39½	19⅛	USTobac 1	11	98	26			
39⅛	30⅛	UnTech 1.20	8	1910	38½			
171	113½	UnTech pf 8		181	172⅛			
113	104	UnTch pf7.32		2	110			
9⅛	14	UnlTel 1.20	10	296	19⅛			
3⅛	1⅛	UnlTel wt		89	2			
23⅛	10½	UnTl 2pf1.50		5	23⅛			
9⅛	4⅛	Unitrod .10	18	122	7⅛			
15⅛	9½	Univar .55	6	11	10⅛			
30⅛	18⅛	UnLeaf 1.85	7	7	29⅛			
48⅛	34½	Uplohn 1.02	14	281	37⅛			
17⅛	11⅛	USLIFE .40	7	814	17⅛			
12⅛	9⅛	UsllfeF .96a		85	12			
65½	46⅛	Utahint 1.30a	12	380	60⅛			
44	27⅛	UtahPL 3.12	9	102	43⅛			
33⅛	29⅛	UtPL pf 2.80		15	33			
28⅛	16⅛	VFCp 1.10	7	51	28⅛			
20½	13⅛	VStCorp .08	6	38	17⅛			
9⅛	6	Valleyln .40	7	39	8⅛			
17⅛	12	Varian .28	12	49	14⅛			
10⅛	4⅛	Varo Inc	6	4	203	8⅛		
6⅛	3⅛	Vendo Co		11	5⅛			
7	3⅛	Venico .20	6	17	4			
14⅛	12½	VestSe 1.31e		1	14⅛			
21	16½	Vetco .10e	7	78	19⅛			
14⅛	7½	Viacmm Inl	11	137	10⅛			
8	3⅛	Victor comp.05e		16	7⅛			
16½	12⅛	VaEPw 1.24	9	1436	15⅛			
35	48⅛	VaEP pf4.80		z700	55⅛			
95⅛	80	VaEP pf8.84		z1000	100			
105⅛	95	VaEP pf9.75		z1410	104⅛			
88½	72½	VE72 pf 7.72		z50	87			
81	67½	VaEP pf7.20		z50	80⅛			
8⅛	4⅛	Vornado Inc	10	19	5⅛			
29⅛	18⅛	Vulcan Mtr.1	10	55	27⅛			
		W - X - Y - Z						
50	42⅛	WabR pf4.50		z130	50			
23	16⅛	Wachova .80	11	17	21½			
60⅛	39⅛	Wach pf 2.30		7	56⅛			
5⅛	2⅛	Wach Rlty		27	3⅛			
17⅛	11½	WalMart .10	15	55	15⅛			
17⅛	12⅛	Walgrn 1.10	7	15	16⅛			
33⅛	24	WlkrA 1.40a	8	22	25			
24⅛	18⅛	WallBus .60	8	4	21⅛			
22½	11½	WallMu 1	8	19	21⅛			
44⅛	28⅛	WaltJim 1.20	10	x757	39⅛			
12⅛	10⅛	WaltJ pf 1		z30	12			
42	31½	WaltJ pf 1.60		x4	43½			
10⅛	5⅛	WardFd .47t		20	6			
12½	5½	Warnaco .40		45	7			
30½	16⅛	WardS 1.20	16	19	26⅛			
25⅛	17½	WrnCom .40	7	315	24⅛			
51	35	WrnC pf 1.25		1	48			
33½	27½	WarnerL 1	14	433	30½			
20⅛	18	WashGs 1.88	14	16	20			
17⅛	10⅛	WashNat .80	7	31	18⅛			
20	12⅛	WashSH 1	5	60	18⅛			
24⅛	19½	WaswATW.96			24⅛			
13⅛	6⅛	WasteM .10e	12	87	13⅛			
35⅛	14	WatklnJ .32	13	59	23⅛			
8½	4⅛	WayGos .48	8	11	7⅛			
20	14½	WayG pf1.60		1	19⅛			
7	4	Wean Unit	10	6	4⅛			
9½	5½	Weathrd .50	7	4	9⅛			
9⅛	3⅛	WebbDel E	11	146	8⅛			
25	19½	WeisMkt .72	7	6	25⅛			
26⅛	13⅛	WellsFrgo 1	8	759	25⅛			
9⅛	5⅛	WellFM .35e	24	32	9⅛			
56	47½	WtPP pf4.50		z120	54⅛			
42⅛	33½	WtPtPep 2.40	7	23	37⅛			
27⅛	21⅛	WstctTr 1.94	8	8	25½			
12⅛	8⅛	WnAirL .40a	11	44	9⅛			
29½	17⅛	WnBnc 1.40	9	165	30			
15⅛	11⅛	WnNorA .40b	5	8	15⅛			
14⅛	6	WnPac Ind	6	49	14⅛			
19⅛	12⅛	WnPuol .80b	7	47	19⅛			
20⅛	15⅛	WUnion 1.40	18	224	18⅛			
52⅛	44	WnUn pf4.60		11	50½			
63	54	WnUn pf 6		2	62			
26⅛	25	WnUn pf2.56		3	26⅛			
19½	13	WetsgEl .97	6	1017	16½			
48½	43½	Westg pf3.80		z450	45			
28⅛	24⅛	Wstvaco 1.10	9	77	29			
23⅛	16⅛	Weybrg 1.36	5	1	22⅛			
49⅛	37	Weyerhr .80	25	206	45⅛			
65⅛	55⅛	Weyr pf 2.80		18	63			
25⅛	18	WheelFr .60	12	63	5⅛			
23⅛	16	WheelPit St	9	5	18⅛			
51⅛	44⅛	WhelPit pf 5		z10	50⅛			
34⅛	22	Whirlpol .80	15	406	27			
26⅛	18⅛	WhiteCons 1e	7	228	26⅛			
9⅛	3⅛	White Mot	19	260	5⅛			
25⅛	18⅛	Whiting 1.30	7	88	25⅛			
6⅛	3	Whittaker	11	107	6⅛			
14⅛	9⅛	Wickes .18r	10	129	14⅛			
6⅛	4	Wiebdtst .32	6	6	6⅛			
29	20	WillmsCos 1	9	260	24⅛			
7½	5⅛	WilshrO .12e	8	42	6⅛			
46⅛	36⅛	WinnDx 1.56	14	26	43⅛			
59	46⅛	WinnDx B		1	57⅛			
9½	4⅛	Winnebago	22	114	6⅛			
17⅛	13⅛	WinterJ .80a	7	10	17⅛			
307	24⅛	WiscEIPw 2	10	68	30⅛			
106	99	WisE pf 8.90		z1010	105½			
19⅛	17	WisGas 1.70	14	52	19⅛			
29⅛	25⅛	WisG pf 2.55		7	30			
22	16⅛	WiscPL 1.40	10	36	21⅛			
22	15⅛	WiscPS 1.46	10	77	21⅛			
29½	20½	Witco 1.40	7	53	27			
21⅛	10	WltrD .40	6	30	15½			
6⅛	3⅛	WolvrW .12a	6	20	4⅛			
13½	10⅛	Wometco .48	7	59	12⅛			
10⅛	5½	WoodCp .10e	4	54	7⅛			
21	15⅛	WoodPet .20	12	174	21½			
27⅛	20⅛	Wolwth 1.20	7	344	24⅛			
39⅛	31⅛	Wolw pf 2.20		5	37⅛			
6⅛	3⅛	WorldAir	28	63	4⅛			
86⅛	64⅛	Wrigly 2.40a	9	19	73⅛			
17⅛	5⅛	Wurlitzer .40		12	13⅛			
11⅛	6⅛	Wylaln .60	12	24	10⅛			
6⅛	1⅛	Wyly Corp		189	1⅛			
68⅛	48⅛	XeroxCp 1.20	13	693	56⅛			
14½	7½	Xtra Inc	22	112	14⅛			
12⅛	6⅛	Yates Ind	9	20	11			
25⅛	11⅛	ZaleCorp .68	6	98	14⅛			
20⅛	11	ZaleptA .80		5	13⅛			
16	10⅛	Zapata .30b	4	41	12½			
9½	5⅛	Zayre Corp	6	70	7⅛			
40⅛	23⅛	ZenithRad 1	14	434	28½			
14⅛	9⅛	Zurnlnd .48	10	102	14½			

Sales figures are unofficial.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. i—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split up. j—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

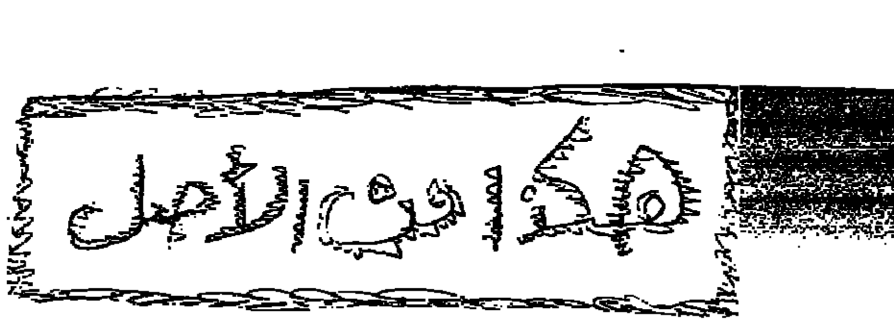
x—Ex-dividend or ex-rights. y—Ex-dividend and sales in full. z—Sales in full.

cld—Called. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. ww—With warrants. xw—Without warrants. xdis—Ex-distribution.

vi—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.

Year's high and low range does not include changes in latest day's trading.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.



Amex Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) Dec. 10

Stocks and Div in $	P/E Sls 100s High Low 3 p.m. Quot. Ch'ge prev. Close
A&EPlast P	4 19 5⅞ 5¾ 5¾— ⅛
AAVCo .42	4 20 5⅝ 5½ 5⅝+ ⅛
APS Inc .25	7 16 7½ 7½ 7½+ ¼
ASPRO .84	3 2 10¾ 10⅝ 10⅝+
ATI Inc	16 ⅞ 13-16 13-16+1-16
AVCCp .40	3 8 9½ 9¼ 9¼
AVXCp .25e	9 3 12¾ 12½ 12⅝+ ⅛
AbrdMt .40b	12 2 6¼ 6¼ 6¼
Acme Hami	4 1 1 1
Acme Prec	6 6 3⅜ 3⅜ 3⅜+ ⅛
Action .24	7 27 8¼ 8 8
ActonCp	11 6 3⅝ 3½ 3⅝
Adam Russl	7 8 3¼ 3⅛ 3⅛— ⅛
AdobeOil	14 20 27 13⅛ 12⅞ 13 — ⅛
Aegis Corp	13 1⅝ 1⅝ 1⅝
AeroFlo .15e	5 50 9 8⅞ 8⅞
Aeronca Inc	9 1⅝ 1⅝ 1⅝
AffilCap .08t	4 1 3⅜ 3⅜ 3⅜— ⅛
AffilCap wt	5 ⅜ ⅜ ⅜—
AffilHsp .24	6 1 8½ 8½ 8½+ ⅛
AlbertSix .20	5 7 6 6 6
Alan Wood	3 7 7 7 +⅛
Alaska Airl	2 23 5⅛ 5 5
AlbaWa .05e	12 7 1⅝ 1½ 1⅝+ ⅛
Alcolac .32e	6 44 6⅞ 6 6⅞+ ⅛
AlliedCp wt	3 7⅛ 7⅛ 7⅛
AlliedAirl	9 20 5⅛ 5 5⅛— ⅛
AlldA wts	5 1 1 1
AlldArt Ind	81 1 1 1
Alld Thrm.80	6 1 15 15 15
Altamil .10e	5 37 6¾ 6⅝ 6¾+ ⅛
Altec Corp	39 15-16 13-16 15-16
AltecCp wt	2 5-16 5-16 5-16+1-16
AltecCrp pf	2 4⅞ 4⅞ 4⅞+ ⅛
AlterFds .56	9 8 10¼ 10¼ 10¼— ⅛
Alcoa pf 3.75	z200 48 48 48
Am Agronic	2 1⅝ 1⅝ 1⅝+ ⅛
AmBiltrt .50	5 10 7⅛ 7 7⅛+ ⅛
AmBrd wt	19 10⅛ 10⅞ 10 +
AmBusP .32	10 6 8 7⅞ 8 + ⅛
ACentMtg wt	5 1-16 1-16 1-16
Am Fletch	8 1⅝ 1⅝ 1⅝— ⅛
AGenPd .34	8 3⅝ 3⅝ 3⅝— ⅛
AIsrael .11r	5 1 2 2 2
AMaizeA .40	4 32 8⅞ 8¾ 8⅞
AMaizeB .40	4 8 8¾ 8⅝ 8⅝— ⅛
AmMtr 2 .70e	5 4 51 50⅞ 51 + ⅛
AmMot Inns	32 7 4⅝ 4⅝ 4⅝
AmPetrof 2.20	8 1 31⅜ 31⅜ 31⅜— ⅛
APrecs .20a	6 4 7⅞ 7⅞ 7⅞+ ⅛
ASafEq .11t	3 35 4⅝ 4⅞
AmScIE .04e	17 25 11⅝ 10⅞ 11⅛—
AmUtiS .82e	2 11¾ 11⅝ 11⅝—
AMIC Corp.05e	9 37 17⅞ 16⅞ 17⅛— ¼
AndreR .07j	13 3 2⅜ 2⅜ 2⅜
AngloC .32e	6 51
Ankan .20	6 20 6¾ 6⅝ 6¾
Anthony .10t	4 22 7⅛ 7⅛ 7⅛
Apollo Data	7 60 5 4⅞ 5 + ⅛
ApldDev	54 5⅝ 5¼ 5⅜+ ⅛
AquitCa .30	11 41 15 15 + ⅛
ArizCL .10a	11 16 4⅝ 4⅝ 4⅝
ArzCol pf .40	1 3⅝ 3⅝ 3⅝—
ArminCp .12	4 168 7⅝ 6⅞ 7⅛+ ⅜
Arrow Elect	18 24 4⅞ 4⅝ 4¾+ ⅛
Arundel	11 4⅝ 4⅝ 4⅝
Asamera .25	10 99 10⅝ 10⅛ 10⅝
AshlOC .20a	7 24 9 8⅞ 9
Askin Svc	17 10 1 1 1
Astrex Inc.10e	8 3 4⅝ 4⅝ 4⅝—
Atalanta .20e	3 3 5 5 5
Atco Ind	91 ¾ .46 11-16
AtlcoMtg wt	4 5-16 5-16 5-16—1-16
AtlRichf wt	20 ½ ⅛ ⅛
AtlasCM B .08a	7 10 3⅛ 3⅛ 3⅛
AtlesCp wt	46 7⅛ 6⅞ 6⅞— ¼
Augatinc .16	15 5 14⅝ 14⅜ 14⅝— ⅛
Austral Oil	19 52 15⅛ 14⅞ 15⅛+ ⅛
AutoTrn .70t	22 22 6⅝ 6⅝ 6⅝+
Auto Bldg	9 36 3⅝ 3½ 3½— ⅛
Autmat Rad	3 14 5⅛ 5⅛ 5⅛+ ⅛
AutoSw .15	12 3 39⅞ 39⅝ 39⅝— ¼
AVEMC .20	6 14 3⅞ 3⅝ 3⅝
Avondal 1.20	7 5 18⅜ 18⅝ 18½+ ¼
Aydin Cp	8 15 7 6⅞ 6⅞— ⅛

B

Stocks and Div in $	P/E Sls 100s High Low Quot. Ch'ge
BRT Rlt .30e	8 13-16 ¾ ¾
BRTRlt wt	32 1-32 1-32 1-32
BTU Eng	2 1⅝ 1⅝ 1⅝
BakerM .10e	6 17 4¼ 4⅛ 4⅛— ⅛
BaldorEl .24	6 1 10½ 10½ 10½— ¼
BaldwS .32a	6 6⅛ 6 6
BangPunt wt	1 ⅞ ⅞ ⅞— ⅛
BanistrCtf .20e	6 30 8⅞ 8¾ 8¾
Banner .06	5 35 4¾ 4½ 4¾+ ⅛
Barclay .04	12 5 1⅝ 1¾ 1¾
BarcoCa .12	6 28 3 3 3 — ⅛
Barnes Eng	20 2¾ 2½ 2¾+ ⅛
Barnwl .10e	28 8 8 7⅞ 7⅞— ⅛
BarryR .09e	6 7 4⅞ 4¾ 4⅞+ ⅛
BarryW .44	7 18 9⅝ 9⅝ 9⅝
BerthSp .20	9 2 2⅞ 2⅞ 2⅞+ ⅛
Bartons Cdy	4 1⅝ 1⅝ 1⅝
Baruch Fost	1 1½ 1½ 1½
Berwick ET	5 2⅜ 2⅜ 2⅜+ ⅛
Belind .08A	6 12 4⅞ 4⅞ 4⅞— ¼
BelsetP .85t	5 11 1⅝ 1⅝ 1⅝— ⅛
BenStMg wt	15 ¼ ¼ ¼
Berrus Crn	5 20 3¼ 3 3¼+ ⅛
Berg Ent	29 12 2⅛ 2⅛ 2⅛+ ⅛
Bern B cns	7 58 5½ 5½ 5½
BergB pf 1.15	16 13½ 13¼ 13¼— ⅛
BerndDma	13 2⅝ 2½ 2⅝+
Berlee	1 8 3 5⅛ 5⅛ 5⅛—
BervlnC .06	91 4 3⅜ 3⅛ 3⅛— ⅛
Beverly Ent	15 2¼ 2⅛ 2⅛+ ⅛
BicPen .35	10 10 13¼ 13¼ 13¼
BigDear .30e	6 8 4⅝ 4½ 4⅝+ ⅛
BigVSup .26	4 4 7¼ 7⅛ 7⅛— ⅛
BinkMf 1	6 6 15⅞ 15⅝ 15⅝— ⅛
BinnySm .80	6 10 15⅝ 15 15⅝+ ¼
Blessng .30	5 9 5⅝ 5⅝ 5⅝
Blount .20	4 1 8⅞ 8⅞ 8⅞—
BodinAr .40	11 4 5⅛ 5 5 — ⅛
BoltBer .20	2 7½ 7½ 7½
BowVall	10 185 19⅜ 21½ 21⅝ 21¾+ 1
Bowne .30b	7 1 11⅞ 11⅞ 11⅞+ ⅛
Braeld .20	10 25 9⅝ 9⅝ 9⅝— ⅛
Brancn .20	4 2 3⅝ 3⅝ 3⅝+ ⅛
BranifAr wt	1 8⅛ 9⅛ 9⅛
BrascanA 1	3 170 10⅝ 11⅛ 11⅛+ ⅛
Breeze Corp	10 5⅛ 5⅛ 5⅛— ⅛
BrewerC .60t	11 9⅞ 9⅝ 9⅝+ ⅛
BroDart .11e	5 12 2⅜ 2⅜ 2⅜+ ⅛
Brody Seal	19 2 2⅛ 2⅛ 2⅛
BrooksP .40	5 7 10⅛ 10⅛ 10⅛+ ⅛
BrownCo wt	3 2⅝ 2⅝ 2⅝
BrnDA .40	9 13 13⅛ 13 13⅛+ ⅛
BrnFB .40	9 47 13⅛ 13⅛ 13⅛
Buehler Cp	6 1 3⅝ 3⅝ 3⅝+ ⅛
Buellind .40b	4 2 11½ 11½ 11½+ ⅛
Buildex Inc	5 3 3⅝ 3⅝ 3⅝
Burgess Ind	5 3 3⅝ 3⅝ 3⅝
BuringFd .55e	5 11 13¼ 12⅞ 13⅛+ ¼
Burnsint .60	7 43 9½ 9⅛ 9⅛—16
Butlerint .50	5 10 9½ 9¼ 9¼

C

Stocks and Div in $	P/E Sls 100s High Low Quot. Ch'ge
CKPef .28e	12 58 17⅞ 17 17⅝+ ⅛
CDI Corp	6 1⅞ 1⅞ 1⅞
CHB Food	4 2 7 6⅞ 7 + ⅛
HCCp .08r	6 12 6⅝ 6⅝ 6⅝
CIMtgwt A	29 3-32 1-16 3-32+1-32
CMI Corp	5 29 2⅛ 2⅛ 2⅛
CMTIn Inc	33 1 1⅝ 1⅝ 1⅝— ⅛
CRSDes .15	4 3 6⅜ 6⅜ 6⅜
Cabicom Gn	5 7 5¾ 5⅝ 5⅝— ⅛
CagleA .15	3 4 3⅝ 3⅝ 3⅝
Caldor	18 64 14¼ 13⅞ 13⅞— ⅜
Calcomp	52 4⅝ 4⅝ 4⅝
CalLife	4 10 3¼ 3 3 — ⅛
Camco Inc .15	48 5⅜ 5¼ 5⅜
CaChbA .25e	14 2 15-16 2⅞ 2⅞—1-16
CdnExp .05e	11 517 6¼ 6 6 — ⅛
Cdn Homstd	14 12 5⅝ 5⅝ 5⅝+ ⅛
CdnPA 1.50	5 15 14¼ 14¼ 14¼
CdnMarc .30	8 6 3⅛ 3⅛ 3⅛
Cdn Merrill	11 2 11⅛ 11⅛ 11⅛— ⅛
CdnOccl .50	7 1 14½ 14½ 14½
Cdn SuprOil	10 16 38 37¾ 38
Capehart Cp	20 2½ 2 2 + ⅛
Capital Res	3 2½ 2½ 2½
CapitlFd .20	4 4 3⅛ 3 3
Carbon .60a	11 143 37¼ 36 37⅛— ⅛
Carassa .30	5 30 5⅞ 5⅛ 5⅛
Carnat 1.40a	15 32 78¾ 78½ 78¾
CaroPlpl 1b	8 x18 14 13⅞ 13⅞+ ⅛
CaroPLpf 5	z250 58½ 57 58½—
Carrols Dev	12 4¾ 4⅛ 4⅛— ⅛
Castleton In	8 37 1⅝ 1⅝ 1⅝
Cavitrn .10e	8 28 9 8⅞ 8⅞— ⅛
CenM pf 3.50	z100 40⅛ 39⅞ 39⅞— ⅛
CentSec .40e	3 5⅝ 5⅝ 5⅝—
Century Fac	8 8 2⅛ 2⅛ 2⅛
Cenvill .45e	8 11½ 11⅛ 11⅛—
CerM pf 2.25	22 22⅝ 22⅛ 22⅛
Certified Cp	1 1¼ 1¼ 1¼+ ⅛
Certron Cp	29 ⅝ 9-16 ⅝+1-16
Cetec Corp	9 35 1⅝ 1⅝ 1⅝
ChadMill .40	7 2 5⅛ 5⅛ 5⅛+ ⅛
Champ Hom	285 4 3⅞ 4
Chartr Med	6 59 5⅝ 5⅛ 5⅝+ 1⅛
Chem Exp	5 10 3 3 3 + ⅛
Chieftn Dev	12 31 10⅛ 10⅛ 10⅛
Child World	8 16 14 13⅞ 13⅞— ⅛
Christiana .10e	5 19 3 2⅞ 3 + ⅛
Cinema Fiv	7 9 4⅝ 4⅝ 4⅝
Cinerama	4 1⅝ 1⅝ 1⅝+ ⅛
CircleK .60	7 65 9¼ 9⅛ 9⅛
CityGsFl .68	5 6 9 8⅞ 9 + ⅛
Clarkson .20	7 13 9⅝ 9⅝ 9⅝— ⅛
Clausing .64	7 1 11 11 11
Clopay .17e	6 9 7⅞ 7⅞ 7⅞
Coachmn	7 168 17 16⅞ 17 + ⅛
CoffMat .15r	9 5 4 4 4+
Cohen Hatfd	4 2 1⅝ 1⅝ 1⅝— ⅛
Cohuinc .12t	19 12 2⅛ 2⅛ 2⅛
Coleman .68	8 43 15⅝ 15⅝ 15⅝— ⅛
Colon Cornl	41 3⅝ 3⅝ 3⅝— ⅛
ColwellC .32	6 10 7⅝ 7⅝ 7⅝+ ⅛
ColwMtg wt	5 1-16 1-16 1-16—1-16
Cominco 2	13 35 34¾ 35 + ⅛
ComGrp .14	1⅝ 1⅝ 1⅝
ComAll .30e	6 23 9⅝ 9⅝ 9⅝+ ⅛
ComMtl .60b	9 4 11½ 11½ 11½
Comodrint	4 17 4⅝ 4⅝ 4⅝+ ⅛
CoPsycC .20a	7 49 11 10⅞ 10⅞+ ⅛
ComPS 1.62	8 15 19 18⅞ 19 + ⅛
Compac Cp	4 74 5⅛ 4⅞ 4⅞
CompuDyn	6 38 1⅝ 1⅝ 1⅝
Conchem .40	5 27 11⅛ 10½ 10½— ½
Concrd Fab	3 21 5⅝ 5⅝ 5⅝+ ⅛
Condec Crp	3 12 9 8⅞ 9
Conrov .10e	6 4 3⅝ 3⅝ 3⅝+ ⅛
ConOil Gas	11 34 10⅛ 10⅛ 10⅛+ ⅛
Consyne Cp	12 1 8⅝ 8⅝ 8⅝— ⅛
Cont Mater	11 6 ⅞ 13-16 ⅞+1-16
ContTel wt	89 1½ 1⅛ 1¼+ ⅛
CookEl .40	13 x1 14⅛ 14⅛ 14⅛+ ⅛
Cookind .40	11 29 19⅛ 19 19
Cooper Jar	5 7 4⅝ 4⅝ 4⅝+ ⅛
Cordon Intl	11 23 2⅛ 2½ 2½+ ¼
Core Labs.10e	8 1 13⅝ 13⅝ 13⅝
Corenco .80	5 11⅝ 11⅝ 11½
Cornelius .40	9 8 11 10⅞ 10⅞— ⅛
CorrBlk 1.40	10 8 26⅛ 26 26⅛+ ⅛
Cosco Inc	2 1⅞ 1⅞ 1⅞
Cousins wt	8 ⅝ ⅝ ⅝
CoxCbl Com	17 10 17⅛ 17 17 + ⅛
CramrE .13t	23 2 4⅛ 4⅛ 4⅛
Crompton .25e	7 12 17 17 17
CrossAT 1.12	13 64 39⅞ 39⅜ 39⅞— ⅛
CwnCPt .60r	3 13 29½ 29 29½+ ⅛
CrownCr	6 10 7⅝ 6⅞ 7⅛+ ⅛
Crowmin .20	10 14 4⅛ 4⅛ 4⅛— ⅛

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E Sls 100s High Low 3 p.m. Quot. Ch'ge prev. Close
10¾	5⅛	CrutcR .36	15 86 10⅜ 10⅛ 10⅛
13⅝	7⅝	CrystlO .40e	37 13⅛ 13 13 — ⅛
14⅝	6⅝	CubicCp .28	6 20 13⅝ 13⅝ 13⅝— ⅛
12⅝	11⅛	CurticeB .80	5 2 12½ 12⅜ 12⅜
4⅞	1½	CurtisMat .15e	6 1 4⅝ 4⅝ 4⅝— ⅛

D

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E Sls High Low Quot. Ch'ge
15-16	⅛	DCL Inc	5 32 ⅜ ⅜ ⅜
4⅝	2⅞	DWG Cp .30t	3 29 3⅝ 3⅝ 3⅝
3⅛	2⅛	Damon Cre .16	4 2⅞ 2⅝ 2⅝+ ⅛
8	3⅛	Damson Oil .22	249 7⅝ 7½ 7½+ ⅛
31	19⅞	Daniel .16b	8 32 21¼ 21 21⅛+ ⅛
	6⅝	Dataprod	9 129 12 11⅞ 12 + ⅛
8½	5⅛	DayMin .20e	16 62 7⅝ 7⅝ 7⅝+ ⅛
2⅛	1	Deltona Ind	18 1⅛ 1⅛ 1⅛+ ⅛
15⅞	9⅛	DelLabs .32b	7 4 13⅛ 13⅛ 13⅛— ⅛
10⅞	7	DenTal Ex	9 5 8⅝ 8⅝ 8⅝— ⅛
20⅝	17⅛	Depalir 1.52	6 4 19⅝ 19⅝ 19⅝+ ⅛
2⅜	1	Designcr Jw	15 1⅛ 1⅛ 1⅛
8⅛	3⅝	DevCp Am	9 11 6⅛ 5⅞ 6 — ⅛
26⅛	13⅛	DevonGrp	15 z500 26¼ 25⅝ 26⅛+ 1
7⅛	3⅛	Diebold VC	19 6⅝ 6 6⅛— ⅛
8⅛	3⅛	Digicon Inc	23 3⅝ 3⅛ 3¼
20	15⅛	DillardSt .40	6 5 16⅞ 16½ 16⅝+ ⅛
1⅞	11-16	Diodes Inc	4 1⅛ 1⅛ 1⅛+ ⅛
16	11⅛	Diversey .56	7 6 13⅛ 13⅛ 13⅛
10⅛	6⅛	Dixilyn .40e	4 36 9⅛ 9 9⅛— ⅛
44	32	Dome Petrl	8 453 37⅛ 36⅞ 37 + 1⅛
24⅝	14⅛	Domtar .80	11 72 14⅝ 14⅛ 14⅛+ ⅛
7⅛	5⅛	Donkenny .24	4 2 6⅞ 6⅞ 6⅞
12⅞	8⅛	Downey .20e	5 1 12 12 12
18⅛	15	DrexUtl 1.32	2 17 16⅞ 17
14	9⅝	DrgFair .40b	4 5 11⅝ 11⅝ 11⅝— ⅛
1 13-16	1	Dunlop .06e	3 1 1⅛ 1⅛ 1⅛
22⅛	12⅛	DuplxPd .80	4 42 13⅛ 13 13⅛+ ⅛
9⅝	5⅝	DurTst .30b	8 8 7⅝ 7⅝ 7⅝— ⅛
6⅝	2⅝	Dynicm .06e	9 38 4⅝ 4⅝ 4⅝— ⅛
8⅛	3⅝	DynAmer	6 86 5⅝ 5⅝ 5⅝— ⅛
11⅛	8⅛	DynellEl	22 225 8⅝ 7⅞ 8⅝+ 1⅛

E

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E Sls High Low Quot. Ch'ge
3⅛	1⅝	EAC In	5 3 2⅛ 2⅛ 2⅛
2⅛	⅞	Eagle Cloth	39 15-16 15-16 15-16
19⅞	13	EarthRes 1	9 72 17⅞ 17⅝ 17⅝+ ⅛
45⅝	30⅛	EssonO .30b	18 9 41⅛ 41 41⅛+ ⅛
6	3⅛	EazorE .24	4 1 5 5 5
11⅛	6	Ecodyne .10e	7 72 11⅛ 10⅞ 11
4⅝	1⅛	Edmos Cp	1 1⅝ 1⅝ 1⅝
11	7⅛	EDO Corp.10e	7 7 10 9⅞ 10
7⅛	3⅝	EganM .40	6 3 6⅛ 6⅛ 6⅛
9⅛	4⅝	EnrnhPh .20a	8 13 6⅝ 6⅛ 6⅝— ⅛
9⅛	4⅛	ElcorCp .10	7 17 6⅝ 6⅝ 6⅝
7	4⅛	ElHase .10r	10 4 4⅝ 4½ 4½
4⅛	1⅛	ElAuID .21t	9 41 2⅛ 2⅛ 2⅛+ ⅛
12⅝	9½	Electrog .80	5 5 12⅝ 12⅝ 12⅝
12⅝	7½	ElecEng .28	6 1 8¼ 8¼ 8¼
18⅛	12⅛	ElectrnicA 1	9 1 16 16 16 + ¼
7⅛	4⅛	EnrgyRes	7 17 5⅝ 5½ 5½
11	6⅛	ErnstEC .64	5 82 10⅞ 10⅝ 10⅞
7	4⅝	Espey Mfg	6 1 5⅛ 5⅛ 5⅛+ ⅛
11⅛	4⅛	EsRad .30e	4 44 9⅛ 8 9⅛+ 1⅛
8⅛	6⅛	EssexCh .32	5 9 7⅝ 7⅝ 7⅝— ⅛
3	1⅛	EtzLav	3 8 1⅝ 1⅝ 1⅝
12⅛	7⅛	EvanAr .10r	9 35 11 10⅞ 10⅞+ ⅛
7⅛	3⅛	Execuin .27t	13 12 4⅛ 4 4 — ⅛

F

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E Sls High Low Quot. Ch'ge
5½	2	FDIInc .01a	92 44 2⅞ 2⅝ 2⅝— ⅛
7⅛	4	Fabind .10e	3 2 4⅛ 4⅛ 4⅛
6⅝	3⅛	Fabien .40	25 3 3⅝ 3⅝ 3⅝+ ⅛
3	⅛	FairTex Mil	13 ⅞ 13-16 ⅞+ ⅛
5⅛	1⅛	Falcfld Nob	5 2 1⅞ 2 + ⅛
4⅛	2⅛	FairmC .14e	7 3 3 3 3
32⅛	20⅛	FalconS .60	8 113 32⅛ 32 32⅛+ ⅛
8⅛	4⅛	FamDolr .16	7 16 6⅝ 6⅛ 6⅛— ⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Family Rec	4 5 2⅛ 2⅛ 2⅛
2⅛	1	Fash Fabric	32 1⅛ 1 1 — ⅛
16⅛	12⅛	FedMart .60	4 1 14½ 14½ 14½+ ⅛
14⅛	11	FedRlty 1.24	12 10 13⅝ 13⅛ 13⅛+ ⅛
6⅛	4	Fed. Resrces	89 4⅝ 4⅝ 4⅝+ ⅛
16½	8	Felmnt .12e	17 45 16⅛ 15⅞ 15⅞— ⅛
9⅛	5	Felsway .36	8 3 7⅛ 7⅛ 7⅛
3½	1⅛	Fibrebrd wt	10 1⅛ 1⅛ 1⅛
5⅝	1⅝	Fidelco Gth	13 2⅝ 2⅝ 2⅝— ⅛
5⅛	1⅝	FilmCp Am	4 27 1⅝ 1½ 1½
10⅛	5⅛	Flimwy .85t	7 23 7½ 7⅛ 7½+ ⅛
9⅛	5½	FinGen .36b	5 22 8⅛ 8⅛ 8⅛— ⅛
8⅛	5⅝	FinGnA .36b	4 7⅝ 7⅝ 7⅝+ ⅛
8½	5½	FtConn .20	10 11 6⅝ 6⅝ 6⅝+ ⅛
9⅛	5⅛	FstSLSh .72	27 3 8⅝ 8⅝ 8⅝+ ⅛
4⅛	2⅛	Fstmrk .06t	14 2¼ 2¼ 2¼
17⅛	9⅛	FischrP .48t	5 14 15 14⅝ 14⅝— ⅛
16⅞	13½	FitchbG 1.44	7 5 16 15⅞ 15⅞— ⅛
2⅝	1¼	Flagg Ind	4 1⅝ 1⅝ 1⅝
11⅛	8	FlightSf .06e	9 21 11⅛ 11⅛ 11⅛— ⅛
1⅛	9-16	Flock Ind	5 ⅝ ⅝ ⅝
3⅛	2⅛	FlaRck	13 17 3⅛ 3 3⅛
19⅝	9⅝	Flowers .54	5 26 15⅛ 14⅞ 15⅛+ ⅛
14⅝	13⅛	FlukeJ	10 8 15½ 15⅛ 15⅛— ⅛
20	13⅛	FlyDia Oil	7 96 18⅛ 18 18⅛— ⅛
5⅛	3⅝	Foodrm .20a	5 38 5⅛ 4⅝ 5⅛+ ⅛
9⅝	7	FooteM .25e	13 2 8⅛ 8⅛ 8⅛+ ⅛
9⅛	4	Forest City	8 38 8⅛ 8⅛ 8⅛+ ⅛
4⅛	2⅛	Forest Labs	6 3 2⅝ 2⅝ 2⅝+ ⅛
12⅝	8⅛	ForStaP .50	9 48 9⅝ 9⅝ 9⅝+ ⅛
4	1⅛	Franklin Rl	19 2⅝ 2⅝ 2⅝— ⅛
10⅝	6⅝	FrankNu .36	5 2 7½ 7½ 7½— ⅛
17⅛	10	Frantz .80a	6 2 17½ 17⅛ 17½+ ⅛
23⅛	15⅛	Fresnillo .40	88 4 17⅛ 17⅛ 17⅛
5⅝	3⅛	Friedm .24b	5 2 5⅛ 5⅛ 5⅛+ ⅛
3	1⅛	Friend Frst	9 1 1⅛ 1⅛ 1⅛— ⅛
10½	6⅝	Frigitmp .55t	6 9 8⅛ 8⅛ 8⅛
11⅞	7⅛	Frischs .30b	6 50 7⅝ 7½ 7⅝— ¼
8⅛	5⅛	Frontier Air	5 31 6⅛ 6 6⅛+ ⅛
3⅛	1⅝	FrontAir wt	1 2⅛ 2⅛ 2⅛

G

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E Sls High Low Quot. Ch'ge
4	15-16	GIT Ind	18 1⅛ 1⅛ 1⅛— ⅛
8⅛	2	GRICp	136 2⅝ 2⅝ 2⅝
1½	1⅛	GSCEn .42c	11 8 1⅛ 1⅛ 1⅛
2⅛	1⅛	GTI Corp	19 1½ 1⅛ 1½
12⅝	5⅝	Gabriel .40	5 2 12⅝ 12¼ 12⅝+ ¼
7⅛	4	Galaxy Cpt	8 10 5 4⅝ 4⅝
3⅛	1⅛	Garcia Corp	8 2⅛ 2⅛ 2⅛
5⅝	2⅝	Garland Cp	4 7 4⅛ 4 4 + ⅛
10⅛	6⅝	GatesLrJet	3 25 8⅝ 8½ 8½
5⅛	1⅛	Gaylord .05e	3 6 4½ 4½ 4½+ ¼
	⅝	Gaynor Staf	7 ⅝ ⅝ ⅝
6½	3⅝	Genl Explor	7 20 5 4⅝ 4⅝
4⅛	1⅝	G Housewar	4 6 2⅛ 2⅛ 2⅛
2⅛	⅛	Gen Recrat	72 15-16 ⅞ ⅞
4⅛	1⅝	Gen Resrch	4 14 3 2⅝ 2⅝+ ⅛
3⅝	1⅝	Genge Inc	5 35 1⅞ 1⅝ 1⅝+ ⅛
4⅛	1⅛	Geon Ind	4 2⅛ 2 2⅛+ ⅛
6	2⅛	Gerber Sci	11 1 4⅛ 4⅛ 4⅛—
17⅛	13⅛	GiantFl 1a	5 2 16⅝ 16⅝ 16⅝—
8⅝	3⅛	GiantYel .10t	94 46 7⅝ 7⅛ 7⅛+ ⅛
10⅛	2½	Gladding Cp	42 4⅝ 4⅝ 4⅝+ ⅛
5⅝	2½	Glasrock Pr	6 3⅝ 3⅛ 3⅛—
34⅛	26⅛	Glatflr 1.52	6 7 33 33 33
6⅝	3⅝	GlenGer .16	6 10 6⅛ 6 6 —
15⅛	10⅛	Globeind .60a	4 9 13⅝ 13⅝ 13⅝+ ⅛
15	9⅛	Glosser .32	3 7 10⅝ 10⅛ 10⅛— ⅛
7	2⅛	G'over .10e	16 3 2⅞ 3 + ⅛
5	3⅛	Gldblatt .28	10 15 3⅝ 3⅝ 3⅝
16⅝	7⅛	Golden Cycl	56 6 10⅛ 10⅛ 10⅛+ ⅛
12	4⅝	GoldnW .31e	6 107 10⅛ 9⅞ 10 + ⅛
1⅝	½	Goldfield Cp	40 ⅝ ⅝ ⅝
4⅝	1⅛	GoodLS .07r	58 11 1⅞ 1⅞ 1⅞—
8⅝	2⅝	Goodrich wt	67 6⅝ 6⅛ 6⅛—
21⅞	15	GormR .90a	7 5 20 19⅞ 20 + ⅛
3⅛	2⅛	GouldIT .14t	150 8 3 2⅞ 3 + ⅛
9	5⅛	GrandAu .20	4 5 6⅛ 6 6
7⅛	7	GrndCH n.33	6 10 7⅛ 7⅛ 7⅛
5⅛	2⅛	GtAm Ind	3 8 5 5 5
5⅛	2⅛	GtBasin Pet	56 554 5⅛ 5 5 — ⅛
37⅛	25⅛	GtLkCh .28	14 25 34⅛ 34⅛ 34⅛+ ⅛
6⅛	2⅛	Greenman	4 53 3⅛ 3½ 3⅛+ ⅛
7⅛	4⅛	GREIT .40	4 5 5⅛ 5⅛ 5⅛+ ⅛
12⅛	10	GrossTlc 1	7 19 13⅛ 12⅞ 13⅛+ ⅛
10⅛	6⅛	GrowC .33b	7 7 9⅝ 9⅛ 9⅛+ ⅛
2½	11-16	Green Ind	88 50 ⅞ ⅞ ⅞—1-16
⅛	1-16	GuardMt wt	2 ⅛ 1-16 1-16—1-16
7⅛	4½	Guilford .20	3 5 5 5 5
34⅛	20⅝	GlfOilCan 1	7 3 22½ 22½ 22½+ ⅛
10⅛	4½	GolfRep Fin	6 9 10½ 10⅛ 10⅛— ⅛
7⅝	3⅛	Gifstrm LD	55 4½ 4⅝ 4⅝+ ⅛

H

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E Sls High Low Quot. Ch'ge
10⅛	6⅝	HallaMot .80	4 15 10 9⅝ 9⅝— ⅛
5⅛	3⅛	HampD .15e	8 7 3⅝ 3⅝ 3⅝
8⅝	3⅛	Hampin Ind	2 18 5⅛ 4⅞ 4⅞
13	10⅛	Hannfrd .60	5 6 12⅝ 12⅛ 12⅛— ⅛
4	2⅛	HanvrSq R't	4 3⅛ 3⅛ 3⅛— ⅛
21⅛	16	Harland .48	10 28 18⅝ 18 18⅝+ 1⅛
27	14⅛	Harmn .40b	6 11 24⅝ 24⅛ 24⅛
7⅛	3½	Hartfd Zdy	30 3⅝ 3½ 3⅝+ ⅛
14⅛	10	HartzM .22e	12 3 13½ 13⅝ 13⅝— ⅛
8⅛	3½	Hasbro Ind	4 7 7⅝ 7⅝ 7⅝— ⅛
9½	6⅛	Hasting .40e	6 22 9⅝ 9⅛ 9⅛+ ⅛
4⅛	3	HawaIA .10r	4 2 3⅝ 3⅝ 3⅝
12	5	Health Chm	12 6 6⅝ 6⅝ 6⅝— ⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Heinick .05e	6 27 1⅝ 1⅝ 1⅝
2⅛	1	Heitmn Mtg	28 1⅛ 1⅛ 1⅛
18⅝	8⅛	HerMaj .72	6 1 18 18 18
8⅛	5	HiShear .07t	588 3 5⅝ 5⅝ 5⅝+ ⅛
7⅛	3⅝	Highlnd Cap	3 4⅝ 4½ 4½
6⅝	3⅝	Hillbavn .32	5 2 6½ 6⅝ 6½ +⅛
13⅝	5⅝	Hiplrnic .20	11 22 7⅛ 6⅝ 6⅝
5⅝	2	Holly Corp	6 233 4⅝ 4 4 — ⅝
34⅛	23⅛	HomeOA .75	8 2 27½ 27⅛ 27½
30⅛	20⅛	HomeOB .75	7 3 23⅛ 23½ 23⅛+ ⅛
8⅝	4⅝	Horn Hardrt	19 5⅝ 5⅝ 5⅝+ ⅛
3⅛	⅝	HospM .60e	26 11 6⅛ 6⅛ 6⅛
5-16	1-16	HospMtg wt	11 3-32 3-32 3-32
14⅛	11⅛	Hofelln 1.40	13 43 13⅛ 13⅛ 13⅛+ ⅛
8⅛	4⅛	HousRon .30	5 10 5 5 5
7⅛	4	HouseVl .32	9 8 4⅝ 4⅝ 4⅝+ ⅛
11⅞	6⅝	HospMtr In	25 1 8⅝ 8⅝ 8⅝+ ⅛
44⅛	32⅛	HopOllM .80	29 604 45 44⅛ 44⅛— ⅛
22⅛	13⅛	HowelC .40e	6 5 18 17⅝ 17⅝— ⅛
7⅛	3⅛	Howell .15e	3 27 4 3⅝ 4 + ⅛
37	28⅝	HubelB 1.50	10 15 34⅛ 34⅛ 34⅛— ⅛
4	1⅝	Hudson Gen	11 3⅛ 3⅛ 3⅛+ ⅛
41⅛	31	HudBG 1.52	9 1 33⅝ 33⅝ 33⅝— ⅛
11⅛	6	Huffman .40e	4 19 11⅛ 11 11
23⅛	16½	HuskyO .80	5 73 19⅛ 18⅞ 18⅞— ⅛
5⅞	3	Hycel Inc	17 16 3½ 3¼ 3⅜

I

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E Sls High Low Quot. Ch'ge
10⅛	3⅛	ICMR .50t	7 5½ 5⅝ 5⅝— ⅛
35	5	IMCMg .20	4 2 6⅝ 6 6⅝+ ⅝
4⅛	2⅛	ISCFinl .38	13 7 3 2⅞ 3 + ⅛
7⅛	⅝	ITI Corp	4 7-16 7-16 7-16
8	4 3-16	ImpCh .30e	4 37 5⅛ 5⅛ 5⅛
26⅛	18⅛	ImpOilA .86	10 113 18⅝ 18⅛ 18⅝+ ⅛
20⅛	8⅛	Incoterm A	14 14 14⅛ 14 14⅛+ ⅛
7⅛	1	Inflight Svc	1 1⅛ 1⅛ 1⅛
3⅝	1⅛	Inolex Corp	1⅛ 1⅛ 1⅛
5⅝	3⅛	Instron .20	23 4½ 4⅛ 4⅛— ⅛
2⅛	11-16	Instrum Sys	288 ⅞ 13-16 ⅞+1-16
24	7⅛	InsSy pf .25e	15 8⅝ 7⅝ 8⅛+ ⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Integrt Res	4 6 1⅛ 1⅛ 1⅛
6⅝	2⅝	Intrmedco	6 40 4⅛ 4⅛ 4⅛— ⅛
12⅝	5⅝	IntlAlum .50	6 5 10⅝ 10½ 10½+ ⅛
2⅛	1⅛	Intl Banknot	5 135 1⅝ 1⅝ 1⅝
23	11⅛	IntCour .20	8 129 12 11⅞ 11⅞— ⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Int Foodsvc	31 1⅝ 1⅝ 1⅝
2⅛	1⅛	InFuneralS	5 2 1⅝ 1⅝ 1⅝
12½	8	IntGenIn .20	5 3 12 12 12 — ⅛
	1⅛	Int Proteins	6 4 3½ 3⅛ 3½
7½	4⅝	IntSeaw .25e	3 7 7⅛ 7 7⅛+ ⅛
4⅛	1⅛	Int Stretch	10 1⅛ 1⅛ 1⅛
35	25⅝	IntSyCon .25	11 62 31⅛ 30⅛ 30⅝— ⅛
7⅝	½	Interphoto	50 13-16 ¾ 13-16+1-16
15⅝	9⅝	Interpool	8 19 15 14⅝ 14⅝+ ⅛
12⅝	5	Interway Cp	9 11 10⅛ 11 + ⅛
2⅛	1	Investrs Fle	6 1⅛ 1⅛ 1⅛
17⅝	9⅛	InvDivers A.20e	5 80 18⅛ 17⅝ 18 + ⅛
4⅛	2⅛	InvDivers B.05e	5 30 4⅛ 4⅛ 4⅛—
5⅛	3⅛	InvestRlt Tr	4 4⅛ 4⅛ 4⅛
7⅝	6⅛	IrogBrd .20	10 7⅛ 7 7 + ⅛
6½	3⅝	Irvinind .14t	3 9 4⅝ 4⅝ 4⅝—
8	6⅛	IsraelD .75e	10 6⅝ 6½ 6½— ⅛

J - K

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E Sls High Low Quot. Ch'ge
11⅞	6⅝	Jaclyn .40a	5 1 7⅝ 7⅝ 7⅝— ⅛
10⅛	7⅛	Jacobs .70e	6 104 11⅛ 11 11⅛+ ⅛
18	4½	Jamawy .05r	8 23 10⅛ 9⅝ 9⅝— ⅛
12⅛	8⅛	Jeannet .30	6 23 11 10⅝ 11 + ⅛
5⅝	2	Jetronic Ind	5 7 3⅝ 3⅝ 3⅝— ⅛
20⅝	7⅛	JohnPd .30	8 53 8⅝ 8⅝ 8⅝+ ⅛
4⅛	2⅛	Juniper Pet	9 7 2⅛ 2⅛ 2⅛— ⅛
6⅛	2⅝	Jupiter Ind	5 8 6⅛ 6⅛ 6⅛
6⅛	3⅛	KTelin .45e	6 11 6⅛ 6⅛ 6⅛
16⅛	8	Kalarind .36	7 157 13⅛ 13⅛ 13⅛
8⅝	4⅛	KaneMill wt	2 5 5
7⅛	4½	KapokT .20t	8 6 5 5 5
8⅝	4⅝	KenwinS .34	4 4 6⅛ 6⅛ 6⅛— ⅛
7⅝	4⅛	Ketchm .10r	5 1 5⅝ 5⅝ 5⅝+ ⅛
34⅛	12⅝	Kewanee .72	9 261 33⅝ 33⅛ 33⅝— ⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Key Co	13 1⅝ 1⅝ 1⅝+ ⅛
9	5⅛	Keystind .20	4 13 7⅛ 7⅛ 7⅛+ ⅛
2	1⅛	KinArk Crp	6 10 1⅛ 1⅛ 1⅛— ⅛
4	1⅛	King Opticl	13 1½ 1½ 1½— ⅛
11	6⅛	KingRd .16e	9 16 6⅝ 6⅝ 6⅝+ ⅛
8⅛	4⅛	Kingstip .20	5 29 6½ 6½ 6½
13½	8⅛	KirbyExp	382 15⅛ 13 14⅛+ 1½
5⅛	1⅛	Kit Mfg	50 38 3½ 3 3⅛+ ⅛
6⅛	1⅛	KlserVu Ind	4 2 3½ 3⅛ 3⅛— ⅛
10⅛	4⅛	Kleinerts	12 6⅝ 6⅝ 6⅝— ⅛
27⅛	13⅝	KnickToy .15	9 165 25⅛ 24⅞ 25⅛— ⅛
33	18⅝	Kollmor .50	10 11 31⅛ 30⅝ 30⅝— ⅛
9⅛	6⅝	KuhnStr .10	5 3 7⅛ 7⅛ 7⅛

L

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E Sls High Low Quot. Ch'ge
4	2⅛	LSBInd .10r	5 18 2⅝ 2⅝ 2⅝
2⅛	½	LTVCorp wt	61 9-16 ½ 9-16+1-16
4⅝	2½	LaBarge .06	9 16 2⅝ 2⅛ 2⅛— ⅛
6⅝	3⅛	LaMaur .30	6 63 3⅝ 3⅝ 3⅝— ⅛
6½	5⅝	LaPoint .30e	10 2 5⅛ 5⅛ 5⅛— ⅛
9⅝	5⅛	LaQuintaM	6 14 8½ 8⅛ 8⅛— ⅛
11⅛	6⅝	LafyRad .26	7 26 9 8⅞ 8⅞— ⅛
2⅛	1⅝	Lake Shore	4 5 2⅛ 2⅛ 2⅛+ ⅛
2⅛	1⅛	Lndmrk Ld	20 1⅛ 1⅛ 1⅛
4⅛	2⅛	Lanaco .08e	4 1 3⅝ 3⅝ 3⅝+ ⅛
10⅛	6⅝	LeeRon .28e	6 8 8⅛ 7⅝ 7⅝— ⅛
11⅞	7	leathCo .50	9 8 11⅛ 11⅛ 11⅛— ⅛
18⅛	15	LeeEntr .52	10 10 18½ 18⅛ 18⅛— ⅛
2⅝	1⅛	Lee Natl	11 1⅝ 1⅝ 1⅝
5⅝	3	Lee Pharm	28 5 4⅝ 5
6½	3	Lehigh Pres	4 13 5 4⅝ 5
14	6⅝	LeighPr .40	6 5 12⅝ 12½ 12⅝+ ⅛
4	1⅛	Lelsure Tec	3 1⅝ 1⅝ 1⅝+ ⅛
9	6⅛	Levittn .24	2 6⅝ 6⅝ 6⅝— ⅛
7⅝	5⅛	LewisBF .24	6 36 6⅛ 5⅞ 6⅛+ ⅛
10	4⅝	Liberty Fab	2 2 5⅝ 5½ 5½
7⅛	4	Lightolr .16	6 2 6⅛ 6⅛ 6⅛—
7⅝	4	LilliAnn .22	7 3 5⅛ 5⅛ 5⅛+ ⅛
4⅛	2⅝	Lincoln Am	16 8 4 3⅝ 3⅝—
17⅛	4	Lloyds Elec	7 20 5⅝ 5⅝ 5⅝+ ⅛
3	1⅛	LodesS .12a	4 16 2⅛ 2⅛ 2⅛+ ⅛
19⅝	13⅝	Lohmn .80a	6 x5 17⅛ 17 17
8⅝	4⅝	LoewThe wt	139 7⅝ 7⅛ 7⅛
8⅝	4⅛	Logicmn	6 9 7 6⅝ 6⅝— ⅛
3⅛	1⅝	Logistic .08e	6 17 2⅛ 2⅛ 2⅛
16⅞	9	LaGenSv .80	6 23 16⅛ 16⅛ 16⅛— ⅛
27	19⅝	LouisCe 1.32	6 1 25⅛ 25⅛ 25⅛
7⅛	3	Lundy Elec	5 3⅝ 3⅝ 3⅝— ⅛
7⅛	1	Lynch Corp	26 3⅛ 2⅞ 3⅛+ ⅛
3⅛	1	Lynnwear	20 1⅛ 1⅛ 1⅛+ ⅛

M

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E Sls High Low Quot. Ch'ge
4⅛	2⅝	MPO Video	5 1 3⅝ 3⅝ 3⅝+ ⅛
1⅛	½	Macrod Ind	3 10 11-16 11-16 11-16+1-16
16	13⅛	MePbS 1.40	8 1 15½ 15½ 15½
5⅛	2⅝	Mamm Mrt	1 23 4⅝ 4⅝ 4⅝
9⅛	3½	Mngood .15t	1 3⅝ 3⅝ 3⅝— ⅛
4⅝	3⅝	ManhLie .28	8 14 4½ 4⅛ 4⅛
5½	3⅝	MansfT .02r	7 11 3⅝ 3⅝ 3⅝
2	⅞	Ma Indus B	94 86 15-16 ⅞ 15-16
26⅝	18	MarkCtl .28	6 19 23⅝ 23 23⅛— ⅛
10⅛	4⅝	Marlene Ind	3 3 6¼ 6⅛ 6⅛
8½	4⅛	Marshal Ind	5 11 7 6⅝ 7
32⅛	18⅝	MartPr .50e	7 9 23½ 23 23 + ⅛
10⅝	6⅝	Masind .40a	4 8 8½ 8⅛ 8⅛+ ⅛
39⅞	23⅝	Masnelin .30	6 12 35½ 33⅛ 34⅛— ⅞
12⅛	4⅝	MaterRe .24	10 10 8⅝ 8⅝ 8⅝
7⅛	4	MaulBro .14b	7 10 5⅝ 5⅝ 5⅝— ⅛
1⅛	¼	McCrowt n	2 ⅜ ⅜ ⅜
5⅛	2½	McCulO .21t	24 117 3½ 3⅛ 3⅛— ⅛
20⅝	13⅛	McDonh .90	5 57 20½ 20 20½— ⅛
21½	6⅝	McIntsh .70	8 231 21 20⅝ 21 + ½
3⅛	1⅛	McKeon Cn	27 3⅛ 3⅛ 3⅛— ⅛
13½	10⅛	MeansF 1.08	6 1 12½ 12⅛ 12½
8	5⅝	Medalst .44	5 2 7⅛ 7⅛ 7⅛— ⅛
3⅝	15-16	Medaln Grp	20 2 1⅝ 1⅝— ⅛
4⅝	1⅝	Medco Jwly	18 4 2⅛ 2 2⅛+ ⅛
9⅝	5⅝	Medenco .20	6 28 8⅛ 8⅛ 8⅛
8⅛	2⅝	Medfield Cp	4 12 5⅝ 5⅝ 5⅝+ ⅛
19½	14⅛	MediaGn .40	8 72 17 16⅞ 17 + ⅛
17	7⅝	Megolnt .20	6 28 15 14⅝ 14⅝— ⅛
16⅝	11⅛	MEMCo 1	6 19 17 16⅞ 17 + ⅛
12⅛	9½	Metex .30	3 27 10 9½ 9½— ⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Mich Genl	3 13 3⅛ 3½ 3½— ⅛
14½	9⅝	MichSugar 1	4 25 11 10⅛ 10⅛+ ⅛
8	3½	MidldCo .10	7 5 4⅛ 4⅛ 4⅛+ ⅛
15⅝	9⅝	MidlGls .24b	5 52 11 10⅛ 11 + ⅛
22⅝	13⅝	MillerWo .40	9 34 22⅝ 21⅞ 22⅛+ ½
23⅛	12⅛	MilRoy .25	8 27 15⅝ 15⅛ 15⅛+ ⅛
2½	¾	Mission IT	29 2 1⅛ 1⅞— ⅛
32⅛	17⅛	MoPfcR 1.30	6 11 31½ 31⅛ 31½+ ⅛
41⅛	24⅛	Mitchl9	10 52 40⅛ 40 40⅛— ⅛
7⅝	3½	MiteCp .20	6 219 7⅛ 6⅝ 6⅝— ½
7⅝	4	Modern Md	3 1 5½ 5½ 5½
25⅛	6⅛	Molycrp wt	16 24⅛ 24⅛ 24⅛+ ⅛
13⅛	8⅝	Moog .60	8 6 11 10⅛ 10⅛— ⅛
5½	3⅝	MtgGth .46e	5 5⅝ 5⅝ 5⅝+ ⅛
7⅛	4⅝	MortonS .32	3 19 5⅝ 5⅛ 5⅛— ⅛
21½	14⅛	MtVMlf 1.20	12 10 15⅝ 15⅝ 15⅝
8⅛	4½	MovSta .38	5 2 6⅝ 6⅝ 6⅝+ ⅛
2⅛	1	Movielab	5 12 1⅛ 1⅛ 1⅛
8½	3⅝	MultiAm .20	8 13 3⅝ 3⅝ 3⅝— ⅛

N

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E Sls High Low Quot. Ch'ge
8⅛	3⅝	Napco .16	8 41 8⅝ 8½ 8⅝
5⅝	2⅝	NardaM .20	39 6 3⅛ 3⅛ 3⅛
25	12¼	Nat CSS .20	9 18 21½ 21¼ 21½+ ¼
7⅝	5	NDistr .16	3 19 5 5 5 — ⅛
2⅛	11-16	NatHlth Ent	7 19 1⅛ 1⅛ 1⅛+ ⅛
2⅝	⅛	Natind wt	22 ⅛ ⅛ ⅛—1-16
2⅝	1⅝	NKinney Cp	8 1⅝ 1⅝ 1⅝
12	6	Nat Paragn.20	6 41 10⅝ 10⅝ 10⅝+ ⅛
13	6⅝	Nat Patent	78 152 9⅝ 9⅝ 9⅝
4⅛	2⅝	Nat Silver	6 3 3⅝ 3⅝ 3⅝
4⅝	2⅛	Nat Spinng	18 2⅝ 2⅝ 2⅝— ⅛
5⅝	1⅛	Nat System	14 118 6⅛ 5⅝ 6 + ⅛
19½	10⅛	NatwHo .32	8 3 13½ 13⅝ 13½
2⅛	1⅛	NestLM	3 1⅝ 1⅝ 1⅝
34½	21⅛	NENlcir .40	10 34 25⅛ 25 25 — ⅛
14⅝	10½	NHamp .40a	9 5 12⅝ 12½ 12⅝
1⅛	½	New Idria.04e	5 37 1 1 1 — ⅛
28⅛	15⅛	NMex Artz	54 15 28 28 28
16⅞	9⅝	NProc .82a	9 214 11⅝ 11⅛ 11⅛+ ⅛
17⅝	11½	NYTimes .60	13 35 16⅛ 16 16⅛— ⅛
9⅝	6⅝	NewbEn .20	3 13 8⅝ 8⅝ 8⅝
24⅝	14	Newcor 1b	5 5 20⅛ 20½ 20⅛+
4⅝	3⅝	NewparkRs	5 25 4½ 4¼ 4¼
5	2¼	Nichols SE.27t	3 5 4 4 4
5	2	Noel Inddst	4 4 3 3 3 + ⅛
5⅛	2⅝	Nortek .04	11 31 2⅝ 2⅝ 2⅝
13⅝	8	NorAmR .10	8 33 12⅝ 12⅛ 12⅝+ ¼
9⅝	4 3-16	NorCdn Oils	10 38 7 6⅝ 7 + ⅛
5⅛	2⅛	Novo corp	9 3 2⅝ 2⅝ 2⅝
5⅝	3	Nccles Dat	20 11 4⅛ 4 4⅛
12⅛	8⅛	NumacO Gs	17 9 9⅛ 9⅛ 9⅛—

O

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E Sls High Low Quot. Ch'ge
13⅝	6⅝	OakwdHom .06r	3 5 9⅝ 9⅝ 9⅝+ ⅛
21	13½	Offshore Co	4 6 15 14⅝ 15 + ⅛
44⅛	28⅛	OhioB 2a	4 8 41⅝ 41⅛ 41⅛— ⅛
12⅛	6⅛	OhSealy .40	7 10 8¼ 8 8¼+ ⅛
10⅛	4⅛	Ollalnd .20e	6 13 6⅝ 6¼ 6⅝+ ⅛
23⅛	14⅛	OnLine Sys	17 89 23½ 22⅝ 23 + ½
51	31¼	OOkiep Cop	18 z650 32 31½ 31½
3⅛	1	Originala	3 1⅛ 1⅛ 1⅛
10½	4	OrioleHo .16t	1 7½ 7½ 7½— ⅛
2⅛	1	Ormand Ind	15 20 1½ 1½ 1½
14	10⅝	OSullvn .60	6 1 12⅝ 12⅝ 12⅝— ⅛
73	3⅛	Outdr Sport.19e	11 17 6⅝ 6¼ 6⅝+ ¼
12⅛	6⅛	OverhDr .50	9 18 12⅛ 12 12
2⅛	1	Oxford Fst	1 1 1 1
4⅛	2⅛	OzarkA .10e	5 25 3⅝ 3½ 3½

P - Q

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E Sls High Low Quot. Ch'ge
3½	1¼	P&F Indust	25 1⅝ 1¼ 1⅝+ ⅛
7-16	⅛	PNBMR wt	3 ⅛ ⅛ ⅛+1-16
18⅝	16¼	PGE6pf 1.50	61 17⅝ 17 17⅝+ ⅜
16½	14⅝	PGE pf 1.37	2 16⅛ 15⅝ 15⅝+ ⅛
15⅛	12½	PGRd pf1.25	20 15 14⅝ 14⅝+ ⅛
15⅛	13	PGpfA 1.25	5 15 15 15 + ½
29	26½	P 10.18pf2.54	35 29⅝ 28⅝ 29
30⅝	26⅝	P 10.46pf2.62	9 29⅛ 29 29¼+ ¼
29	24⅝	PG 9.4pf2.37	3 27⅝ 27⅝ 27⅝
24⅝	21⅝	PG 8.2pf2.05	5 24 24 24 — ⅛
24⅛	21¼	PG 8.1pf2.04	8 24⅛ 24 24
27	23⅝	PG 9.2pf2.32	3 26⅛ 26 26⅛
13½	11¼	PG 4.3pf1.09	1 12½ 12½ 12½+ ¼
50⅛	43	PacLt pf4.36	z20 49 49 49 + ½
55⅛	45⅛	PacLt pf4.75	z100 54 54 54 + 1½
20	14½	PNwTel 1.32	9 15 19½ 19⅛ 19½+ ⅛
60	52	PacPLpf 5	z100 57½ 57⅛ 57⅛—1 ⅛
33⅛	22⅛	PallCorp .40	33 55 29⅝ 29¼ 29⅝+ ⅛
7½	3⅝	Pandi Bradf	3 14 4⅝ 4⅝ 4⅝+ ⅛
5	3	Pantast .20	5 13 4½ 4⅛ 4⅛— ⅛
8⅝	4⅝	ParaPk .20a	5 5 4⅝ 4⅝ 4⅝— ⅛
3⅝	1⅛	ParkEl .10e	14 2⅝ 2⅝ 2⅝
26⅛	18⅝	ParsonsR .80	5 12 19⅞ 19⅛ 19⅞+ ⅜
4⅝	2⅝	Pat Fashion	4 4 2⅝ 2⅝ 2⅝
5	3⅛	Patagonia	13 3⅝ 3⅝ 3⅝
7½	3⅛	PatoCG	3 17 6⅝ 6⅝ 6⅝— ⅛
7	4	PeerTu .20a	8 1 5⅝ 5⅝ 5⅝— ⅛
5⅝	4½	Pemcor	5 3 5 4⅝ 4⅝
32⅝	19	PenTr 1.20b	6 9 29⅛ 29⅛ 29⅛+ ⅛
7	3⅝	PECp .68t	4 15 4 3⅝ 3⅝— ⅛
14⅛	9⅝	PenRIE 1.15	8 5 13½ 13½ 13½— ⅛
5⅛	2⅝	PenobS .20e	4 3 4⅝ 4½ 4½— ⅛
1½	⅝	Penhron Ind	5 37 1 15-16 15-16
15⅝	11	PepCom .60	3 10 14⅛ 14⅛ 14⅛
8⅛	4⅝	PerinlCp .30a	3 18 7⅝ 7¼ 7⅝+ ⅛
8½	3⅛	PerfecCmp	8 104 7⅛ 6⅞ 7 — ⅛
8⅝	5⅝	PhilLD .34e	3 8 7 6⅝ 6⅝— ⅛
4⅝	2⅝	Phoenix Stl	55 2½ 2⅝ 2½
11⅛	7½	PicNPay .20	7 3 9⅝ 9⅝ 9⅝ —⅛
4½	1⅝	Piedmont In	4 1 1⅞ 1⅞ 1⅞+ ⅛
2½	11-16	Pioneer Sys	127 2⅛ 1½ 2 + ½
8⅝	6	PionTex .60	5 10 7⅝ 7⅝ 7⅝+ ⅛
6⅝	5⅝	PitWVa .56a	10 11 6⅝ 6⅝ 6⅝
24⅝	14⅝	PitDeM 1.20a	5 6 24 23⅝ 23⅞+ ¼
42½	28⅝	Pittway 1.20	10 3 33⅛ 33⅛ 33⅛+ ⅛
11½	6⅝	Plant Ind	67 8⅝ 8½ 8⅝+ ⅛
26	15⅝	Planirnc .72	14 23⅝ 23½ 23½— ⅛
4½	2⅝	PlyGem .51t	7 5 4⅝ 4⅝ 4⅝+ ⅛
14⅝	10	PneuSca .80	13 z100 11⅝ 11⅝ 11⅝+ ⅛
4⅝	1⅛	Poloron Pd	16 2½ 2⅝ 2⅝
7⅝	5⅛	Polychr .29t	8 4 6½ 6⅛ 6½+ ⅛
8⅝	3⅝	Prairie Oil	13 2 7⅝ 7⅝ 7⅝— ⅛
14⅛	10	PrattLmb 1	6 7 13½ 13⅛ 13½
7⅛	4⅝	PrattRd .30	6 13 5⅝ 5⅝ 5⅝
25⅛	19⅝	PrenHa 1.12	13 72 24 23½ 23⅝
20⅝	6	Presley Cos	9 1 9⅝ 9⅝ 9⅝+ ⅛
18½	13⅛	Preston .70	9 12 13⅝ 13⅛ 13⅛— ⅛
5⅛	2⅛	PrimMt .12t	9 2 2⅝ 2⅝ 2⅝+ ⅛
11⅛	8⅛	PrpCT 1.20a	9 4 10⅝ 10⅝ 10⅝
10⅛	8⅝	ProvGas .80	8 4 10⅛ 10 10 — ⅛
2½	1⅛	PrdRIE .16	2 1⅝ 1⅝ 1⅝
5	2⅝	PrudBdg .24	5 128 4½ 4⅝ 4½
54	45⅛	PSCol pf4.25	z100 50½ 50½ 50½— ½
7	2⅝	Pulte Hmes	7 28 6½ 6½ 6½
5	2½	PuntaGrd 1s	17 9 2⅝ 2⅝ 2⅝
7⅝	4½	Purepac Lb.03e	11 6 5⅝ 5⅛ 5⅝+ ⅛

R

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E Sls High Low Quot. Ch'ge
8⅝	4⅝	RB Ind	6 7 6½ 6⅛ 6½+ ¼
2⅝	1⅛	REDM Cp	5 4 1⅛ 1⅛ 1⅛
2	1⅛	RETInc Fd	87 2 1⅞ 2 + ⅛
4⅝	1⅝	RHMed Svc	5 1 3 3 3
3	1¼	RPS Prod	30 6 1½ 1½ 1½
2½	1⅝	RSC Indust	9 29 1⅝ 1⅝ 1⅝+ ⅛
10⅛	5	RLC Corp.08e	4 3 9⅛ 9⅛ 9⅛
5⅝	3⅛	Racon .20a	5 3 4 3⅝ 4 +⅛
17⅝	6⅝	RaganB .15e	5 127 8⅝ 7⅝ 8⅛+ ⅝
22⅛	13½	Ranchrs Ex	22 9 15⅛ 14⅝ 14⅞— ⅛
19⅝	12½	RangrO Can	39 322 17⅝ 16 17 + ⅝
16⅛	10⅝	Ransbrg .80	5 23 13⅛ 12½ 12⅝+ ⅛
1⅝	11-16	RapdAm wt	34 ¾ ¾ ¾
4⅝	2⅝	Rath Pack	3 4 4 4 — ⅛
18	14¼	RealEst 1.40	13 5 16½ 16⅛ 16⅛— ⅛
11⅛	5⅛	RitincT .90a	5 8 10 9⅞ 10 — ⅛
19½	12⅛	RitRef 2.10e	1 1 18⅝ 18⅝ 18⅝+ ¼
3⅛	1⅝	Radiaw Ent	20 2 2⅛ 2⅛ 2⅛
2⅛	1⅛	Reeves Telc	10 1⅛ 1⅛ 1⅛
7	3⅝	Refrig Trns	7 22 6 6 6 + ¼
1⅛	⅛	RelGrp wt	56 1⅝ 1⅝ 1⅝
14	11¼	RemAr .80e	6 5 14 13⅝ 13⅝— ⅛
1⅛	3-32	RepMtin wt	8 ⅛ ⅛ ⅛
26⅝	18⅝	RepNY .80	5 5 25½ 25 25½+ ½
19⅝	13⅛	ReschCtl .08	17 93 18⅝ 18⅝ 18⅝+ ¼
24⅛	14	Resistlx .50	7 2 18⅝ 18⅝ 18⅝
12⅛	2	Resrtalntl A	22 89 10⅝ 10⅝ 10½
22½	2⅝	Resrtalntl B	39 z200 18½ 17⅝ 18½+ ⅝
2⅝	⅝	Rex Noreco	10 2⅛ 2⅛ 2⅛+ ⅛
5⅛	2⅝	RibletProd	9 2 4⅛ 4 4⅛ —⅛
7⅝	3⅛	Richton .26a	2 139 5⅝ 5⅝ 5⅝+ ¼
18	10½	Riley Co	5 9 16⅛ 16 16⅛+ ⅛
37⅛	25⅛	RioAlgm 1	11 1 26⅛ 26⅛ 26⅛
21⅛	6⅝	RiedonM .40	10 120 19⅝ 18⅝ 19⅛+ 1⅛
29⅝	11⅛	Robintech	18 15½ 14⅝ 15⅛— ⅛
4⅝	2¼	Roblin Ind	3 43 4⅛ 3⅞ 4⅛+ ⅛
11⅝	8⅛	Rockway .96	6 1 11⅝ 11⅝ 11⅝
4⅛	2⅛	Rocor Intl	4 2⅛ 2½ 2½
15⅛	8¼	Rogers Corp	16 11½ 11 11½+ ⅛
3⅝	1⅝	Ronco Telep	6 1 2⅛ 2⅛ 2⅛+ ⅛
5⅝	2½	Rassmor Cp	10 3 4⅝ 4⅝ 4⅝+ ⅛
1	⅝	RoyBusn Fd	1 ½ ½ ½— ⅛
10	7	Russell Cp.40	4 16 7⅝ 7⅝ 7⅝
10	5⅝	RustCft .40	6 x4 8½ 8⅛ 8⅛— ⅛
25⅛	15⅛	RyanH .30	13 18 21½ 21⅛ 21⅛— ⅛

S

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E Sls High Low Quot. Ch'ge
9	5⅛	SGLIn .16r	6 7 7⅝ 7⅝ 7⅝+ ⅛
2⅛	1⅛	SGSec .51e	5 1⅛ 1⅛ 1⅛+ ⅛
16⅝	12⅝	SGSe pf1.70	x1 16⅛ 16⅛ 16⅛+ ¼
3⅛	1⅝	SMD Ind	4 3 2⅛ 2⅛ 2⅛
6⅝	4⅛	SSPInd .24	22 8 4⅛ 4⅛ 4⅛
8	3⅝	SaffranSy A	5 8 7½ 7⅛ 7½
12⅝	7⅛	STPCp .30	11 23 12⅝ 12⅛ 12½— ⅛
15⅝	8⅝	Salem .89t	5 40 11⅝ 11⅛ 11⅝
10	6	SCarlo 1.26e	2 6 6 6
12½	10⅛	SDieGpf 1	2 11⅛ 11⅛ 11⅛
104	88	SDgo pf 9.84	z100 104 104 104
29⅛	25	SDgo pf 2.68	18 29⅝ 29⅛ 29¼+ ¼
10½	3½	SanFr RE	62 2 9⅝ 9⅛ 9⅝— ⅛
⅝	¼	SFRE wt	10 7-16 7-16 7-16
3⅝	1⅝	Sargent Ind	6 10 2⅝ 2⅝ 2⅝
10⅛	5⅛	SaundrL .30	4 4 9⅝ 9½ 9⅝+ ⅛
9⅛	6⅝	ScheibE .56	9 35 7⅝ 7⅝ 7⅝+ ⅛
8⅛	5⅛	Schrader .30	8 5 7⅝ 7⅝ 7⅝— ⅛
3⅝	1⅛	SciMgt .09e	16 12 1⅝ 1⅝ 1⅝+ ⅛
19⅝	10⅛	SciAtlanta	13 53 19⅛ 18⅝ 19⅛+ ⅝
25⅛	20⅛	Scopeln .58e	4 1 23⅝ 23⅝ 23⅝
17	10⅛	Scrivner .78	4 3 12 12 12 — ⅛
21⅛	12⅝	Scurry Rain	10 3 16⅛ 16⅛ 16⅛— ⅛
9⅝	6½	SbdAlMl .40	4 7 8 8 8 + ⅛
5½	2⅛	Sealectr Cp	16 2 2⅝ 2⅝ 2⅝
1⅛	½	Seaport Cp	2 2 13-16 13-16 13-16— ⅛
18⅝	7½	SeasnAll .20	7 17 10⅛ 10 10 — ¼
2⅝	13-16	SecMtg Inv	13 2½ 2⅛ 2½
5-16	3-32	SecMtln wt	2 7-32 7-32 7-32
8½	4⅛	SelasCp .22e	6 7 6⅛ 5⅝ 5⅝— ⅛
2	11-16	Seligm Asso	7 ⅞ 13-16 ⅞
6⅝	3⅝	Semtch .18t	7 5 4 4 4
6⅝	3½	Servisco .30	6 5 5⅝ 5⅝ 5⅝
4⅝	2½	Servo Corp	4 16 4½ 4¼ 4¼— ⅛
8⅝	5⅝	SetonCo .45	7 4 6½ 6⅝ 6½+ ⅛
4½	2⅝	ShaerS .15e	6 2 3½ 3⅝ 3⅝
14½	10⅝	SharonStl 7	6 x12 12⅛ 12⅛ 12⅛— ⅜
12⅛	7⅛	Shawin .58b	9 4 8⅝ 8¼ 8⅝+ ⅛
13⅝	4⅝	ShearH .20e	3 34 9⅝ 9½ 9½
4⅛	1⅝	Shelter Res	44 2⅝ 2½ 2½
33	20½	Shnandh Oil	34 94 27⅝ 27 27⅝+ ⅝
15⅝	12½	Showbot 1	5 1 14½ 14½ 14½+ ⅛
8⅝	5⅝	Sierrcin .20	6 13 6 5⅝ 5⅝— ⅛
4½	2⅝	SikesCp A	8 2⅝ 2⅝ 2⅝— ⅛
6⅝	3½	Silo Inc	4 35 6 5⅝ 5⅝
3⅝	2¼	SimcoS .22b	12 1 3 3 3
2⅝	1⅛	Stikin SmRf	4 1½ 1½ 1½
13⅛	7⅛	SkyCity .20r	7 x6 13⅛ 13⅛ 13⅛+ ⅛
4⅝	1⅛	Solitron	54 2⅝ 2½ 2⅝— ⅛
15⅛	6⅝	Sonder Brdc.12e	5 5 14⅝ 14⅝ 14⅝— ⅛
14⅝	12	Soundsn .10e	6 53 14⅛ 13⅝ 13⅝— ⅛
12½	10⅝	SC4.0pf 1.02	2 12⅛ 12⅛ 12⅛
13⅝	11⅝	SC4.2pf 1.06	4 12⅝ 12½ 12½— ⅜
14	11⅝	SC4.3pf 1.08	4 13 12⅞ 13
15⅛	12½	SC4.7pf 1.19	1 13⅛ 13⅛ 13⅛
18⅛	15⅝	SC5.8pf 1.45	22 17⅝ 17⅛ 17⅝+ ⅛
17	14¼	SC5.2pf 1.30	1 16⅛ 16⅛ 16⅛— ⅛
28⅛	24⅝	SC9.2pf 2.38	9 26⅞ 26⅝ 26⅝— ⅛
93	81⅝	SCE pf 7.58	2 96 94 94 + 1½
103	91¼	SCE pf 8.70	10 101½ 101½ 101½+ 1
105	96¾	SCE pf 8.96	1 103 103 103 — 2
22¼	9	SwstAir .06e	6 33 21⅛ 20⅝ 20⅞— ⅛
4½	2⅝	SwtGFin .10	5 10 3⅞ 3⅞ 3⅞— ⅛
10	5	Spartek .43	6 4 9⅝ 9⅝ 9⅝+ ⅛
6¼	2⅝	Spectro .12t	4 5 3⅝ 3⅝ 3⅝— ⅛
2	9-16	Speizmn Ind	11 ⅞ ⅞ ⅞+ ⅛
8½	3¼	Spencer .06e	8 25 4⅝ 4⅛ 4⅛
9⅝	5½	SpencrF .32	2 45 7⅝ 7 7⅛
7⅛	4⅝	Splentex .45	5 4 5⅝ 5⅝ 5⅝+ ⅛
8⅛	4⅛	Staffd Lowd	4 10 5⅛ 5⅛ 5⅛— ⅛
17½	12½	StdAllianc 1	5 1 14⅛ 14⅛ 14⅛— ⅛
7⅛	4⅝	StdCont .14r	4 2 6⅝ 6⅝ 6⅝+ ⅛
4⅝	2⅝	StdMerl .50t	13 3 3⅛ 3⅛ 3⅛
14⅛	9	StdMotA .48	6 23 14⅛ 14⅛ 14⅛+ ⅛
10⅛	3⅛	StdPac Corp	6 514 10⅛ 10⅛ 10⅛+ ⅝
27⅝	21⅛	StdShrs .40r	4 24⅛ 24⅛ 24⅛
15	8⅝	Stange .12	21 6 15 14⅛ 14⅝— ⅛
2⅛	1	Stardust Inc	2 1⅛ 1 1⅛+ ⅛
17	11⅛	StarrtHo .30	7 22 16½ 16⅛ 16⅛— ⅛
12⅝	7⅛	Steelmt .23r	5 18 8½ 8⅝ 8⅝
19⅛	12	StepnCh .60	6 7 17⅝ 17⅝ 17⅝— ⅛
2⅛	13-16	Sterl Electr	10 28 1⅛ 1⅛ 1⅛— ⅛
3⅛	1⅛	SterlExt	10 19 1 2 2 2
6⅝	2½	Stevcoknit	4 7 3⅛ 3⅛ 3⅛
10⅛	6⅛	StrutW .20b	6 5 7⅝ 7⅝ 7⅝— ⅛
7⅛	4½	SucAnn .34	7 13 5⅝ 5⅝ 5⅝
1⅝	⅝	Summit Org	5 5 15-16 15-16 15-16+ ⅛
18½	13½	SunElec .48	8 1 15⅛ 15⅛ 15⅛+ ⅛
9⅝	5⅛	Sunair .45e	6 20 8⅛ 8⅝ 8⅝+ ⅛
16⅝	8⅝	Sundarc .20b	6 43 14⅛ 14⅛ 14⅛+ ⅜
9½	5⅝	SunshJr .24b	6 1 6½ 6½ 6½
16½	8⅝	SupFdSv .32b	10 1 16⅛ 16⅛ 16⅛
8	4	Supindl .12b	6 2 5⅝ 5⅝ 5⅝— ⅛
5⅝	3⅝	SupSurg Mf	8 5 4⅝ 4⅝ 4⅝+ ⅛
3⅝	1⅝	Susquhana	16 2⅛ 2⅛ 2⅛+ ⅛
18⅝	6¼	Susquhan pf	2 10⅛ 10⅛ 10⅛
11-16	⅜	SutrMtg wt	8 7-16 7-16 7-16
7	4⅝	Synaloy .30b	4 22 5⅝ 5½ 5⅝+ ⅛
36⅛	20	Syntex .50	16 427 22 21⅝ 21⅝— ⅛
19⅝	12⅝	SyscoCp .28	7 57 15½ 15¼ 15½
10⅝	4⅝	System Eng	25 48 6⅛ 6 6 — ⅛

T

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E Sls High Low Quot. Ch'ge
2½	1⅛	TFICo Inc	27 1½ 1⅝ 1⅝+ ⅛
4	3⅛	Tellevin wt	48 3⅞ 3⅞ 3⅞+ ⅛
20⅛	16½	Tasty 1.20e	7 1 19 19 19 — ⅛
1½	⅛	Tech Sym	47 15-16 ⅞ ⅞
5	2⅛	Techcl Oper	10 2½ 2½ 2½+ ⅛
3⅝	1⅝	Techcl Tape	4 15 3⅛ 3⅛ 3⅛
5⅛	2⅝	Techtrl .14	3 8 3⅝ 3⅝ 3⅝
19⅝	14⅛	TejonR .20e	18 16 14⅝ 14⅝ 14⅝— ⅛
14⅝	8½	Teleflex .32t	8 19 13⅛ 13 13
7⅝	2⅛	Tenna Corp	6 8 3⅛ 3⅛ 3⅛+ ⅛
8⅛	4⅝	Tenneco wt	68 8 7⅝ 7⅝— ⅛
3	1	Tenney Eng	14 5 1⅛ 1⅛ 1⅛
2⅝	⅝	Tensor Cp	113 2 1⅛ 1⅛ 1⅛
21½	10½	Teradyn Inc	58 20 15⅛ 15 15 — ⅛
13½	9	TerraC .60a	5 19 11⅛ 11⅛ 11⅛— ⅛
57	53	TxPL pf 4.56	z100 57 57 57
7⅝	2⅝	Texstar .07e	4 14 5⅝ 5⅝ 5⅝
1½	⅝	Thor Cp	20 ¾ ¾ ¾
3½	1½	ThrD Dpt	4 18 3⅛ 3 3 — ⅛
9	6⅝	Thriftimt A	11 6⅝ 6⅝ 6⅝
4⅝	2	Tidwell Ind	6 2⅝ 2⅝ 2⅝+ ⅛
11	5½	Tiffanyl .20	4 2 6⅛ 6⅛ 6⅛
18⅝	11⅛	Tokheim .60	7 21 18⅛ 18 18⅛— ⅛
49	43	TolEd pf4.25	z100 49 43½ 49 + 1
9⅝	6⅝	ToppsGu .28	5 20 7⅝ 7 7 — ⅛
13⅝	8⅝	TorinCp .60	7 3 11½ 11½ 11½— ⅛
16⅝	10⅝	Total pf .70	7 13⅛ 13⅛ 13⅛+ ⅛
3⅝	1⅝	Town Cntry	24 3⅛ 3 3⅛+ ⅛
3⅝	1⅝	Trans Lux	27 2⅛ 2⅛ 2⅛
4⅝	2⅝	Treadway .16t	4 5 3⅛ 3⅛ 3⅛+ ⅛
15⅝	8⅝	TriStMtr .80	7 1 9⅝ 9⅝ 9⅝+ ⅛
7⅝	3⅛	Trico Ind.05e	7 3 5⅝ 5⅝ 5⅝
4⅛	1½	TubosM .22e	2 7 2 2 2
6⅝	3	Tuftco .20e	5 3 5⅝ 5⅝ 5⅝
20⅛	16⅝	TurnrC 1.44	6 1 20 20 20 — ⅛
5½	3	TwinFair	6 16 3⅛ 3 3

U

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E Sls High Low Quot. Ch'ge
19½	13⅝	U&I 1.20a	3 5 14⅝ 14⅝ 14⅝+ ¼
5⅝	3	UIPCp .16	5 5 3½ 3⅝ 3⅝
3½	1½	UNA Corp	6 1½ 1½ 1½
4⅝	2⅝	URSCp .20e	7 13 4 4 4 + ⅛
6⅝	3⅝	UVInd wt	79 5⅛ 4⅝ 4⅝— ⅛
7⅝	3⅝	Unimax Grp	16 7 6½ 6½ 6½— ⅛
3⅝	2⅛	Un Invest	26 91 4⅛ 2⅞ 4⅛+ 2
8⅝	8⅝	UnAirPd .56	7 20 8½ 8½ 8½
5⅝	3½	Un Asbestos	5 34 3⅛ 3 11-16 3 11-16—1-16
7½	⅛	UnBrand wt	133 ½ 7-16 ½
14½	12	UnCosFn .50	7 6 12⅛ 12 12⅛— ⅛
2½	1	Unit Foods	40 1⅛ 1⅛ 1⅛
1½	½	UnNat Corp	12 15-16 15-16 15-16
¼	1-32	UnNatwt n	5 1-16 1-16 1-16+1-32
4⅝	2	UNatCp pf	32 3⅝ 3⅝ 3⅝+ ⅛
7⅝	3½	UPiece Dy	41 3⅝ 3⅛ 3⅝+ ⅛
7½	5¼	USBan Trst	13 6⅝ 6¼ 6¼
13¼	8⅝	USFilIr .24	9 448 12⅞ 12⅝ 12⅝— ⅛
8	5½	UnRitT .53e	14 25 7⅝ 7⅛ 7⅛
¼	1-16	UnRitT wt	30 3-16 3-16 3-16
5⅝	3½	USNat Rsrc	4 12 4⅛ 4 4 — ¼
3⅝	1⅛	US Radium	144 10 2⅞ 2½ 2⅞+ ⅛
15	7	USRbR .95e	6 30 15¼ 14⅝ 14⅝— ⅛
33½	18	Unitek .24	15 1 32⅛ 32⅛ 32⅛+ ⅛
15⅝	7⅝	UnityBuy S	5 4 10⅛ 10 10 — ⅛
3⅝	¾	Univ Contnr	15 1⅛ 1⅛ 1⅛+ ⅛
13⅝	4⅛	UnivRs .08e	14 115 12⅞ 12⅝ 12⅝— ⅛
10½	6¼	UnivRun .44	4 6 8 8 8
14⅛	5⅝	UnvSav .48	5 2 13⅛ 13⅛ 13⅛+ ⅛

V

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E Sls High Low Quot. Ch'ge
13⅝	8⅝	Valmac .70	3 25 11½ 11¼ 11½
5½	3⅛	Valspar .24	7 2 4½ 4½ 4½— ⅛
2⅝	1½	VLDvC .02e	3 2 2 2
9⅛	5⅛	VanDorn .44	6 16 9⅝ 9⅝ 9⅝— ⅛
13⅝	6½	Vescolns .32	10 49 11⅝ 10⅞ 11⅝+ 1⅛
36⅝	14⅛	VermtA .40b	9 28 37⅞ 36⅛ 37⅞+ 1⅛
7⅛	2⅝	Vernitron	7 52 4¼ 4⅛ 4¼
2⅝	1	Veriloli Inc	13 2 1 1 1
5⅝	2⅝	Vosely Co	12 14 3 2⅛ 2⅞+ ⅛
2⅝	1⅝	Vlatech Inc	17 1⅝ 1½ 1⅝+ ⅛
2⅛	⅝	Viking Genl	13 15-16 13-16 15-16+3-16
4⅛	2	Vintage Ent	1 2⅝ 2⅝ 2⅝
4⅛	2⅛	Vishay Intrl	4 8 2½ 2⅜ 2⅜— ⅛
2⅝	2⅛	VisualGr	5 4 2⅛ 2⅛ 2⅛
3⅛	2	Vol Mor	5 2 2½ 2½ 2½
1⅝	7⅝	Voplex .72a	55 5 12⅝ 12⅝ 12½— ⅛
5⅛	1⅝	Vulcan Corp	2 3 3 3 3
11⅛	6⅛	Vulcinc .50	3 6 8⅝ 8⅝ 8⅝

W - X - Y - Z

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E Sls High Low Quot. Ch'ge
6	2⅝	WTC Inc .10	23 12 3 2⅝ 2⅝
21½	15½	WUIInc .80	7 108 20⅝ 20 20⅝+ ⅛
11½	7⅝	Wabash .25e	6 14 10⅛ 10⅛ 10⅛
9⅛	5⅝	Wecknht .40	6 36 6⅝ 6½ 6½— ⅛
4⅝	1⅝	WadelEq .10	13 2⅝ 2 2⅛+ ⅛
24⅝	14⅛	WalcoN .50b	6 10 19⅝ 19⅝ 19⅝+ ⅛
4⅛	2⅝	WallecS .20e	6 1 3½ 3½ 3½
20	10⅛	WangLb .12	12 12 14⅝ 14⅛ 14⅝— ⅛
15⅝	9⅝	WangLB .22	10 7 12½ 12½ 12½
1⅛	⅛	WardFda wt	27 ½ ½ ½+1-16
5⅛	2	Wards Co	3 5 2⅞ 2⅞ 2⅞
7⅝	1	WarC pfC.05	13 4⅛ 4⅛ 4⅛— ⅛
24⅛	14⅛	WRIT 1.76	14 15 23⅛ 23½ 23⅝+ ⅛
6	2⅝	Walsco .20	11 1 3⅛ 3⅛ 3⅛
3⅛	1⅝	Welman Co	10 1 2⅝ 2⅝ 2⅝+ ⅛
8½	5½	WeldTu Am	5 3 7⅛ 7⅛ 7⅛+ ⅛
6⅛	3¼	Wellco .25	10 3 4⅛ 4⅛ 4⅛
11⅝	7⅝	WestChP .40	6 5 8⅝ 8⅝ 8⅝+ ⅛
11⅛	9⅝	Westats Pit	30 329 9⅝ 9⅝ 9⅝+ ⅛
8⅛	15-16	WstDcal .10	12 1 7⅝ 7⅝ 7⅝— ⅛
9⅛	6⅛	WstFinl .15a	5 62 7⅝ 7⅝ 7⅝+ ⅛
9⅝	6	Whippny .60	9 4 6⅝ 6⅝ 6⅝+ ⅛
7	4½	Whitakor .40	5 4 5⅝ 5⅝ 5⅝— ⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Whitehal Cp	5 6 2⅛ 2⅛ 2⅛
1⅛	⅜	Whittakr wt	35 ½ ½ ½
3⅝	1⅝	Wichita Ind	8 6 2⅝ 2⅝ 2⅞+ ⅛
4⅝	2⅝	WilsonBr .30	5 17 4⅛ 4 4⅛+ ⅛
4⅛	1½	Winston Mll	8 5 1⅝ 1⅝ 1⅝
3½	1⅝	Wolf HowB	1 2⅛ 2⅛ 2⅛
5⅝	3	Wood Ind	2 3⅝ 3⅝ 3⅝+ ⅛
11⅝	5½	Worcest Ctl	22 8 7⅛ 7 7
12⅝	6¼	WorkWr .60	6 5 10½ 10⅛ 10½— ⅛
6½	3⅛	Wrather Cp.05e	11 7 4⅛ 4⅛ 4⅛
1⅛	11-16	Wright Har	10 82 13-16 ¾ 13-16
6⅝	3⅝	WyleLab .28	5 25 5⅝ 5⅝ 5⅝— ⅛
11⅛	7	Wynnin .15e	6 40 9⅝ 9⅝ 9⅝+ ⅛
12	9½	WymBn .56	8 7 11 10⅞ 10⅞+ ⅛
20⅝	12	Xonics Inc	12 90 17⅛ 16½ 16⅞+ ⅛
8⅝	7⅝	ZeroCo .28	6 5 8 8 8 + ⅛
12	4½	Zimmer .06e	11 5 7⅛ 7⅛ 7⅛

Sales figures are unofficial.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. i—Declared or pid after stock dividend or split up. j—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

x—Ex-dividend or ex-rights. y—Ex-dividend and sales in full. z—Sales in full.

cld—Called. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. ww—With warrants. xwWithout warra–nts. xdis—Ex-distribution.

vi—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.

Year's high and low range does not include changes in latest day's trading.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

Currency Rates

December 10, 1976

By reading across this table of yesterday's closing inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	$	£	DM	FF	L. It.	Gldr	BF com.	SwissF.	Dan.Kr
Amsterdam	2.4990	4.1770	104.315*	50.18*	28.90y	—	6.8350*	101.94*	42.64*
Brussels (c)	36.58	61.15	15.27	7.341	4.229*	14.6355	—	14.923	6.24
Frankfurt	2.3960	4.0049	—	48.09*	2.769x	95.90*	6.549*	97.70*	40.895*
London (z)	1.6705	—	4.00475	8.3375	1,446	4.1765	61.125	4.0975	9.7850
Milan	865.35	1445.70	361.16	173.69	—	346.33	23.65	352.91	147.68
Paris	4.98625	8.3305	207.975*	—	5.7650x	199.350*	13.6225*	203.050*	85.050*
Zurich	2.4513	4.0978	102.29*	49.14*	0.283*	98.12*	6.67*	—	41.60*

The following are dollar values only: Danish krone: 5.86125; Escudo: 31.565; Israeli £: 8.7065; Peseta: 68.315; Schilling: 17.01; Sw. krona: 4.1765; Yen: 2.9480; Norw. krone: 5.23; Fin. mark: 3.8450; Belgian financial franc: 36.58; Hong Kong $: 4.7556; Singapore $: 2.4615; Canadian $: 0.97585.

(c) Commercial franc. (*) Units of 100 (x) Units of 1,000 (y) Units of 10,000 (z) Amounts needed to buy one pound

European Gold Markets

Dec. 10, 1976

	Open	Close	N.C.
London	137.00	137.65	+1.15
Zurich	137.25	137.375	+0.775
Paris (12.5 kilo)	136.14	135.80	+0.37

U.S. dollars per ounce.

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

	Dollar	German Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling
7 D.	5¼-5⅝	4⅝-5	5⅝-2½	15¼-15½
1 M.	4 13/16-5 1/16	4 11/16-5 1/16	1½-1⅝	16¼-16½
3 M.	4⅞-5	4¾-5	1⅞-2⅛	16¼-16½
6 M.	5⅛-5⅝	4¾-5	2⅛-2⅞	15⅞-13¼
1 Y.	5⅜-5⅝	4 11/16-5 1/16	2⅝-3⅛	14⅞-15¼

Selected Over-the-Counter Stocks

Closing Prices Dec. 10, 1976

NEW YORK (AP) — The following list is a selected National Securities Dealers Assn., over the counter Bank, insurance & Industrial stocks.

	Bid	Ask
AEL Ind	2¼	2⅝
AFA PrS	6⅝	7⅛
AID Inc	7	7⅝
AVM Cp	⅝	1⅛
Addisn W	6½	7
Adv Ros	2⅝	3
Alberts	7½	8¼
Allco Inc	9⅝	9⅞
Allerg Ph	24½	25¼
Allyn Bac	7⅝	8⅝
Am Exp	41¼	41⅝
Am Finl	10⅝	10½
Am Furn	2⅞	3⅛
Am Great	9⅞	10¼
A Micro	7⅝	8⅝
Am Telev	20¼	21
Am Weld	10¾	11¼
Amtr Dv	11-16	15-16
Anadite	6⅝	6¾
Anheus B	23⅞	24⅝
Ard May	1¼	1½
ArkWIG	23¼	24
AsCC Bot	14	14¾
Baird At	4½	5
AllGas Lt	14⅝	14½
Bkam Rlt	9	9½
Bang Hy	14	14½
Bassett F	17¾	18½
Bayis Mk	8¼	8¾
Beeline F	6½	7
Betz Lab	26⅝	27½
Bibb Co	7½	8
Bird Son	36½	38
Birtchr	1⅛	1½
Bick Hills	18½	19
Bonza Int	3	3⅝
Braden	7⅛	7⅝
Brinks	6⅝	7¼
Brks Sca	23	23¼
Brwning	3½	4
Buckb M	3⅝	4¼
Buckeyeln	10⅛	10⅝
Burn Sim	3⅝	4⅛
CalWSv	32	33½
Campl Ch	3⅝	3⅝
Canrad H	2½	3¼
Cap Swst	3⅞	4¼
Capin Air	2¼	2⅝
Care Cp	3	3⅝
Cap Tec	2½	2⅝
CanVt PS	15⅛	15½
Chm Lea	10½	11½
Chesa Ut	11¼	12¼
Chi Bridg	54	56
Chltn Cp	5⅛	5⅝
ChrisSe	120	124
Circle F	4½	5¼
CitznUt A	34	34½
CitznUt B	31¾	32⅛
Clark Mf	30¼	31¼
Clow Cp	6⅝	7¼
Colu Vent	¾	1½
Com Ctr	14	14½
Coml Sh	22½	24
Comw Pa	26	28½
Con Pap	32	33
Craw Co	10¼	11
Cross Co	18	18⅝
Cutlr Fed	1⅝	2¼
Danly M	8½	9½
Data Dgn	4½	4⅞
Data 100	7	7½
Dayt Inc	27	28½
Decor In	2⅞	3⅝
DeKlb Ag	33⅝	34⅛
Delhi Oil	3⅛	3⅝
DeLux C	24½	25¼
Det CanT	13	14
Det IntBr	32½	34½
Dewey El	1⅛	1⅝
Diam Cry	15¼	16
Diam Cru	17¾	18½
Docutel	5⅝	6⅛
Dollar G	9⅞	10¼
Dorch G	11¼	11½
Doyle DB	17⅛	17⅝
Dunkin D	6¼	6⅝
Durlron	18	19
Eberln In	3⅝	4⅛
Econ Lab	26	26½
ElPas El	11⅝	12
Elder Be	5⅝	6½
Elec Nucl	5	5⅝
Elec Mod	1⅝	2⅛
Energy C	22⅝	23½
Entwistl	5⅝	6½
Equty Oil	42	43
Ethan Al	20¼	21
Fab Tek	13-16	1 1-16
FidUn Lf	23⅛	23⅝
Finsrht	6	6⅝
FtBkSys	42½	43¼
Fst Bost	24	24⅛
FtEmpSt	7⅛	7⅝
FtWnFn	2¼	2⅝
Ficknsr	12⅝	12⅞
Fla WatU	5-16	11-16
Forest O	22	22⅝
Frmlall	⅝	⅞
Fotomat	12⅞	13⅝
Frkln Cp	5⅞	6¼
Frnkln El	9⅝	10¼
Frnd Ice	14	14⅝
Gen RIEs	3	4
G Reinsu	201	205
Gov EFIn	9⅝	10½
Graph Cn	15¼	16
Green Mt	12¼	12⅝
Grey Adv	16⅛	16⅝
Gulf Intst	17½	18
Gyrodn	2⅝	3⅛
Harper R	8⅝	8⅞
Hartf NC	13⅝	14⅛
Henred F	17¼	18
Holobm	1⅝	1⅞
Hoover	11	11½
Horiz Res	⅝	⅞
Huds Pap	29⅛	30¼
Hyatt Cp	7	7⅝
Hyatt Int	3½	4
Ind Nuclr	2⅞	3¼
Infra Ind	1⅝	2⅛
Intel Cp	57	58½
Interc En	11	12
Intrmk In	2½	3
Intrmt G	16	16½
InBk Wsh	4⅛	4½
IaSou Ut	23⅛	24⅛
JamWPr	4⅝	4⅞
Jemsby	13⅝	14½
Jiffy Fds	⅞	1⅝
Joslyn M	13½	14⅛
Kalsr Stl	28⅛	29⅛
KaisStl pf	18	18½
Kalvar	1⅝	2⅛
Kaman A	19½	20¼
Kamps A	7⅛	7⅝
Kaysam	3¼	3⅝
Kate Grn	7-16	13-16
Kear Tr	8⅝	8⅞
Kelly Svc	21½	22¼
Keuff Ess	11	12
Keye Fib	15⅝	15¾
Key CusF	7¼	7⅝
Keys Int	17	17⅝
King Int	1½	1⅞
Knap Vog	17½	18½
Lance In	23¼	24
Land Res	⅞	1
Lane Co	17½	18½
Lin Bcast	16¼	17⅛
Log Etrn	3½	4¼
Madisn G	15¼	15⅝
Mal Rlty	9-16	¾
Malikrt	42	43
Manor C	3⅝	4½
Maul LP	10⅝	11¼
McCorm	35	35⅝
McQuay	15¼	16
Measur	13½	14
Medtrn	21¼	22½
Merld In	1½	2¼
Mdlsx W	19¼	20
Midld Ca	2¼	2⅝
Midl Bks	22⅝	23⅝
Midw Gt	20	22
Millipr	22⅝	22⅞
Miner In	1⅛	1⅝
MissVI G	14⅛	15⅛
Mont Col	4⅛	4½
Moore S	10	10½
Moore P	7⅛	8¼
Morg Res	1	1½
Mostek	18⅝	19¼
Match M	4¼	5¼
Mot Club	2⅝	3¼
Mueller	14¼	15¼
Narag Co	9¼	10¼
Nat G&O	12	13
Nat Lib	5¼	5⅝
N SecRsh	3⅝	4¼
Natnw Rl	5	6
NJNat G	13½	14¼
Nielsn A	22	22½
Nielsn B	21⅞	22⅝
NoCar Gs	11⅝	12⅛
NoEOI un	27⅛	28
Nortrp Kl	19½	19⅝
NW NatG	8⅝	9¼
NW PuSv	18⅝	19¼
Noxel Cp	17⅝	18¼
Ogilvy M	26½	27¼
Ohio Farr	16½	17½
Ormont	14¼	15¼
Otter TP	20½	21
Over NA	3⅝	4¼
Pabst Br	23	23½
PacGa R	22½	23¼
Pakco	¾	1⅛
Parks H	4	4½
Pauley P	6½	7¼
Pearl Mf	13⅝	14⅝
Pa Enter	17⅝	18¼
PnzlOffG	13⅞	14⅛
Pepsi BW	15½	16¼
Petrsn H	13⅝	14½
Petrolit	37⅛	38⅛
Pettibon	22	23
Piedmt A	4½	5
Pinkrtn	30⅝	31½
P lonHIB	21⅞	22⅝
Pistlin	3½	4½
Possis Cp	1	1½
Progrp	1⅝	1⅝
PubS NC	11⅛	11⅝
P Bennet	19⅛	20
PutD Cap	6⅝	6⅝
Qual Inns	2¼	2⅝
Ragen Pr	2	2½
Rahall C	7½	8
Raych Cp	115	120
Raymnd	11¾	12¼
Recog Eq	9⅝	10
Road Ex	37½	38¼
Robin M	17	18
Rcselon	3½	4¼
Rouse	5	5¼
Rus Slov	15¼	16
Sadlier	2⅛	2⅝
Scan Dat	1⅛	1⅝
Scripps H	32	34
Sels Dett	1⅞	2¼
Seneca F	2⅞	3⅝
SevenUp	30½	31¼
Shaw Cp	22½	23½
Snap Tls	34⅝	35¼
SolidSt Sc	7⅛	8¼
S CalWat	13⅝	14½
SwGs Cp	10	10⅛
SwEl Sv	15½	16¼
Standyn	22⅛	22⅝
Std Regls	17⅝	18½
Stan HPd	14½	15½
Sterlg Str	5	5¼
Strawb Cl	26	27½
Super El	4⅝	4⅝
TIME DC	3⅝	4
Tampax	39½	40½
Taylr Wl	19	19½
Tech Pub	13	14
Tecum P	47½	49½
Tennant	27½	29½
Tifny Co	9⅛	9⅝
ToscoCp	4⅛	4⅝
Transo O	11⅝	12½
Trico Pd	35¼	36¼
Trim OG	2⅝	3⅛
Tymshr	18¼	19
Tyson F	13	13⅝
Un McGil	9⅝	10⅜
US Surg	11	11½
US TrkLn	13⅝	14⅛
UVa Bks	19	19½
UpPen P	19¼	20
Valley Gs	10⅛	10⅝
VanD Air	9	9½
Vance S	4⅝	4⅞
Velcro	7⅝	8
Ventron	43	44
VaN Bnk	18½	19½
Wods Pu	7⅝	8¼
Wsh NG	13½	14
Webb Re	10	10⅝
Waco Dvl	3 11-16	3 15-16
Weight W	7⅝	7⅝
Weldtrn	1½	2¼
Wellng M	7⅝	8⅛
Well Gar	4	4⅝
Wstn Mtg	1¼	1⅝
Westmd	58¼	59
Wdwrd L	26¼	26⅝
Wright W	3⅝	4⅛
ZionUt B	24¼	25¼

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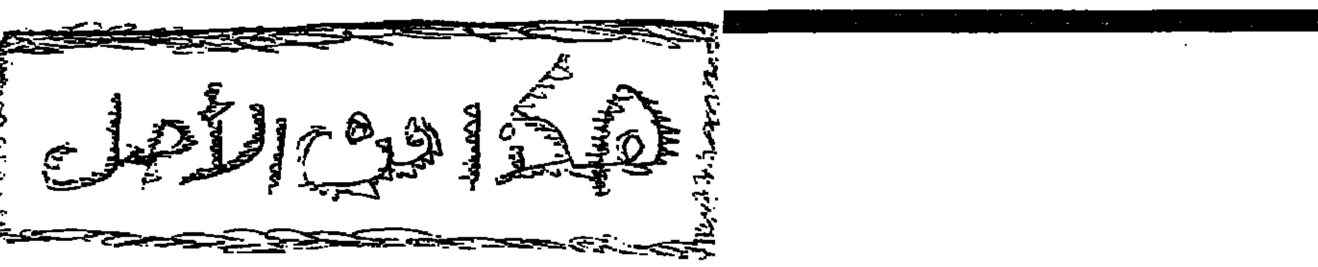
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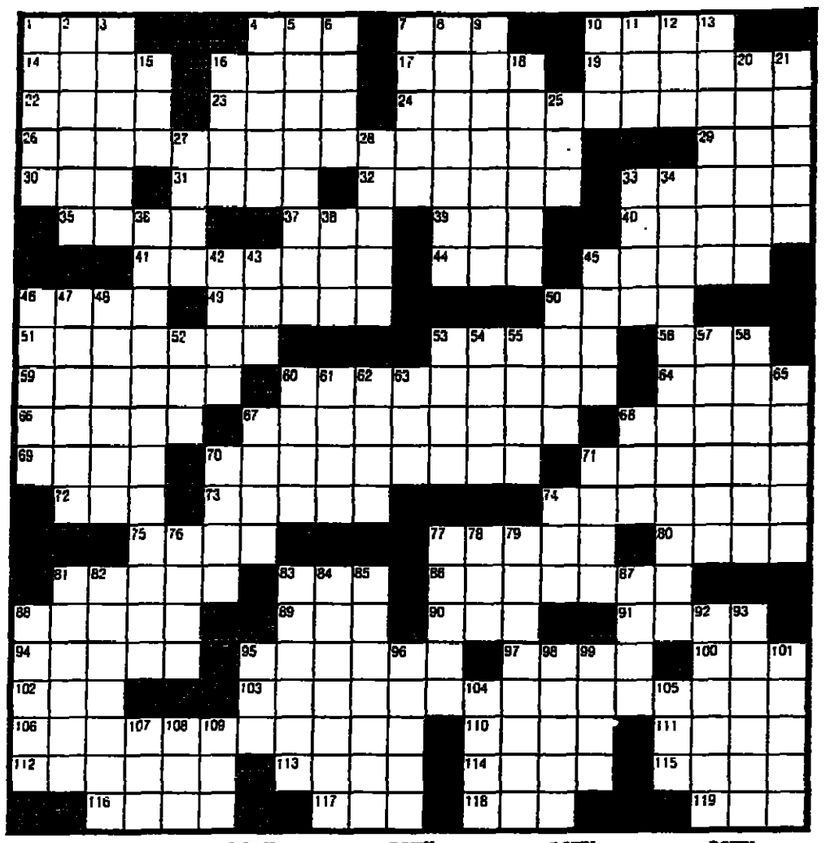
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CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Edited by WILL WENG

GLAD TIDINGS—By Henry Hook



ACROSS

1 Ringle or O'Brien
4 Lounge-chair part
7 Common $2 item
10 Korbut
14 Word of regret
16 Twice LXXVI
17 Concerning
19 Province
22 Vapor, old style
23 Orange throwaway
24 Yule song
26 Follow-up to 106 Across
29 Youth org.
30 Sandwich staple
31 Magwitch of "Great Expectations"
32 "Come —— come shine"
33 Menotti hero
35 Faction
37 Mrs. Cantor
39 Rorem
40 Biblical animal
41 Erudite
43 Shoe width
45 —— theme, from "Zhivago"
46 Word with one or what
49 Military alarm clock
50 Mideast weight
51 Prepare wastebasket paper
53 Fencing items
56 Hesitant sounds
59 Once in a blue moon
60 Kisser's come-on
64 " —— Majesty"
66 "Peace —— price"
67 Holiday entertainers

DOWN

1 Roast slightly
2 Hilo greetings
3 " - —— to your leader"
4 Make uniform

ACROSS

68 Dome athlete
69 Soften
70 Holiday dinner finale
71 Speared, as a fish
72 Mil. award
73 Employee's quest
74 Go bananas over
75 News piece
77 Blood pathway
78 Dog in "Beetle Bailey"
81 Good loser
83 Grid scores: Abbr.
86 Uses one's gray matter
88 Taper upward
89 Wash. figure
90 Treasure-hunt aid
91 Home of Brigham Young U.
94 "Hold That ——"
95 —— of (happen to)
97 Cup- ——
100 Never's counterpart
102 Pulver of "Mister Roberts": Abbr.
103 Msgr. of triple-vision
106 What Santa's doing
110 Suit to ——
111 Tamper with a check
112 Wood fragment
113 Cry of revelry
114 —— ex machina
115 Sassy one
116 Poetic word
117 Be amiss
118 Latin conjunction
119 Writer Josephine

DOWN

5 Big-top big name
6 Lunchtime, in Lyon
7 Regional life
8 Interweave
9 Cadet
10 Mine find
11 Author Deighton
12 Gift of sorts
13 Namath's alma mater
15 Wine quality
16 Cheat on the final
18 Camouflage a message
20 Uses a dogsled
21 Unimportant
22 Biblical name
27 Shimmying sister
28 Quid pro quo
33 " —— may look on a king"
34 House guest of 103 Across
36 Recipient of a familiar visit
38 Next to R.I. in size
42 With skill
43 Madeleine, e.g.
45 Forfeit
46 "Buzz off!"
47 Took the soapbox
48 Thomas Benton works
50 Autos of yore
52 Thickness
53 Ending for salmon or Cinder
54 Before abee
55 Exist, in Paris
57 Cheap whisky
58 Most confident
60 Neighbor of Oahu
61 Eye part
62 Chimney dust, to Chaucer
63 Fond treatment: Abbr.
65 Western event
67 Partisan: Suffix
68 River isle
70 Glass base
71 Pesty flier
74 Timetable abbr.
76 Fox or Rabbit
77 Form of French "to love"
78 Harem room
79 Groucho's specialty
81 Column or cord
82 Grid need
83 One of the clefs
84 What mountebanks do
85 "... a word from our ——"
87 Your, in Bonn
88 Watch parts
92 Consecrate
93 Thwart completely
95 " —— Clown"
96 Word with kilo or centi
98 Spurious: Prefix
99 Tops off a cake
101 Tearful
104 St. Louis bridge
105 Approves
107 " —— Got a Secret"
108 Once-named
109 "Cave canem" sound

Solution to Last Week's Puzzle



WEATHER

	C	F	
ALGARVE	17	63	Fair
AMSTERDAM	6	43	Fair
ANKARA	—	—	Unavailable
ATHENS	17	63	Fair
BEIRUT	16	61	Sunny
BELGRADE	8	47	Rain
BERLIN	3	38	Rain
BRUSSELS	5	41	Fair
BUDAPEST	6	43	Rain
BUCHAREST	—	—	Unavailable
CASABLANCA	21	70	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	5	41	Cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	21	70	Fair
DUBLIN	0	32	Fair
EDINBURGH	1	34	Fair
FLORENCE	13	50	Rain
FRANKFURT	4	39	Cloudy
GENEVA	4	39	Cloudy
HELSINKI	—	—	Unavailable.
ISTANBUL	—	—	Unavailable
LAS PALMAS	15	59	Fair
LISBON	15	59	Fair
LONDON	6	43	Fair
LOS ANGELES	10	50	Fair
MADRID	13	56	Cloudy
MILAN	5	41	Rain
MONTREAL	—19	—2	Cloudy
MOSCOW	2	36	Cloudy
MUNICH	3	38	Cloudy
NEW YORK	6	43	Sunny
NICE	10	61	Cloudy
OSLO	0	32	Snow
PARIS	5	41	Fair
PRAGUE	2	36	Cloudy
ROME	17	63	Cloudy
SOFIA	—	—	Unavailable
STOCKHOLM	1	34	Snow
TEHRAN	8	47	Cloudy
TEL AVIV	20	68	Fair
TUNIS	22	72	Fair
VIENNA	5	41	Rain
WARSAW	3	38	Cloudy
WASHINGTON	7	41	Sunny
ZURICH	1	34	Rain

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada at 1700 GMT others at 1200 GMT.)

BOOKS

MAUVE GLOVES AND MADMEN, CLUTTER AND VINE

By Tom Wolfe. Farrar, Strauss & Giroux. Illustrated by the author. 243 pp. $8.95.

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

IF I've only one life, let me live it as a—what? The original line, by a copywriter for Clairol, read "as a blonde" but Tom Wolfe finds the members of what he calls the "Me Decade" trying to recolor their very souls. They are going to live their lives, he says, as Emma Bovary or Erica Jong or, if they are men, as Casanova or Henry VIII. The notion that you can take your pick has arrived, and perhaps this is the "rough beast, its hour come round at last," that Yeats saw slouching "towards Bethlehem to be born."

To live as a "new" man or woman, as a "free spirit," a "swinger," as the "real me"; to be analyzed ad infinitum, as Hamlet was analyzed, to swoon in "an alchemical dream of the self," to watch the world turn, like a clock, to the tick of me, me, me. In an era "humid with solemnity," earnest beyond irony, in which sexology shades into theology, the common man, as he was once called, has screwed up his courage to fill in the blank, to write his own prescription.

For the first time, according to Wolfe, Americans have dared to renounce the immemorial notion of "serial immortality." Instead of living for the sake of what our parents taught us or what we hand on to our children; instead of dedicating our lives to a transcendent ideal such as patriotism, humanism, heroism or the happiness of the greatest number, we will dedicate it to ourselves only, to finding our lost souls here and now on earth. Our narcissism threatens to disrupt the historical stream, the sense of continuity that used to console us for our brief span.

Almost everything about Wolfe's new book is good except the title, "Mauve Gloves and Madmen, Clutter and Vine," which smacks of the early, psychedelic Tom Wolfe. He no longer telegraphs and cheapens his wit with capital letters, adjectives yoked together by violence and spastic punctuation. He is now so smooth that he manages to be one of our most fashionable writers while holding extremely unfashionable opinions. Whatever his politics may be, in his view of human nature Wolfe resembles such talented contemporary conservatives as Robert Nisbet, Irving Kristol, Ernest van den Haag and William Buckley jr.

"The Truest Sport: Jousting With Sam and Charlie" is a terrifying portrait of carrier-based Navy pilots in Vietnam. Such flying, the author observes, is the medieval joust all over again, a kind of carnage in the service of an ineffable standard of performance. Beyond politics, as Wolfe sees them, these pilots are risking their lives for "the love of the sport," for "all team sports were play-acting versions of military combat." The author's description of the pilots' *apatheia* —the taboo against displaying emotion—is like an inversion of one of Francis Bacon's paintings, turning the screen inward. His account of an F-4 coming in for a landing at 135 knots onto the pitching deck of a carrier is the perfect objective correlative for a runaway technology.

"The Commercial" shows a black baseball player caught in the cross-currents of the social revolution. Leading the league in batting by some 40 points, Willie Hammer is asked to do a television commercial for Charlemagne Cologne. Even more than his performance on the field, the commercial can make him a superstar, can add "cool" to his hot bat. But the producer wants Willie to call the cologne Charlie Magnet, explaining that it is a joke, that Willie is so confident he can make fun of himself. But Willie is not so sure he is all that confident, that they are not asking him to strike out at the plate in order to provoke a laugh that will immortalize not him, but Charlie Magnet.

In "The Intelligent Coed's Guide to America," Wolfe anatomizes the American intellectual's dogged attempt to deny the fact that, politically and economically at least, some things are looking up in the United States. While it is his opinion that we are suffering from a "happiness explosion," this is regarded by the ideological gurus of the age as a heretical contradiction of the tragic sense of life, the only thing, apparently, that gives it dignity. Accordingly, they have devised what Wolfe calls the "Adjectival Catch-up". The author's favorite "Adjectival Catch-up" originated with Herbert Marcuse, who coined the term "repressive tolerance," which Wolfe characterizes as "an insidious system through which the government granted meaningless personal freedoms in order to narcotize the pain of class repression . . ."

"Punky Chic" is an updating of Wolfe's classic essay on "Radical Chic." Punky Chic is the delusion of anti-fashion, in which the style setters substitute $75 prefaded, artifically aged jeans for slacks from Bendel's and believe they have joined hands with the creatures known as "human beings." While historians conventionally thought that "fashion is but the embroidery of history," Wolfe suggests that the opposite may be the case: that "every person's 'real self,' his psyche, his soul, is largely the product of fashion . . ."

Defining fashion as "a code, a symbolic vocabulary that offers a subrational but instant and very brilliant illumination of the characters of individuals," Wolfe suggests that the rich and the poor have changed places, one dressing down and the other up, like parallel lines, which will meet only in infinity.

There is much more in "Mauve Gloves and Madmen, Clutter and Vine"—more than enough to show that Tom Wolfe has evolved from a mere wit into one of the better caricaturists of the age. Perhaps he exaggerates now and again, but when he does, it is as if he is saying: What the hell. Is there any sense in trying to qualify anything in this crazy "culture" of ours?

Anatole Broyard is a book reviewer for The New York Times.

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December 10, 1976

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- (d) Baerbond SF873.70
- (d) Conbar SF149
- (d) Grobar SF588
- (d) Stockbar SF365

BANQUE VON ERNST & CIE.:
- Cresbank Fund SF5.84
- UNI Fund SF234.26
- ITF Fund N.V. $7.90

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.:
- (d) Capital Int'l. $14.73
- (w) Capital Italia S.A. $7.85

CREDIT SUISSE:
- (d) Actions Suisses SF261
- (d) Canasec SF472
- (d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds SF70.50
- (d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l SF63.50
- (d) Energie-Valor SF94.75
- (d) Uswit SF638
- (d) Europa-Valor SF119

DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:
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- (d) Int'l Rentenfond DM74.30

FIDELITY:
- (w) Fidelity Amer. Assets $18.85
- (d) Fidelity Dir Stcs. Tr $14.15
- (w) Fidelity Int'l Fund $17.49
- (w) Fidelity Pacific Fund $31.20
- (d) Fidelity World Fd. $12.10

G.T. (BERMUDA) LIMITED:
- (w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd $34.54
- (w) G.T. Dollar Fund $8.41

JARDINE FLEMING:
- (d) Jardine Japan Fund $52.08
- (d) Jard Sels East Asia $11.73

LLOYDS INTERNATIONAL MGT S.A.:
- + (w) Lloyds Int'l Growth SF427
- + (w) Lloyds Int'l Income SF334.50

PROPERTY GROWTH OVERS Ltd:
- (w) U.S Dollar Fund $101.08
- (w) Sterling Fund $102.10

SEPRO:
- (w) Sepro N.A.V. $12.97

SOFID GROUPE GENEVA:
- (d) Parfon Sw. R. Est. SF1,552.50
- (d) Secur-Mies SF919

SWISS BANK CORP:
- (d) America-Valor SF465.50
- (d) Interselect SF94
- (d) Japan Portfolio SF778.75
- (d) Swissvalor New Ser SF216.50
- (d) Univ. Bond Select SF80
- (d) Universal Fund SF92.77

UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:
- (d) Amca U.S. Sh. SF34
- (d) Bond Invest. SF74.75
- (d) Convert-Invest SF78.75
- (d) Eurit Europe Sh. SF107
- (d) Fonsa Swiss Sh. SF90.50
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- (d) Unifonds DM17.80
- (d) Quarzfonds DM40.15
- (d) Uni-special I. DM38.75

Other Funds

(w) Alexander Fund	$7.22
(d) Trustcor Int. Fd (AELP)	$6.29
Austral Select Fd	$1.53
(w) BrownInvest	$13.77
(d) Can Gas & Energy Fd	$12.83
(d) Can Secur Growth Fd	$4.59
(d) A.G.F Japan Fd	$6.67
(d) Capital Resinvest	LF1,137
(d) Citadel Fund	$2.02
(i) Cleveland Offshore Fd	$808.99
(w) Convert Fd Int A Certs	$9.05
(w) Convert Fd Int B Certs	$13.17
(d) Convert Bond Fd N.V.	$6.94
(-) Crosby Fund S.A.	$4.44
(w) D.G.C.	$39.20
(d) Dollar Fund (ex-div.)	$0.96
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l.	$13.96
(w) Dreyfus Intercontinent	$12.06
(w) Europe Obligations	LF1,024
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(d) Fondital	$9.95
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(w) Hausmann Holdes N.V.	$7,284
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(d) Interfund S.A.	$5.28
(w) Intermarket Fund	$117.66
(w) Int'l Inc Fund (Jersey)	$24.65
(r) Int'l Securities Fund	$5.53
(r) Invest Atlantiques	$33.68
(d) Italamerica S.A. Fund	$6.08
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fd S.A.	$7.04
(r) Japan Growth Fund	$17.79
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(d) KB Income Fund	LF1,540
(d) Kleinwort Benson Int.F	$11.56
(w) Kleinwort Benz Jan F.	$22.84
(r) Leverage Cap Hold	$31.65
(w) Luxfund	$19.63
(m) MAGNUM Fund Ltd.	$35.45
(d) Mediolanum Sel Fund	$9.58
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund	$1.43
(d) Neuwirth Inv Fund	$2.01
(w) Nippon Fund	$47.75
(w) Nor Amer Inv Fund	$5.26
(w) Nor Amer Bank Fd.	$6.47
(r) Pegasus Interntl.	$6.06
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(d) Putnam Int'l Fund	$21.67
(d) Renta Fund	LF1,918
(d) Rentinvest	LF822
(d) Safe Trust Fund	$10.65
(w) Samurai Portfolio	SF91.45
Share Realty N.V.	SF15.51
Share International N.V.	$1.68
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(d) Soros Fund	$260.00
(w) Star Fund	$4.87
(w) Talent Global Fund	$5.95
(w) Tokyo Pac Hold (Sea)	$26.75
(w) Tokyo Pac Hold N.V.	$26.66
(w) Transpacific Fund	$22.65
(w) United Cap Inv Fd	$5.77
(d) U.S Trust Invest Fd	$11.44
(w) Western Growth Fd	$5.58
(w) Western Hedge Fund	$1,322.62
(w) West Proprietary N.V.	$1,468.75
(d) World Equity Grth Fd	$403.51
(w) Worldwide Securities	$43.22
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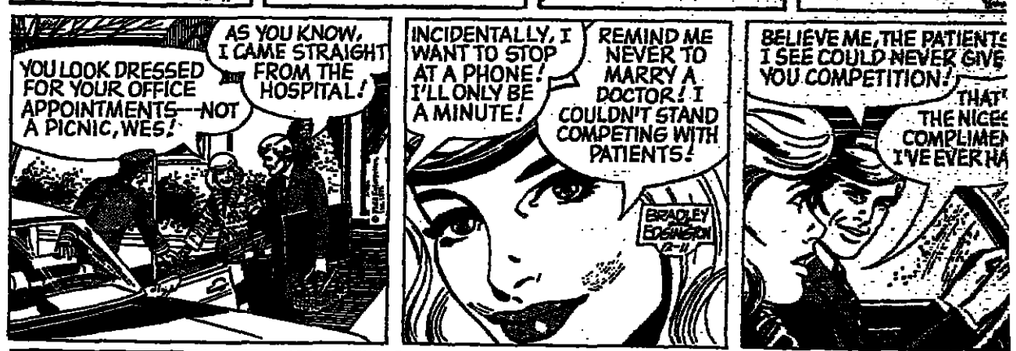
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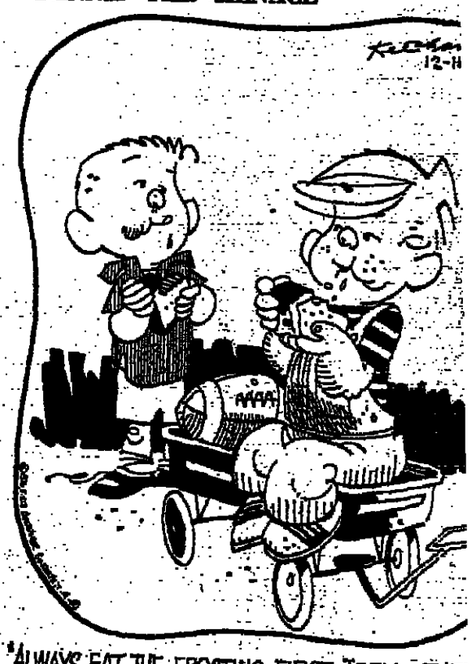
Print answer here: ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( )

(Answers Monday)

Yesterday's Jumbles: CHIDE FENCE BOTHER HOTBED
Answer: Famous last words—"THE END"

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"Printed in Great Britain"

DENNIS THE MENACE



Mahre, an American, Upsets Favorites in World Ski Cup

By Bernard Kirsch

D'ISERE, France, Dec. 10 —Phil Mahre says that is not his whole life, just that he is now enjoying at someday will lead him ere. Today it brought glory.

young man from White ash., became a winner on id Cup circuit for the first ying out" the unbeatable Stenmark of Sweden by han a second in the two-nt slalom. Third in the men's race of the season strian Klaus Heidegger, ympic gold-medalist Piero Italy fourth and another d world's giants, Gustavo ending his race sprawled now of the first heat.

e is the antithesis of a a Gros, a Stenmark, men e skiing and have made business; men who can-k the mountain resorts of without being bugged for graph. Mahre has said, trange it must be to be rk or Thoeni."

Mahre's life, too, may be ectic, for he has gained utation as the man who own Stenmark. And it even a contest. The 19-d American was perform-a course, and with condi-at he said were ideal for ost like at home." First was rain and then snow nd, an icy and technical that meant quick turns sts. But Mahre's a tough old runner with ski poles otball in his hands.

d the first heat, a quarter of a mile maneuver with 80 gates, clocking 1 minute, 43.85 seconds to Stenmark's 1:44.21. He said he attacked the second heat "not as if it was a second heat, but as if it was another race." He finished the next quarter of a mile "tired but aggressive, because you have to fight to finish, you can't let up anywhere." And again he was faster than the 20-year-old Swede.

Stenmark was at the bottom of the hill after his 1:49.06 second run, watching the timer show 1:48.36 for the American. The total times were 3:32.21 for Mahre to 3:33.27 for Stenmark, who last year won the World Cup title with 269 points and then finished third in the Olympic giant slalom. Mahre, who came on strong at the end of the year, was fifth at Innsbruck after having scored 57 World Cup points.

Mahre last year had the help of his "best friend," his twin brother Steve, also a thinking man. Steve was good enough to make the U.S. team again this year, but decided against spending an entire winter away from home on the often lonely trails of Europe. Like his twin, Phil wants more from life than skiing. "I want to live a fulfilled life and skiing is just a part of it," he said. But he also said that, for now, skiing comes first and that it might well be that way through 1980 and the Olympics. "But that's looking too far ahead," he said. He is still too busy savoring today's victory.

Also left with a sweet taste was U.S. Alpine director Hank Tauber, who said, "We've been waiting many years for this." It was the first U.S. World Cup victory on European grounds since Tyler Palmer won in 1972. And after the triumph yesterday by Abbi Fisher in the women's giant slalom, it was an auspicious start for the Americans. Tauber pointed out one more good sign: "The first World Cup races ever won by Thoeni and Gros also were at Val d'Isère."

Men's Giant Slalom

1. Phil Mahre, U.S.	3:32.21
2. Ingemar Stenmark, Sweden	3:33.27
3. Klaus Heidegger, Austria	3:33.73
4. Piero Gros, Italy	3:34.09
5. Franco Bieler, Italy	3:35.03
6. Hans Hinterseer, Austria	3:35.58
7. Willi Frommelt, Liecht.	3:36.14
8. Hans Enn, Austria	3:36.38
9. Christian Henni, Swits.	3:36.94
10. Bojan Krizaj, Yugoslavia	3:36.99

AP.



Phil Mahre on his way to first place in the grand slalom at Val d'Isère.

The Weekend Outlook for Professional Football

EAST RUTHERFORD, N.J., Dec. 10 (UPI).—The St. Louis Cardinals are fighting for a playoff berth Sunday, but John McVay is fighting for his job.

The Cardinals and the Washington Redskins are the only two teams still alive in the battle for the NFC Wild-Card playoff berth as both teams carry 9-4 records into the final weekend of the season to rank second in the NFC East behind the Dallas Cowboys.

But St. Louis has lost twice to Washington this season and would need either a victory or a tie here against the Giants, plus a Redskin loss, to advance into the playoffs for the third straight year. A Washington victory at Dallas Sunday would eliminate St. Louis.

"There's nothing we can do about that Dallas game," said St. Louis coach Don Coryell. "The only thing we're concerned about is beating the Giants and hoping the Cowboys can beat Washington.

"We have to depend on another team. But maybe that's fitting since all of our games have gone down to the wire. Maybe our season should go down to the wire, too. Our job is to defeat the Giants and then wait and see what happens. Nothing will happen, though, if we don't beat the Giants."

Beating the 3-10 Giants will be a much tougher task than it appears on the surface. New York has won three of its last four games, including three straight at home.

The catalyst behind the Giants has been head coach McVay, who replaced Bill Arnsparger at midseason after the Giants lost their first seven games. McVay was given the job on an interim basis with the stipulation that his performance will be reviewed at season's end to determine if he should continue on as the head man.

McVay has had the Giants playing .500 football in his six weeks at the helm and could secure his employment for next season with a victory over the Cardinals.

The Matches

By William N. Wallace

NEW YORK, Dec. 10 (NYT).—The following games will be played this weekend in the National Football League:

NATIONAL CONFERENCE

Los Angeles (9-3-1) at Detroit (6-7-0)—If Minnesota loses earlier in the day, the Rams can become a home team in the playoffs should they defeat the Lions. That need not be hard. Detroit passers, for example, have been sacked 62 times, more than any other team's quarterbacks. Choice: Los Angeles by 7. (Saturday.)

Washington (9-4-0) at Dallas (11-2-0)—Redskins will know where they stand because the Cardinals-Giants game should be over before the kickoff at Texas Stadium. If Cardinals have won, Skins must take Dallas to reach the playoffs, which will not be easy. If Cards have lost, Washington can lose also and qualify for playoffs as NFC wild-card entry. These teams despise one another. Beginning in 1971, they have played 13 times and each has won 6. Choice: Dallas by 4.

Green Bay (4-9-0) at Atlanta (4-9-0)—Packers will give the seasoned, well traveled Randy Johnson a starting role at quarterback. Why not? Falcons completing 11th NFL season on dismal note. It's their eighth losing campaign. Choice: Atlanta by 2.

San Francisco (7-6-0) at New Orleans (4-9-0)—Although he is fit, Jim Plunkett has been benched as 49ers quarterback in favor of Scott Bull. Team won six of its first seven and has lost five of its last six. Saints got through the year in orderly fashion and look for Archie Manning to return as quarterback. Choice: New Orleans by 3.

St. Louis (9-4-0) at Giants (3-10-0)—Cardinals will eliminate themselves from the playoffs if they lose, which seems unlikely for a team with so much talent and class. Of their last eight games, six were against playoff contenders. They won three by a collective 13 points, lost three by 21. Choice: St. Louis by 7 points.

Seattle (2-11-0) at Philadelphia (3-10-0)—The Eagles' fans are something. About 55,000 will turn out to see this alleged contest. Choice: Philadelphia by 7.

AMERICAN CONFERENCE

Pittsburgh (9-4-0) at Houston (5-8-0)—The Oilers promise to put up a battle but they have key people injured like Dan Pastorini, the quarterback, and Curley Culp, the middle guard. A victory will clinch a division title for Steelers. If they lose after eight straight victories, a lot of negative possibilities will arise. Choice: Pittsburgh by 14. (Saturday.)

Cincinnati (9-4-0) at Jets (3-10-0)—If Pittsburgh wins on Saturday, the Bengals are out of the playoffs. Don't blame the Jets should they seem bewitched, bothered, bewildered and scoreboard-watching to see how much longer the season has to last. Choice: Cincinnati by 13.

Buffalo (2-11-0) at Baltimore (10-3-0)—Colts have a problem. They have used only three running backs all season and two are now hurt, Roosevelt Leaks and Don McCauley. Both expected to play against Bills. Considering all the adversity—loss of his fullback and quarterback—O.J. Simpson's season may be his greatest. Choice: Baltimore by 6.

Cleveland (9-4-0) at Kansas City (4-9-0)—The coaches offer a contrast. Forrest Gregg's season running the Browns has been a big success while Paul Wiggin's second with the Chiefs has not. Most thought it would be the other way around. Choice: Cleveland by 3.

New England (10-3-0) at Tampa Bay (6-13-0)—Chuck Fairbanks says he will rest some battered Patriots although Sam Cunningham, the fullback who has missed four games, will play to get ready for playoffs. Buccaneers ready to make NFL history by losing their 14th game. No one has done that before. Choice: New England by 18.

San Diego (6-7-0) at Oakland (12-1-0)—Chargers have done well enough so that the coach, Tommy Prothro, was rehired. Raiders have won nine straight and are getting better and better, especially defensively against the rush. Choice: Oakland by 10.

INTERCONFERENCE

Minnesota (10-2-1) at Miami (6-7-0)—If the Vikings want the home-field advantage of their tiny ice box in Bloomington for the playoffs, they need to win this one. Dolphins expect to give them a battle, although their defense against Viking pass attack will be weak. Bob Griese will start at quarterback. Choice: Minnesota by 3. (Saturday.)

Denver (8-5-0) at Chicago (7-6-0)—Both sides have been pleased with their seasons and are looking ahead. Bears want Walter Payton to win the league rushing title and they intend to shred Broncos' four-linebacker defense. Choice: Chicago by 7.

How Steelers Conned the Raiders

By Dave Anderson

LAND, Dec. 10 (NYT).—ince Al Davis took com-of the Oakland Raiders sation, their motto has Pride and poise". Add pro-

oughout the National Foot-eague in recent weeks, cyn-cluding some employed by ittsburgh Steelers, had ed about the Raiders' pro-The theory was that the is, perhaps subconsciously, surrender to the tempta-f eliminating the Steelers, recent post-season execu-s from the American Con-e playoffs by losing to the nati Bengals Monday night. even the district attorney have been alarmed because aiders have a history of enough big games on merit above suspicion. Only once he Raiders qualified for the Bowl game, and they lost. then they also have lost the championship game six twice to the Steelers in the wo years. No grand jury possibly indict the Raiders ing a big game.

with the Steelers conning aiders into accepting a pos-hallenge in the playoffs, aiders finally won a big big.

Raiders saved the Steelers, d the cynics and subdued ngals, 35-20, on Ken Sta-four touchdown passes. To for the playoffs as the l Division champion, all the s have to do now is con-he Oilers in Houston to-for their ninth con-triumph.

you think," John Madden ed, "that the Steelers con-ur team into playing such game?"

the Raiders' coach said, tball was that simple, I'd em to do it for us every

y wondering out loud, the had created an issue that aiders could not escape. Per-n a quiet Sunday some-the Raiders might have sciously gone through the s for a limited television ce. But under the national t the Monday night game, aiders had no place to hide. ld not dare go through ptions—not after all the rs, not with the pro foot-blic and their peers, in-

the Steelers, watching lock and tackle.

nsciously at least, the had been conned by the into adding propriety to otto.

hat the Steelers will neces-neet the Raiders in an-AFC championship game. On the premise that the Steelers and the Baltimore Colts will win their final regular-season games this weekend, they would collide at Baltimore in the first round of the playoffs while the Raiders go against the New England Patriots in Oakland.

"The Steelers and the Colts," Al Davis has said. "That's like the Russians and the Chinese fighting."

If the Steelers and the Raiders survive, they will meet in Oakland on Dec. 26 for the AFC title and a trip to the Super Bowl game in Pasadena, Calif., next month. The Steelers want to become the first team to win the Super Bowl three consecutive years. The Raiders hope to win the Super Bowl for the first time. Among the Raiders eager for a match with the Steelers is George Atkinson, the strong-side safety.

"To be the champs," Atkinson was saying Monday night, "you got to beat the champs."

Atkinson has already sued the champs. He has filed a $3-million slander and libel suit against the Steelers and their coach, Chuck Noll, and the Oakland Tribune. Noll was quoted as having said that Atkinson leveled Lynn Swann, the Steelers' wide receiver, "with intent to maim" when the Raiders won the season opener, 31-28. Noll also linked Atkinson with a "criminal element" in pro football.

"The suit," Atkinson said, "will have no bearing on my performance if we play the Steelers for the title. If anything, it will make me better."

Atkinson also was saying what all his teammates were saying—that they never considered eliminating the Steelers by losing to the Bengals, that their performance proved their Super Bowl potential.

"If we let down," Atkinson said, "how can we be championship material? We don't shy away from anybody. All that Pittsburgh talk, they figured we're afraid to play them, but we'll play anybody who comes in here."

That phrase "anybody who comes in here" is important. With a 12-1 won-lost record, the Raiders are assured the home-field advantage in the playoff opener and, if they qualify, in the championship game. In contrast, they have never won an American Conference postseason game on the road, losing five.

"The home field is especially important to us," Ken Stabler said. "Not just because of the home crowd, but because the weather figures to be warmer here than in the Eastern cities. We're a passing team. Warm weather helps our offense."

Stabler has thrown 27 touchdown passes, the most in the NFL this season. Against the Bengals, the left-handed quarterback completed 16 of 20 passes for 217 yards.

"And the Bengals," said John Madden, "came in here as the No. 1 defensive team in the whole NFL against the pass. We're really starting to play well now."

After the Bengals took a quick 6-0 lead, the Raiders played so well that Stabler was able to sit out the last 10 minutes without a complaint from the Steelers or Val Pinchbeck, the inspector of integrity from commissioner Pete Rozelle's office.

"I thought," Pinchbeck said, "the Raiders handled the integrity situation pretty well in the early going."

McAdoo Traded To NBA Knicks In $3-Million Deal

BUFFALO, N.Y., Dec. 10 (UPI).—Three-time National Basketball Association scoring champion Bob McAdoo and forward Tom McMillen were traded to the New York Knicks last night for $3 million and forward John Gianelli.

The negotiations between the Buffalo Braves and the Knicks were completed when Braves owner Paul Snyder, who had agreed to and turned down the same offer earlier this week, accepted the deal.

Snyder had wanted to send McAdoo, who refused to sign a new contract in an effort to gain free-agent status, to the Seattle SuperSonics in exchange for $2 million, Tom Burleson and Leonard Gray, but that deal apparently fell through at McAdoo's insistence to go to New York.

McAdoo, at 6 feet 9 inches tall perhaps the best outside shooting big man in the history of basketball, gives the Knicks one of the most formidable front lines in the NBA. With the quick development of rookie center Lonnie Shelton, who had 31 points and 19 rebounds against the New York Nets Wednesday night, McAdoo may play forward opposite powerful Spencer Haywood. However, any of the three, McAdoo, Shelton or Haywood, can play center or forward.

McAdoo entered this season averaging 28.5 points per game over four years.

In NHL Activity

Flyers Use Checking To Overwhelm Bruins

BOSTON, Dec. 10 (UPI).—The Philadelphia Flyers returned to their relentless checking game last night to pin a 3-1 loss on the Boston Bruins. It was the Flyers' first regular-season victory at Boston Garden since their first National Hockey League visit to the Bruins' home in November, 1967.

The Flyers, who did win a pair of games in Boston last spring to knock the Bruins out of the Stanley Cup semifinals, won the game with first-period goals by Rick MacLeish and Gary Dornhoefer. Bobby Clarke added a late third-period goal.

Boston's lone goal was the game's first, a Wayne Cashman deflection of a Terry O'Reilly drive.

Neither Boston's Gilles Gilbert nor Philadelphia's Bernie Parent was busy in the game. There were a mere 34 shots taken, 18 by Boston and 16 by the Flyers.

"It was very physical in the first period," said Philadelphia coach Fred Shero, who has adapted with great success the rugged but conservative Soviet style of play. "Then it settled down.

"I think in the playoffs we play much better hockey than we did tonight. I didn't see any beautiful plays out there by either team. We just kind of slugged it out all night long. We fought it out in the corners and on the boards."

Three goals were scored in the first 11:31 of play as the Flyers took a 2-1 lead. The second phase of the game lasted 48.09 when few shots were taken and neither team could mount any offensive thrust.

The final score came with 20 seconds to play as Clarke picked up a loose puck at center ice, crossed the blue line and wound up to shoot on the vacant Boston goal. As he shot, Boston's Bobby Schmautz threw his stick in the direction of the puck.

The stick went wide of its mark and so did Clarke's shot. But referee Bruce Hood, who three minutes earlier had penalized the Bruins for a "personal remark from the end of the bench," awarded Clarke his 10th goal.

Penguins 2, Sabres 1

At Buffalo, linemates Wayne Bianchin and Blair Chapman each scored and goalie Denis Herron stopped 30 shots to propel Pittsburgh to a 2-1 victory over the Sabres.

Bianchin deflected Greg Malone's slap shot past Buffalo goalie Gerry Desjardins at 17:34 of the first period to give Pittsburgh a 1-0 lead and Chapman made it 2-0 at 5:46 of the second period when he stole the puck from Rene Robert in the Sabres' end and flipped a wrist shot past Desjardins.

Richard Martin put Buffalo back in the game with a power-play goal, his 14th score of the year, at 18:36 of the second period.

NHL Standings

CAMPBELL CONFERENCE

Patrick Division

	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
N.Y. Islanders	17	7	3	37	84	64
Philadelphia	14	7	6	34	93	75
Atlanta	14	8	6	34	97	81
N.Y. Rangers	12	11	6	30	113	100

Smythe Division

St. Louis	12	13	3	27	84	103
Chicago	10	15	4	24	94	106
Colorado	8	16	4	20	79	86
Vancouver	8	20	2	18	79	116
Minnesota	6	15	4	16	74	127

WALES CONFERENCE

Norris Division

	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
Montreal	22	4	4	48	145	65
Los Angeles	9	11	10	28	99	96
Pittsburgh	11	12	5	27	83	91
Detroit	5	14	4	20	70	87
Washington	8	15	4	20	78	110

Adams Division

Boston	19	7	2	40	108	84
Buffalo	15	8	2	32	87	83
Toronto	12	10	6	30	106	95
Cleveland	6	15	7	19	69	96

Thursday's Games

Pittsburgh 2, Buffalo 1 (Chapman, Bianchin; R. Martin).
Philadelphia 3, Boston 1 (Clarke, Dornhoefer, MacLeish; Cashman).
Quebec 5, Phoenix 4 (Cloutier 3, S. Bernier, P. Bordeleau; Cormier 2, McLeod, Repo).

College Basketball

Thursday's Results

EAST

Howard 87, Buffalo 58
Kansas 57, Fordham 48
Rhode Island 72, Washington St. 65
Rutgers 73, Manhattan 52.

SOUTH

Miss. State 107, NE Mo. St. 53.
W. Va. State 80, Wheeling 78

MIDWEST

Detroit 78, Cleveland St. 66.
Kent St. 73, Penn St. 70

SOUTHWEST

Southwest Texas 56, Texas Lutheran 54.
Texas El-Paso 59, W. Texas St. 58.

WEST

Colorado St. 74, Pacific 43.
Texas Tech 62, Air Force 56.

NBA Kings Are Worn Down In Display by Hawks' Hudson

KANSAS CITY, Dec. 10 (UPI).—Atlanta guard Lou Hudson needed a rest after the third quarter last night. He had worn himself out during the previous 12 minutes and wore out the Kansas City Kings too.

Hudson hit his first 11 shots of the third quarter and finished the period with 12 of 13 field-goal attempts while helping the Hawks stretch a 45-44 halftime lead into 82-75.

The Hawks then hung on for a 102-100 victory, the final points coming with 38 seconds to play when the 6-5 Hudson sank two free throws to give him 34 points and offset a career-high 38 points by Kings forward Scott Wedman.

"I usually get a rest with about four minutes left in the quarter, but not tonight," said Hudson. "When the quarter ended I asked for a blow because I was getting tired and that is as good a time as any to take a rest."

While Hudson rested, the Hawks were able to stretch their lead to 11 at 96-85 with 6:16 to play before Kansas City fought back to a 100-100 tie with 1:04 to play.

The Kings had two final chances, but Sam Lacey missed a hook shot and Boron Boone who finished with 18 points, missed a 15-foot jumper just before the buzzer.

"There's not a lot you can do about it when Hudson starts going like that," said Kings coach Phil Johnson.

Hawks coach Hubie Brown said Hudson's third-quarter performance, the best shooting effort in Hawks' history, was the best he had ever seen. "There were no cheap shots, most of them came from the outside and what made them even bigger was that we needed every one of them," Brown said.

Nuggets 104, Cavs 94

At Denver, guard David Thompson scored a game high 29 points and joined teammates Bobby Jones and Dan Issel in directing a third-quarter offensive for a 104-94 Nuggets' victory over Cleveland.

It was the fourth straight road loss for the Cavaliers as they finished a five-game road trip. Both teams were 16-7 going into the game.

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

Atlantic Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Boston	13	9	.591	—
Philadelphia	13	9	.591	—
N.Y. Knicks	11	13	.458	3
Buffalo	10	14	.417	4
N.Y. Nets	10	14	.417	4

Central Division

Houston	14	6	.700	—
Cleveland	16	8	.667	—
New Orleans	14	10	.583	2
San Antonio	11	13	.458	5
Washington	9	13	.409	6
Atlanta	9	16	.360	7 1/2

WESTERN CONFERENCE

Midwest Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Denver	17	7	.708	—
Detroit	13	11	.542	4
Kansas City	12	13	.480	5 1/2
Indiana	12	13	.480	5 1/2
Chicago	4	15	.211	10 1/2
Milwaukee	4	22	.154	14

Pacific Division

Portland	17	7	.708	—
Golden State	12	10	.545	4
Seattle	14	12	.538	4
Los Angeles	12	11	.522	4 1/2
Phoenix	9	10	.474	5 1/2

Thursday's Games

Denver 104, Cleveland 94 (Thompson 29, Issel 18; Smith 20, Carr 18).

Atlanta 102, Kansas City 100 (Hudson 34, Drew; Wedman 38, Boone 18).

Bobick-Norton Is Made Official

NEW YORK, Dec. 10 (AP).—Duane Bobick will fight Ken Norton instead of Muhammad Ali in Madison Square Garden sometime between Feb. 15 and March 2, the Garden announced.

That means that Ali's wavering retirement is still in effect, although he had signed a contract to fight Bobick.

By telephone from Louisville, Ali confirmed he was through with fighting and said, "One hundred million dollars can't get me back into the ring!"

Ali also suggested that the winner of the Bobick-Norton fight meet George Foreman to find his successor.

Baseball Rangers Send Burroughs to Braves

By Murray Chass

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 10 (NYT).—One telephone call made George Scott happy last night and another made Jeff Burroughs unhappy early today. The call to Burroughs made him an Atlanta Brave; the one to Scott secured his future as a member of the Boston Red Sox.

The Texas Rangers traded Burroughs, the American League's Most Valuable Player of 1974, to the Braves for five players and $300,000. Burroughs had believed he never would be traded and was shocked to learn that he had been.

Scott, whom the Red Sox reacquired from the Milwaukee Brewers last Monday, stood on the verge of canceling that deal until he received a call in which he learned the Red Sox were willing to give him a three-year contract worth $700,000.

The deal between Atlanta and Texas was one of the most dramatic moves of the baseball meetings. It stunned Burroughs, for whom the Braves gave the Rangers Carl Morton, Rogelio Moret and Adrian Devine, all pitchers, and Ken Henderson and Dave May, outfielders.

"Jeff was close friends with Brad Corbett [Ranger owner] and he understood that he would never be traded," Ted Turner, the Atlanta owner, explained after having lunch with Burroughs, who lives in nearby Long Beach.

Gave Assurances

Unlike Scott, who renegotiated the contract on which he had one more season remaining plus an option year, the 25-year-old Burroughs didn't ask Turner to renegotiate his contract, which has two years left plus an option year. Turner, however, said he had gone out of his way to assure Burroughs he would make him happy one way or another.

"I told him," Turner related, "that after thinking about it and talking to some of our players, if he didn't want to play for the Braves we'd see if the deal could be undone. I told him he could play one year for us and if he wasn't happy we'd trade him. If he was happy, we'd give him a new contract and include a no-trade provision. Finally, I told him, if nothing else makes him happy, I'd shoot myself as a sign of my good intentions. He said I didn't have to do that.

"He's still shocked, but he was almost smiling. He ended up cheering me up. He's going to come to Atlanta next week. I'm sure it will work out."

Burroughs was a highly sought outfielder despite his batting averages of .222 and .237 the last two seasons.

The 6-foot-2-inch Californian hit 25 homers, drove in 118 runs and batted .301 in 1974; he hit 29 homers in 1975, but slipped to 18 last season. His best home-run year was 1973, when he hit 30.

In addition to the three pitchers Burroughs brought, the Rangers also received May, who was traded from Milwaukee for Henry Aaron two years ago, and Henderson, a 30-year-old who will play rightfield.

Asked how the Braves could afford to give up all those players for only one in return, Turner said: "We didn't have anybody play out their options, so we have more players than we know what to do with. We could put a team in Washington with the guys we have left over."

For a while last night, it appeared that the Red Sox and Brewers might not have a trade. Scott has played in the majors for more than 10 years, the last five with the same club, so he had to give permission for the Brewers to trade him.

Desire for Trade

The Brewers, however, never received that permission in writing and, in trading him and Bernie Carbo to Boston for Cecil Cooper, acted on Scott's previously stated desire to be traded, specifically to Boston.

When John Claiborne, the Red Sox assistant general manager, contacted Gary Walker, Scott's agent, he learned that Scott would approve the deal only if he received the kind of contract he wanted.

Several telephone conversations ensued, and the terms of the contract sounded good enough to Scott for him to agree to the trade.

No one was discussing the terms, but it was believed the Red Sox gave Scott a bonus of about $100,000, a hefty increase over his $144,000 salary for 1977, probably in the neighborhood of $175,000, and still higher salaries for the next two years, perhaps up to $225,000.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

(Continued from Back Page)

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Art Buchwald

Henry's Future

WASHINGTON—The question of who will be the new secretary of state under President-elect Jimmy Carter has been answered. He is Cyrus Vance, and almost everyone agrees he is a very nice person.

But the question of what happens to Henry Kissinger is still up in the air. How do you take a man who for the last eight years has had more power than anyone in the world and suddenly put him out to pasture? The answer is that in a free country you can't.



Buchwald

If Henry was foreign minister of China it would be a simple matter. All you would have to do is put up wall posters on Jan. 21 denouncing Kissinger as a "capitalist roader" who imported X-rated films from Hong Kong, plotted against the Carter regime with Betty Ford and tried to launch a cultural revolution amongst the peasants of Plains, Ga.

Had Kissinger been foreign minister of the Soviet Union he could be made the head of a power plant in outer Siberia, and his name would be scratched out of every encyclopedia in the nation.

But you can't do that to a former U.S. secretary of state, particularly one who has served his country so long and so well. Yet the United States makes no provision to let down easily someone like Kissinger and give him an opportunity to get used to being a private citizen again.

* * *

In Kissinger's case it is not going to be easy. He will lose his Secret Service men, his staff, his airplane, his helicopters and his press corps. He may still be invited to embassy parties and state dinners, but protocol will demand he sit below the salt. Henry hasn't sat below the salt for so long he has no idea what that end of the table looks like. Actually, it's not much different than sitting above the salt except that everyone notices it.

So the question is what can we do to help Henry Kissinger get through his decompression tank with the least amount of damage to his psyche.

The most unfair thing you could ask of a man who has won the Nobel Peace Prize is to suddenly start using the Eastern Air Lines shuttle from Washington to New York. This is a cruel and unusual punishment, and after the comforts of Air Force One it could send a man into a tailspin from which he would never recover.

As a taxpayer I would have no objection if we let Henry keep Air Force One for at least a year. (It wasn't generally known, but even though President Ford had custody of Air Force One he always had to ask Henry whether he was going on a trip before the President could use it.)

I would also let Kissinger keep his Secret Service men for a year—not just to keep reporters from prying through his garbage but to protect him from publishers for whom Henry has promised to write a book. When Kissinger finally signs his book contract there will be 50 publishers who feel they have been double-crossed. Henry's life will still be in danger when several editors and agents discover Henry made a deal with somebody else.

* * *

Lastly, I would give Mr. Kissinger a very large office at the State Department—as large as the one he has now.

This is not just for the sake of appearances. In the last eight years Henry has met with every head of state, almost always in private. What he has said to them and what they have said to him is still for the most part secret. It's possible that Mr. Kissinger may have made promises to these heads of state that even he has forgotten about. So it is essential for the new secretary of state, Cy Vance, to be able to get Henry on a moment's notice and say, "Henry, what the hell did you say we'd give the president of Sri Lanka if they'd paint our mine sweepers when we pulled into port?"

Vance is not going to be able to get an answer in time if he has to locate Henry on the Eastern Air Lines shuttle.

French Customs Cut

PARIS, Dec. 10 (UPI).—The customs officers union today announced that members will strike Monday to support their demand for extra money for transportation to and from work.

The Gunshots Cracking Around France

By James F. Clarity

A professional hunting guide who works in the Sologne area said, 'It is awful what they do, some of them. They stock the woods with specially raised pheasants, then kill them by the thousands. The poor things are too weak and unaccustomed to nature to escape.'

LA FERTE-SAINT-AUBIN, France (NYT).—Gunshots cracked all over the French countryside last weekend as more than 2 million hunters took to the woods, bent on shooting, for dinner or amusement, virtually anything that rustled, loped or fluttered.

With the four-month game season only half over, the French urge to shoot has gained this country the distinction of having the highest ratio of hunters to population and to land in Europe and possibly the world. There are 2.4 million registered hunters, or one for every 25 acres in the country.

The game ranges from rabbits and thrush in the suburbs of Paris, to deer and wild boar in the forest near this town 13 miles south of Orléans in the Sologne, France's most elite hunting district. While all kinds of French citizens go hunting, mostly on weekends, the shooting, like many activities in this country, is organized along social class lines. Most of the hunting in the suburbs of big cities is done by community clubs open to anyone properly armed and sober

Private Preserve

But here, on a private preserve of 3,000 acres of woodland, a group of about a dozen well-to-do people, many of them members of the National Assembly, and their wives, killed wild boar and at least one deer last weekend.

The owner of the land, a wealthy industrialist and former politician, insisted that a visiting reporter not disclose his name or those of the other hunters, some of whom were supposed to be in their own districts consulting their constituencies.

The nationwide hunting is condemned by some environmentalists, defended by others. But the opinion of many of the 50 million citizens who do not hunt seemed summarized in the remark of a suburban woman: "I can't stand hunting, but I am a hypocrite, because I love to eat what they shoot."

A professional hunting guide who works in the Sologne area said, "It is awful what they do, some of them. They stock the woods with specially raised pheasants, then kill them by the thousands. The poor things are too weak and unaccustomed to nature to escape."

Another local hunter said that the wild boars on the property hunted by the Assembly members had been specially fed for weeks before the hunt and that they never attacked a human or another animal unless surrounded and threatened. The two visitors were able to watch the hunt from two sides: that of the well-dressed, well-equipped hunters—*les chasseurs*—and that of the roughshod beaters—*les rabatteurs.*

Visitors Warned

The owner of the château and his wife said that the visitors must not go into the woods with the hunters because boar hunting was too demanding an activity, too dangerous for the hunters to be bothered. It would be all right, the owners said, for newsmen to go into the woods with the beaters.

At 9:15 on a sunless morning, the hunters were driven into the woods in a Land-Rover and the owner blew a trumpet on the other side of the forest. The beaters, a few miles away, released about 20 small yelping dogs, some fox terriers, most mongrels. The beaters began hollering and hooting and the dogs raced around sniffing for boars. The 20 beaters, wearing bright-orange plastic vests, carried steel-pointed pikes or shotguns.

The beaters spent the next two-and-a-half hours pushing through thick brush while the dogs chased the boars in the general direction of the hunters. Two deer rushed past. A fat pheasant ruffled itself out of hiding into the air above the birch-tree tops. No one shot at them because this was a boar hunt.

Boars Appear

Several boars finally appeared, ranging from 60 to 150 pounds, looking like large gray pigs with long snouts. None of them had tusks.

Gunshots began to crack a mile or so away. "Where are the hunters now?" a visitor asked. "In the *miradors*," a beater said.

The visitors then saw their first *mirador* and hunter. The *mirador* was a 20-foot-high enclosed platform. The hunter was a man with a long forest-green coat and Tyrolean hat. He had just missed several boars that rushed across a clearing about 100 yards away from him.

The next hunter, also standing high above the ground in a *mirador*, is a woman. "What did I get?" she asked a beater. "I shot at something over there." The beater looked around and found a dead deer, perhaps a year old.

The next hunter in a platform was also a woman, the château owner's wife. She had killed two boars, each weighing about 50 pounds, which ran past her perch at a distance of about 75 feet. "And I missed one just 10 meters away," she said with a grimace.

Three dogs howled in the distance. They had encircled a 200-pound boar. The beater who rents his services and his dogs for the hunt rushed to the scene, raised his shotgun and shot the boar dead from about 6 feet away. "If I didn't kill it, it might have wounded my dogs," the beater said.

Two other men hauled the dead beast away. The proprieter would decide, a beater said, whether it would be divided among the guest hunters or sold to a local meat merchant.

Dozen Killed

At least a dozen boars were killed by 11:30 a.m., as the trumpet sounded again. "What are we having for lunch?" one beater asked. "Chicken," answered the chief of the beaters. The guest hunters would lunch in the château on either pheasant or on boar killed a few weeks ago and properly aged, the men said.

"You think it was hard for you running in the woods out there?" asked a hunter approaching the château, preparing to pour himself a Scotch. "What do you think it was like for us standing still out there in the cold in the *miradors*? I ate a big chocolate bar. I had five shots, all misses."

As they approached the turreted 19th-century château, two women hunters compared their morning activities. "It was my last shot," one said. "It got him and he just sat down, like this."

The woman gestured, her arms simulating the paws of a boar sitting down after being shot. The other woman murmured approval. They went in to eat lunch.

PEOPLE: *Dissident Soviet ... Offers Carter a ...*



Carl Ber...

Writer Andrei Amalrik, 38, making his first public appearance in the United States, offered President-elect Jimmy Carter a chance to "rehabilitate the presidency" by meeting him. Amalrik, who spent most of the past 10 years in Soviet prisons or in exile in Siberia, and his wife arrived in Amsterdam in July this year, forfeiting their Soviet citizenship. He is the author of the best-selling "Will the Soviet Union Survive Until 1984?" Amalrik was in New York to accept the human rights award from the International League for Human Rights. Noting that President Ford once refused to invite another famous Russian dissident, Alexander Solzhenitsyn, to the White House, Amalrik said that by meeting him, Carter had "an excellent opportunity to rehabilitate" the presidency. While in the United States, the writer will lecture at Columbia, Yale, Harvard and other universities.

* * *

AFL-CIO president George Meany, 82, was reported in good condition Friday in a Bethesda, Md., hospital where he had a cataract removed from his left eye. Doctors say that the surgery plus corrective lenses will give him normal vision.

* * *

The wrap-up artist Christo—full name Christo Javacheff—is being sued in San Francisco for breach of contract by his lawyer. Paul Kayfetz of Bolinas, Calif., claims that Christo, his wife and their Running Fence Corp. failed to pay him fully for services and expenses in proceedings regarding the artist's project to build a fence to the Pacific Ocean. Kayfetz claims that the defendants also broke a promise to give him a large collage of the running fence. He says that he is owed $52,047 plus interest. He wants $100,000 in exemplary damages.

* * *

Joan Mondale, wife of Vice-President-elect Walter Mondale, says that their two teen-age children will remain in private schools. All three Mondale children attended public elementary schools in Washington "and had a very good experience," Mrs. Mondale said. They switched to private schools when they reached junior high. Asked why, Mrs. Mondale said that their elder son, Teddy, "was not an intellectual by any means—and we felt he needed closer supervision." He has since graduated from high school. The Mon... Eleanor Jane, 17, ... Georgetown Day S... William Hall, 14, i... at St. Alban's Sch...

* * *

Carl Bernstein, ... ward's partner in c... gate for The Wash... quitting his Post... Bernstein said he ... other kinds of jour... stein joined The P... and Woodward w... sellers, "All the P... and "The Final Da... wants to write m...

* * *

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* * *

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